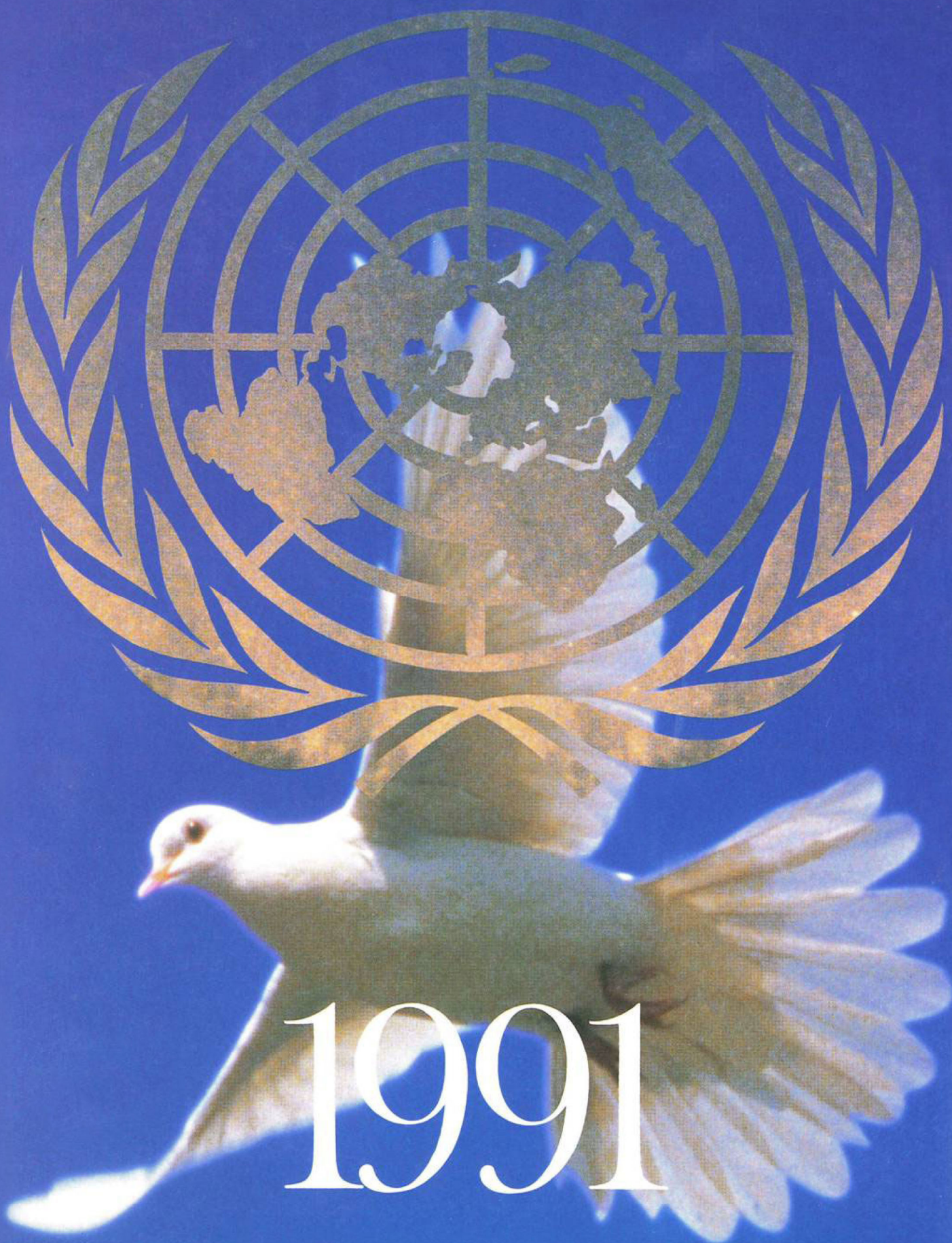


# Yearbook of the United Nations



YEARBOOK OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS  
1991

Volume 45

# YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS 1991

Volume 45



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## Foreword

**T**HE YEAR 1991 SAW THE DEFINITIVE END OF THE COLD WAR and of the bipolar era. Political energies previously held captive to the super-Power struggle were released; new States were born as people recovered their freedom; major steps forward helped to reduce the threat of nuclear war. A new spirit of hopefulness and a belief in the relevance of common action began to take shape. But it also emerged that the transition to a new pattern of international relations would be neither easy nor risk-free.

One of the most hopeful signs was the clear consensus among States that the age of the United Nations had come. The United Nations suddenly found that it was no longer paralysed by the bipolar struggle; indeed, the world looked to the Organization as never before. It was increasingly being asked to take on and fulfil its historic Charter mission: that of the guardianship of peace and hope.

This volume of the Yearbook of the United Nations provides a faithful record of the Organization's efforts to devise just and lasting solutions to regional conflicts, safeguard human rights and promote international cooperation for the furtherance of peace and social progress.



Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI  
Secretary-General

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## About the 1991 edition of the Yearbook

The 1991 YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS marks the beginning of the publication of a series of new and current editions. Its scope, content and breadth of coverage have been restructured and redefined to enhance its focus on the main issues and activities during the calendar year. It has been designed to serve as the most comprehensive and up-to-date reference tool for use by all who might need readily available information on the activities of the United Nations system and those of each of the related organizations. The timely production of this edition within 1992 reflects the desire and commitment by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations to provide the general public and research community with current information on the activities of the Organization. The efforts to restore the Yearbook to its annual publication cycle imply having to rely on provisional documentation and other materials for the preparation of the required articles, as final versions may not be readily available.

### Structure and scope of articles

The book is subject-oriented, divided into seven major parts: political and security questions, regional questions, economic and social questions, trusteeship and decolonization, legal questions, administrative and budgetary questions, and intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations.

The first six parts present, under various chapters and topical headings, summaries of pertinent United Nations activities, including those of intergovernmental and expert bodies, major reports, Secretariat activities and, in selected cases, the views of States in written communications. At the end of each chapter or subchapter is a list of REFERENCES, linked by numerical indicators to the text and supplying additional sources of information on the issues concerned.

Activities of United Nations bodies. All resolutions, decisions and other major activities of the principal organs and, where applicable, those of subsidiary bodies are either reproduced or summarized in the respective articles. The texts of all resolutions and decisions of substantive nature adopted in 1991 by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council are reproduced or summarized under the relevant topic. These texts are followed by the procedural details giving date of adoption, meeting number and vote totals (in favour-against-abstaining); information on their approval by a sessional or subsidiary body prior to final adoption, with document symbols of drafts, approved amendments and committee reports; and a list of sponsors. Also given are the document symbols of any financial implications and relevant meeting numbers. Details of any recorded or roll-call vote on the resolution/decision as a whole also follow the text. The texts of resolutions and decisions of a purely procedural nature are not reproduced, but are summarized and their numbers highlighted in bold type. Major reports. Most 1991 reports of the Secretary-General, along with selected reports from other United

Nations sources, such as seminars and working groups, are summarized briefly. The document symbols of all reports cited appear in the REFERENCES. However, not all documents were available in their final form at the time of writing.

Secretariat activities. The operational activities of the United Nations for development and humanitarian assistance are described under the relevant topics. For major activities financed outside the United Nations regular budget, information is given, wherever available, on contributions and expenditures. Financial data are generally obtained from the audited accounts prepared for each fund and cover the 1991 calendar year unless otherwise specified.

Views of States. Written communications sent to the United Nations by Member States and circulated as documents of the principal organs have been summarized in selected cases, under the relevant topic. Substantive actions by the Security Council have been analysed and brief reviews of the Council's deliberations given, particularly in cases where an issue was taken up but no resolution was adopted.

Related organizations. Part Seven of the Yearbook briefly describes the 1991 activities of each specialized agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, based on information prepared by them.

### Terminology

Formal titles of bodies, organizational units, conventions, declarations and officials are given in full on first mention in an article or sequence of articles. They are also used in resolution/decision texts, and in the SUBJECT INDEX under the key word of the title. Short titles may be used in subsequent references.

### How to find information in the Yearbook

As in previous volumes, the 1991 edition has been designed to enable the user to locate information on United Nations activities in a number of ways: by the table of contents, which highlights the broad subjects and subheadings; by the SUBJECT INDEX, which may be used to locate individual topics and specific references to the bodies dealing with each topic; and by the INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS, which provides a numerical list of all resolutions and substantive decisions adopted in 1991 by the principal organs, with page numbers for their text. The Yearbook also contains five appendices. APPENDIX I comprises a list of Member States with dates of their admission to the United Nations; APPENDIX II reproduces the Charter of the United Nations, including the Statute of the International Court of Justice; APPENDIX III gives the structure of the principal organs of the United Nations, including the members, officers and date and place of sessions of each body; APPENDIX IV provides the agenda for each session of the principal organs in 1991; and APPENDIX V gives the location and addresses of the United Nations Information Centres and Services worldwide.

## ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN THE YEARBOOK

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination	JUNIC	Joint United Nations Information Committee
ACPAQ	Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions	LDC	least developed country
AMS	Administrative Management Service	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ANC	African National Congress of South Africa	NGO	non-governmental organisation
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations	NPT	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
CCAQ	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions	NRSE	new and renewable sources of energy
CCISUA	Coordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System	NSGT	Non-Self-Governing Territory
CCSQ	Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions	OAS	Organization of American States
CDP	Committee for Development Planning	OAU	Organisation of African Unity
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	ODA	official development assistance
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
CFA	Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes [WFP]	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel	PAC	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
COPA	cross-organizational programme analysis	SC	Security Council
CPC	Committee for Programme and Coordination	SDR	special drawing right
CSDHA	Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs [DIESA]	S-G	Secretary-General
DIEC	Development and International Economic Cooperation	SPC	Special Political Committee
DIESA	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	TC	Trusteeship Council
DPI	Department of Public Information	TCDC	technical cooperation among developing Countries
DTCD	Department of Technical Cooperation for Development	TDB	Trade and Development Board [UNCTAD]
EC	European Community	TNC	transnational corporation
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	UN	United Nations
ECDC	economic cooperation among developing countries	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
EEC	European Economic Community	UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force [Golan Heights]
ESC	Economic and Social Council	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
FICSA	Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
GA	General Assembly	UNFDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
GDP	gross domestic product	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System	UNFSTD	United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development
GNP	gross national product	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ICITO	Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization	UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
ICJ	International Court of Justice	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
IDA	International Development Association	UNPAERD	United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990
IDDA	Industrial Development Decade for Africa	UNRFNRE	United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration
IEFR	International Emergency Food Reserve	UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
IFC	International Finance Corporation	UNSCEAR	United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
ILC	International Law Commission	UNSDRI	United Nations Social Defence Research Institute
ILO	International Labour Organisation	UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation [Israel and neighbouring States]
IMO	International Maritime Organisation	UNU	United Nations University
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board	UNV	United Nations Volunteers
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	UPU	Universal Postal Union
IPF	indicative planning figure [UNDP]	WFC	World Food Council
ITC	International Trade Centre [UNCTAD/GATT]	WFP	World Food Programme
ITU	International Trade Organization	WHO	World Health Organisation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
IYP	International Year of Peace	WTO	World Tourism Organization
IYY	International Youth Year	YUN	Yearbook of the United Nations
JAG	Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre		

## EXPLANATORY NOTE ON DOCUMENTS

References at the end of each article in Part One to Six of this volume give the symbols of the main documents issued in 1991 on the topic, arranged in the order in which they are referred to in the text. The following is a guide to the principal document symbols:

A/- refers to documents of the General Assembly, numbered in separate series by session. Thus, A/46/- refers to documents issued for consideration at the forty-sixth session, beginning with A/46/1. Documents of special and emergency special sessions are identified as A/S- and A/ES-, followed by the session number.

A/C.- refers to documents of six of the Assembly's Main Committees, e.g. A/C.1/- is a document of the First Committee, A/C.6/-, a document of the Sixth Committee. The symbol for documents of the seventh Main Committee, the Special Political Committee, is A/SPC/-. A/BUR/- refers to documents of the General Committee. A/AC.- documents are those of the Assembly's ad hoc bodies and A/CN.-, of its commissions; e.g. A/AC.105/- identifies documents of the Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, A/CN.4/-, of its International Law Commission. Assembly resolutions and decisions since the thirty-first (1976) session have been identified by two arabic numerals the first indicates the session of adoption; the second, the sequential number in the series. Resolutions are numbered consecutively from 1 at each session. Decisions of regular sessions are numbered consecutively, from 301 for those concerned with elections and appointments, and from 401 for all other decisions. Decisions of special and emergency special sessions are numbered consecutively, from 11 for those concerned with elections and appointments, and from 21 for all other decisions.

E/- refers to documents of the Economic and Social Council, numbered in separate series by year. Thus, E/1991/- refers to documents issued for consideration by the Council at its 1991 sessions, beginning with E/1991/1. E/AC.-, E/C.- and E/CN.-, followed by identifying numbers, refer to documents of the Council's subsidiary ad hoc bodies, committees and commissions. For example, E/CI/-, E/C.2/- and E/C.3/- refer to documents of the Council's sessional committees, namely, the First (Economic), Second (Social) and Third (Programme and Coordination) Committees, respectively; E/CN.5/- refers to documents of the Council's Commission for Social Development, E/C.7/-, to documents of its Committee on Natural Resources. E/ICEF/- documents are those of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Symbols for the Council's resolutions and decisions, since 1978, consist of two arabic numerals: the first indicates the year of adoption and the second, the sequential number in the series. There are two series: one for resolutions, beginning with 1 (resolution 1991/1); and one for decisions, beginning, since 1990, with 201 (decision 1991/201).

S/- refers to documents of the Security Council. Its resolutions are identified by consecutive numbers followed by the year of adoption in parentheses, beginning with resolution 1(1946).

T/- refers to documents of the Trusteeship Council. Its resolutions are numbered consecutively, with the session at which they were adopted indicated by Roman numerals, e.g. resolution 2194(S-XXI) of the twenty-first special session. The Council's decisions are not numbered.

ST/-, followed by symbols representing the issuing department or office, refers- to documents of the United Nations Secretariat.

Documents of certain bodies bear special symbols, including the following:

ACC/-	Administrative Committee on Coordination
CD/-	Conference on Disarmament
CERD/-	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
DC/-	Disarmament Commission
DIP/-	United Nations Development Programme
HS/-	Commission on Human Settlements
ITC/-	International Trade Centre
LOS/PCN/-	Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
TD/-	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP/-	United Nations Environment Programme
UNITAR/-	United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Many documents of the regional commissions bear special symbols. These are sometimes preceded by the following:

E/ECA/-	Economic Commission for Africa
E/ECE/-	America and the Caribbean
E/ECLAC/-	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
E/ESCAP/-	Economic Commission for Europe Asia and the Pacific
E/ESCWA/-	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

"L" in a symbol refers to documents of limited distribution, such as draft resolutions; "CONE" to documents of a conference; "INF." to those of general information. Summary records are designated by "SR.", verbatim records by "PV.", each followed by the meeting number.

United Nations sales publications each carry a sales number with the following components separated by periods: a capital letter indicating the language (s) of the publication; two arabic numerals indicating the year; a Roman numeral indicating the subject category; a capital letter indicating a subdivision of the category, if any; and an arabic numeral indicating the number of the publication within the category. Examples: E.91.II.A.2; E/F/R.91.II.E.7; E.91.X.1.



# Report of the Secretary-General

## Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Following is the Secretary-General's report on the work of the Organization, submitted to the General Assembly and dated 13 September 1991. The Assembly took note of it on 8 November (decision 46/404).

### I

This has been another year in a series marking a great turning-point in history. Indeed, as this report is being written, events are changing the political map of a good part of the northern Eurasian land mass. The wave of democracy is surging in diverse other places as well. Intense yearnings for self-determination are in increasing display. It will be some time before a settled shape comes into view.

The causes of the transformation of the global scene, under way since 1985, are beyond the compass of this report. One of its direct effects, however, has been the end of the long season of stagnation for the United Nations. We can derive satisfaction from the fact that at no point in this time of tumult has the United Nations failed to keep pace with historic change. But the concern that the principles of its Charter should govern the emerging international order continues and is accentuated by all current developments.

The renaissance of the Organization has reflected a qualitative change in attitudes and perceptions. It is the outcome of the active cooperation of Member States and of long preparation and intense effort by the Secretariat despite discouragements. It originated several years ago when opportunities for peace-making began to be discerned in a changing international climate. The contrast between the position I am stating now and what I recorded in my first annual report is all too clear.

### II

In 1982, I spoke of the erosion of the authority and status of the United Nations and the inaction of the Security Council in the face of conflicts. Fearing international anarchy, I suggested a number of ways in which the Council and the Secretary-General might become more effective in keeping the peace. At first, the results were discouraging. However, a slow but meticulous process of institutional self-analysis was set in train. A re-examination of the Security Council's role and procedures was accompanied by agreement in the General Assembly on the manner in which the Organization's budget should be adopted by consensus. A major, even if by its

nature incomplete, effort was commenced to streamline the Secretariat so as to adapt it to the requirements of the period ahead. These and other intermediate moves, spread over five years, indicated a concern that went beyond purely organizational issues. They reflected an urge to end a period of drift. A renewed focus on the Organization's working corresponded to a sense of the deeper stirrings for change in the world. With the end of the cold war, the measures I had suggested in 1982 have mostly become, as I had hoped, commonplace and routine.

In January 1987, I urged the Security Council to find ways of working collectively to resolve some of the issues that had stayed on its agenda for years. What followed is now a matter of general public awareness. A remarkable coordination developed between the work of the Security Council and the Secretary-General. The adoption of a plan for the termination of the war between Iran and Iraq, the conclusion of the Geneva Accords followed by the withdrawal of the forces of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan and the bringing to independence of Namibia were among the major fruits of this rejuvenation of the United Nations. Steady progress was also maintained with regard to the situations in Western Sahara, Cambodia, Central America and elsewhere.

None of these accomplishments was a matter merely of diplomatic ingenuity; all required, or will require, complex operations in the field, duly authorized by the competent organs, which go far beyond the earlier, innovative and highly useful concept of peace-keeping by the United Nations. As against 13 operations launched all through 43 years, 5 were mounted in 1988 and 1989, and 4 during the period under review. The mandates of these operations are set out in the relevant resolutions; their results are dealt with in my reports. Here I will only mention that never before in the history of the Organization were so many new insights gained about the varied tasks of keeping, making or building the peace in areas riven or threatened by conflict. Never before were such precedents set as has been done, in different ways, in Namibia, Haiti, Angola, Nicaragua and now, most notably, in Central America, particularly El Salvador. Indeed, today, the Organization is conducting some missions that were unthinkable in the previous era.

All these operations, in one way or another, relate to the implementation of plans negotiated in

detail with the parties concerned with the active participation of the Secretary-General. They have a wide range. To take two that have already concluded, the one in Namibia leading the country to independence and the other, the election observer mission, with a complementary military undertaking, in Nicaragua helped end situations of dangerous strife. Two other operations that have achieved their purpose are the observer mission along the Iran-Iraq border and the monitoring of the departure of foreign troops from Angola. The election observer mission in Haiti, with its security component, set an example of the undertaking by the United Nations, with appropriate legislative backing, of the impartial supervision of national elections in a situation with possible international repercussions. The mission in Western Sahara relates to a referendum about the future status of the territory. The expected one in Cambodia will provide the supportive structure for the project of national reconciliation after years of fighting. The second mission in Angola launched this year supervises the cease-fire between the formerly warring parties. The mission in El Salvador has, for the present, the innovative task of monitoring human rights on a long-term, nationwide basis. United Nations personnel drawn from the programmes and the agencies, together with civilian guards, have been deployed to further humanitarian assistance to all of the people of Iraq, including notably the Kurds. To a large extent, the purpose of my mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan has changed since the Geneva Accords, as has the role of my mission in Iran and Iraq since the completion of the withdrawal of forces to the internationally recognized boundaries. Nevertheless, these missions represent a significant evolution in the role of the United Nations in areas relating to international security.

Alongside these new operations, older peace-keeping missions are being maintained. In Cyprus, a United Nations force separates the parties while progress is made in negotiations towards an overall settlement. In Central America, an observer mission maintains supervision of adherence to undertakings made by five Central American countries under the Esquipulas II Agreement. In the Middle East, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force continue to contribute an important element of stability in the region, while the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan is stationed in Kashmir to supervise the cease-fire.

In addition to manning all these ramparts of peace, the Secretariat is now engaged in tasks of a complexity and scope untried before to secure the implementation of the decisions of the Security Council relating to the Iraq-Kuwait situation. Only one of them, the military observation mission, conforms to the traditional pattern of peace-keeping. Others

that follow from the Council's decisions under Chapter VII of the Charter include the demarcation of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait through the mechanism of a commission, the elimination of Iraq's mass destruction capability through an effort involving a special commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the management of a compensation fund, arranging the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq and the discharge of onerous tasks deriving from Security Council resolution 706(1991). These are breaking new ground in international experience and the responsibilities of the Secretariat.

Activity, not argument, has thus answered two questions about the Organization that troubled the public mind through most of its existence: one, whether it could ever muster the power to repair breaches of the peace and reverse acts of aggression; two, whether the Secretariat would be able to execute the increasingly versatile projects of peace. The answers are affirmative. The effectiveness of the United Nations can no longer be in doubt. It is a fact of no small significance that world leaders assembled at three recent summit conferences in London, Abuja and Guadalajara issued declarations recognizing the central place of the United Nations in the international system and solemnly affirmed their reliance on it. On totally different planes of international life as well, the United Nations is being increasingly looked upon as a trusted intermediary.

Against this background of a near-universal harmony of view, some discordant notes, however, are still audible. One is the persistence of the trend, even if now in lesser degree, not to avail of the machinery of the United Nations to resolve certain important issues, including some relating to areas of incipient or potential conflict. The other is the pronounced contrast between the tasks imposed on the Organization and the resources provided to it. The dynamism and liberality of vision hardly accord with the indigence to which the Organization has been financially reduced.

### III

Looking beyond the Organization itself to the world situation, we witness a unique juxtaposition of promise and perils. The promise is expansive and the perils only partly perceived. The extinction of the bipolarity associated with the cold war has no doubt removed the factor that virtually immobilized international relations over four decades. It has cured the Security Council's paralysis and helped immensely in resolving some regional conflicts. By itself, however, it does not guarantee a just and lasting peace for the world's peoples. We still see a dappled international landscape, with large spots of threatened trouble and incipient conflict.

It is unnecessary to mention in detail the specific situations that are reviewed in my reports to the

Security Council and the General Assembly and on which I shall have occasion to offer my suggestions and comments in the coming weeks. As the earlier account of United Nations field operations shows, peace is being guarded or built in a number of situations. Not all the situations of danger to the peace, however, figure currently on the active agenda of the United Nations. The reasons vary from the use of an alternative peace process to the inability or unwillingness of one or more of the parties concerned to refer the matter to the United Nations. This does not in any way detract from the seriousness of these situations nor diminish the acute suffering of the people most directly affected.

A new factor in the international situation has been introduced by the manifold difficulties of transition in a good part of the northern Eurasian land mass. The way in which this transition is handled by leadership both inside and outside that vast region is certain to have far-reaching implications for the emerging international order as a whole. Indeed, statesmanship of the highest order is required for civil strife to be avoided, for crises to be resolved by peaceful means, for minorities to be securely protected, for human rights to be upheld and for dangerous repercussions on international relations to be averted.

A volatile world situation is certain to contain multiple sources of conflict. It would be unrealistic to suppose that all of them can be dissolved by multilateral action. However, the United Nations, if supported by the generality of its membership, can help purge international relations of the lethal elements that lead to violent hostility between States or cause a pervasive sense of insecurity. There is no magical formula for it; the only available course is that of organizing international life on a stable basis in accordance with principles clearly understood, generally accepted and consistently applied. The principles are those articulated in the Charter of the United Nations.

The performance and capacity of the United Nations provide a crucial element in this process and the greatest effort must be made to improve them. The areas on which I propose to focus are the maintenance of international peace and security with justice, the protection of human rights and the treatment of global problems, including the level of armaments, the persistence of widespread poverty, the deterioration of the environment and the proliferation of social evils like drug trafficking and crime. All these impinge on the development of international legal norms and practices. The areas overlap to some extent and I shall deal with them only to the extent that new perspectives have been opened by recent developments.

#### IV

During the period under review, the Security Council took action of extraordinary consequence to reverse the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq and to deter aggression in future. The considerations that arise from some of the aspects of this action are plainly central to the maintenance of international peace and security. I believe they will need to be carefully borne in mind in future.

Once the invasion occurred, the response of the Security Council was not only swift but systematic; in adopting 14 resolutions regarding the situation, the Council followed a step-by-step and considered approach to the use of its powers under Chapter VII of the Charter. Far from acting in haste, the Council afforded ample time—from 2 August 1990 to 15 January 1991—for the Government of Iraq to comply with the Council's demand. It was only when all warnings—including my own pleadings to Iraq to correct a manifest wrong—went unheeded and all friendly advice was rejected that armed force was finally employed to restore the independence of Kuwait. This is the factual side of that fateful occurrence, which no balanced assessment, now or in the future, can ignore.

Another important aspect is that the enforcement action was not carried out exactly in the form foreseen by Articles 42 et sequentia of Chapter VII. Instead, the Council authorized the use of force on a national and coalition basis. In the circumstances and given the costs imposed and capabilities demanded by modern warfare, the arrangement seemed unavoidable. However, the experience of operations in the Persian Gulf suggests the need for a collective reflection on questions relating to the future use of the powers vested in the Security Council under Chapter VII.

In order to preclude controversy, these questions should include the mechanisms required for the Council to satisfy itself that the rule of proportionality in the employment of armed force is observed and the rules of humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts are complied with. Moreover, careful thought will have to be given to ensuring that the application of Chapter VII measures is not perceived to be overextended. In today's conditions of economic interdependence, the effect of the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions on third States that are economic partners of the offender State requires that Article 50 of the Charter be supplemented by appropriate agreements creating obligations to assist concretely the disadvantaged third State or States. The human effect of sanctions on the population of an offending State, if it lacks the political means to bring about a reversal of the policy that gives rise to the offence, will also need to be carefully borne in mind. As I stated at meetings of the Security

Council, enforcement is a collective engagement, which requires a discipline all its own.

## V

The hostilities in the Gulf have made it agonizingly clear that the devastation of two States, with untold loss of innocent lives, appalling dangers to public health, damage to the environment and immense suffering of millions, represented a startling failure of collective diplomacy. In the aftermath of these hostilities, therefore, a renewed emphasis is rightly being placed on the need for preventive diplomacy.

In my previous annual reports, I have, time and again, dwelt on what preventive diplomacy by the United Nations requires. The main problem today is the same as before: the lack of means at the disposal of the United Nations to maintain an impartial and effective global watch over situations of potential or incipient conflict. Preventive diplomacy presupposes early warning capacity, which, in turn, implies a reliable and independently acquired database. At present, the pool of information available to the Secretary-General is wholly inadequate. Lacking access to the technological means, such as space-based and other technical surveillance systems, and without field representation commensurate with need, it is hard to visualize how the Secretariat can monitor potential conflict situations from a clearly impartial standpoint. A modest beginning has been made in this regard during the last four years with the establishment of political offices of the Secretary-General in Kabul and Islamabad, and more recently in Tehran and Baghdad. Work of that nature seems to be indispensable if we wish to develop the preventive capacity available to the Secretary-General. The traditional lack of such ability hinders the use of Article 99 of the Charter, especially in its anticipatory aspect. The Charter does not contemplate that the United Nations should wait for fighting to erupt, for aggression to take place, for violations of human rights to attain massive proportions before it moves to rectify the situation. Too often, the Organization's mediatory or investigative capacity, in situations threatening large-scale conflict, has been kept in reserve while wars have occurred and disputes have festered. There is a complementarity between the Secretary-General being fully equipped with the means presupposed in Article 99 of the Charter and the Security Council (in conformity with the spirit of Article 34) maintaining a peace agenda not confined to items formally inserted at the request of the State or the States concerned. I believe this complementarity can translate preventive diplomacy from a phrase into a working reality.

Conflict control or conflict resolution come under, but are not exactly synonymous with, the pacific settlement of disputes to which the Charter devotes a whole Chapter. The basic assumption of Chap-

ter VI-a point that I repeat for emphasis-is that neither the Security Council itself nor the Member States of the United Nations will remain passive until a situation of international friction gives rise to a dispute and until the dispute, in turn, leads to belligerency. For the machinery of settlement to work, however, the prime requisite is a radical change in the view that parties to major international disputes take of the role and capabilities of the United Nations in the matter of settling those disputes. Over long years, there has grown a view of the United Nations itself, not only its judicial organ, as a place of litigation that is likely to result in a negative verdict for one or the other party. I believe that we need now actively to foster the perception that, except in cases of action with respect to breaches of the peace or acts of aggression (matters dealt with in Chapter VII), the United Nations is more an instrument of mediation that can help reconcile legitimate claims and interests and achieve just and honourable settlements.

I must stress here that, for itself, the United Nations is not designed to monopolize the peace process. The role of regional arrangements or agencies in pacific settlement of disputes is explicitly recognized in Articles 33 (1) and 52 (2) of the Charter. As long as a credible peace process is in motion as envisaged in these two Articles, there can be no cause for complaint that the United Nations is being bypassed. However, when such a process is not initiated or appears to be interminably suspended or to have clearly failed, then there would be little reason why recourse to the United Nations should still be avoided. Recognizing the central part of the United Nations in the international system should be more than theoretical.

In this context, it is important also to recall that Article 52 (1) of the Charter requires activities of regional arrangements or agencies to be consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. That provision has become more pertinent in today's interdependent world, in which major developments in one region have inevitable repercussions in another. The efforts of a resurgent regionalism should, therefore, complement rather than compete with or complicate those of the United Nations. This requires a working relationship based on mutual rapport between the United Nations and the regional agencies. Otherwise, the incoherence and fragmentation of the peace effort can impair the machinery of peace.

Another deficiency in the working of the system of collective security is the insufficient use of the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice. Many international disputes are justiciable; even those which seem entirely political (such as the Iraq-Kuwait dispute prior to invasion) have a clearly legal component. If, for any reason, the parties fail to refer the matter to the

Court, the process of achieving a fair and objectively commendable settlement and thus defusing an international crisis situation would be facilitated by obtaining the Court's advisory opinion. Article 96 of the Charter authorizes the General Assembly and the Security Council to request such an opinion from the Court. I, therefore, repeat the suggestion I have made before that the extension by the General Assembly of the authority to the Secretary-General would be wholly in accord with the complementary relationship between the three concerned organs of the United Nations, which has grown fruitfully over the years. Such a development would also strengthen the role of the Secretary-General, which is a frequently stated objective of the membership as indicated by statements made at the highest level. This would be an important way of developing international law and legal norms as the basis of the activity of the United Nations and of international relations.

## VI

Over the years, a certain dichotomy has marked the theme of human rights. This has become more pronounced in recent years. On the one side, there has been legitimate satisfaction at providing the world community with the International Bill of Human Rights, consisting of the Universal Declaration and the two International Covenants, followed by a corpus of other instruments. On the other, there has been dismay at the barbaric realities of the world in which we live, arising from the indiscriminate use of power to brutalize populations into submission. Public opinion now demands emphatically that the gulf between aspiration and fact be narrowed if the former is not to become totally ineffectual.

It would be unfair to belittle the positive accomplishments made so far. Much has been done to lay the foundations of a universal culture of human rights. Procedures have been developed whereby alleged violations are examined and discussed by the Commission on Human Rights and the various bodies established pursuant to the various conventions to monitor their implementation. Moreover, the consciousness of human rights that now pervades the globe has in no small degree been raised by the considerable thought and work that have been devoted to the cause by the United Nations and, under its influence or inspiration, by concerned individuals, non-governmental organizations and the media.

Indeed, the effort to end apartheid in South Africa, sustained over decades, provides lasting testimony of the profound and active concern of the United Nations with eradicating racial segregation and persecution. It will signify attainment of one of the Organization's major goals when the notable progress made so far is consolidated and a post-apartheid retime based on democratic prin-

ciples and racial harmony is firmly put in place in that country.

Nevertheless, the fact must be squarely faced that the campaign for the protection of human rights has brought results mostly in conditions of relative normalcy and with responsive Governments. In other conditions, when human wrongs are committed in systematic fashion and on a massive scale—instances are widely dispersed over both time and place—the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations has often been a helpless witness rather than an effective agent for checking their perpetration.

It would betray a callous or an overly bureaucratic attitude to expect the victims of these horrors to utilize the normal time-consuming procedures and mechanisms that are available for seeking redress. The encouragement of respect for human rights becomes a vacuous claim if human wrongs committed on a major scale are met with lack of timely and commensurate action by the United Nations. To promote human rights means little if it does not mean to defend them when they are most under attack.

I believe that the protection of human rights has now become one of the keystones in the arch of peace. I am also convinced that it now involves more a concerted exertion of international influence and pressure through timely appeal, admonition, remonstrance or condemnation, and, in the last resort, an appropriate United Nations presence, than what was regarded as permissible under traditional international law.

It is now increasingly felt that the principle of non-interference with the essential domestic jurisdiction of States cannot be regarded as a protective barrier behind which human rights could be massively or systematically violated with impunity. The fact that, in diverse situations, the United Nations has not been able to prevent atrocities cannot be cited as an argument, legal or moral, against the necessary corrective action, especially where peace is also threatened. Omissions or failures due to a variety of contingent circumstances do not constitute a precedent. The case for not impinging on the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States is by itself indubitably strong. But it would only be weakened if it were to carry the implication that sovereignty, even in this day and age, includes the right of mass slaughter or of launching systematic campaigns of decimation or forced exodus of civilian populations in the name of controlling civil strife or insurrection. With the heightened international interest in universalizing a regime of human rights, there is a marked and most welcome shift in public attitudes. To try to resist it would be politically as unwise as it is morally indefensible. It should be perceived as not so much a new

departure as a more focused awareness of one of the requirements of peace.

I would emphasize that novel doctrines are not only not required on this issue; they can also upset established understandings. It is possible that in the ongoing debate among legal experts and political theoreticians, new concepts may emerge and gain broad acceptance. However, at the intergovernmental level, what the present stage in international affairs demands, in the context of human rights as much as in any other, is not a process of theorizing but a higher degree of cooperation and a combination of common sense and compassion. We need not impale ourselves on the horns of a dilemma between respect for sovereignty and the protection of human rights. The last thing the United Nations needs is a new ideological controversy. What is involved is not the right of intervention but the collective obligation of States to bring relief and redress in human rights emergencies.

It seems to be beyond question that violations of human rights imperil peace, while disregard of the sovereignty of States would spell chaos. The maximum caution needs to be exercised lest the defence of human rights becomes a platform for encroaching on the essential domestic jurisdiction of States and eroding their sovereignty. Nothing would be a surer prescription for anarchy than an abuse of this principle.

Some caveats are, therefore, most necessary at this point. First, like all other basic principles, the principle of protection of human rights cannot be invoked in a particular situation and disregarded in a similar one. To apply it selectively is to debase it. Governments can, and do, expose themselves to charges of deliberate bias; the United Nations cannot. Second, any international action for protecting human rights must be based on a decision taken in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. It must not be a unilateral act. Third, and relatedly, the consideration of proportionality is of the utmost importance in this respect. Should the scale or manner of international action be out of proportion to the wrong that is reported to have been committed, it is bound to evoke a vehement reaction, which, in the long run, would jeopardize the very rights that were sought to be defended.

## VII

Another principal source of chronic instability is the militarization of human society represented by the level of armaments and military outlays in the world today. The unconscionable waste of resources and energies is only one of its results. Equally deleterious is the obsession with military security, which has corroded international relations and, in most developing countries, hampered the advance towards stable democratic institutions. The obsession has been as ruinous in political, cultural and psychological terms as it has been financially costly.

Over the years, however, the cold war overshadowed the whole field of arms limitation and disarmament. The perspectives that have now been opened should enable us to weave collective approaches in this field more tightly into the fabric of peace-making and conflict control. The opportunities now presented to us are not likely to remain open indefinitely.

At the global level, the priorities include a search for new, stabilizing reductions in nuclear weapons, maintaining the regained momentum of support for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, arresting the uncontrolled proliferation of advanced weapons of mass destruction and the relevant technology, a swift conclusion of a convention for the comprehensive prohibition of chemical weapons and strengthening the basic obligations of the Biological Weapons Convention. The challenge that is to be overcome to achieve non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is that of devising regimes of verification which will build confidence, safeguard peaceful applications and above all reliably detect non-compliance, wherever and whenever it occurs.

Assuring orderly flows of badly needed technology to developing countries, without leading to weapons proliferation, is an issue of great importance. What is needed is a formula for cooperation involving greater willingness by the industrial countries to meet the needs of developing countries for science and technology for peaceful purposes, coupled with genuine openness among recipients about their end-use.

For several years, I have expressed grave concern (over the problem of excessive and destabilizing transfers of conventional armaments. Recent expressions of support for the idea of promoting transparency in the arms trade through a United Nations-based scheme for registration and disclosure are encouraging. If applied fairly to, and worked out in concert by, arms suppliers and recipients alike, a register would foster a climate that is conducive to voluntary restraint and more responsible behaviour. Over the longer term, we must seek to develop fair criteria for multilateral control of arms transfers while at the same time meeting the legitimate security needs of States.

Dismantling the military edifice of the cold war should mean designing a credible architecture for regional security. In this connection, one cannot disregard the existing imbalances and asymmetries within regions that cause recurrent tensions and insecurity. This again shows how difficult it is to detach arms limitation negotiations from the peaceful settlement of international disputes. For its part, the Secretariat has given high priority to organizing regional and interregional meetings as a way to explore solutions tailored to the distinctive needs of regions and subregions. But only when this dialogue engages the policy makers of States will our aim be realized. The mist of unreality that has hung over discussions of limiting and reducing the level



of arms needs to be blown away. That, I believe, is a most impelling call of the present moment in history.

### VIII

Rising affluence and increasing poverty are a pronounced and paradoxical feature of the present world scene. The world situation offers overwhelming evidence that poverty undermines the cohesion of societies and States, destroys the base of human rights and damages the health of the environment. This major cause of instability needs to be addressed with the same sense of urgency as is evoked by political crises. No system of collective security will remain viable unless workable solutions are sought to the problem of poverty and destitution, afflicting the greater part of the world.

A reinvigoration of the North-South dialogue has now become more urgent than ever. Fortunately, conditions exist now for advancing it constructively without a needless overlay of rhetoric or ideological controversy.

The profound changes in the world economy in recent years have brought prosperity to many parts of the world. However, the position of most of the developing countries within the world economy has been deteriorating for some time. World trade has increased fairly rapidly but not so the exports and imports of developing countries. Foreign direct investment flows have quadrupled in the 1980s but the share of developing countries has fallen sharply. As a result of the debt crisis, the indebted countries as a whole are suffering a net outflow of resources. The external debt of capital-importing countries, which was less than \$600 billion in 1988, has reached \$1.2 trillion. Income per capita has declined in many parts of the world during the last decade. All this has fed the forces leading to violent strife; it has exacerbated health and ecological problems; it has alarmingly increased the ranks of the poor and the displaced. Over 1 billion people now live in absolute poverty. Nearly 37 million have been uprooted by conflicts. These are the huge areas of blight in the present international landscape and nowhere is the situation more serious than in Africa, on which I have recently reported at some length. It is clear to me that what is needed is a renewal of the commitments arrived at in the compact between African countries and the international community live years ago. There is no greater human and economic imperative than to initiate and implement plans for creating conditions that would allow sustainable development in the entire developing world, especially in Africa.

The reactivation of economic growth and development in poor countries requires a dynamic trading system that allows exports from these countries unrestricted access to markets in the in-

dustrial countries, an urgent and bold solution to the problem of indebtedness, an adequate volume of lending from official and multilateral creditors, increased foreign investment flows and enhanced official development assistance as an essential source of concessional finance to the developing countries, particularly the poorest and the least developed. Moreover, a significant increase in the financial resources of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the regional development banks is crucial if these institutions are to effectively support structural adjustment, continue to provide concessional assistance to low-income countries and resources for debt and debt-reduction schemes, and facilitate the economic transformation of countries that are making great efforts to restructure their economies.

It has become apparent that, in order to safeguard the environment, to finance the transition to market economies, to deal with the reconstruction needs of countries in the Gulf region and above all to sustain development efforts in the developing world, substantially increased levels of resources would need to be mobilized. The acceleration in growth could be the most important source for generating resources for investments. A positive factor is the end of the cold war, which offers realistic prospects of releasing the substantial resources for social and economic development that were consumed by military expenditures. With the realization that national security gains strength from economic development, there is a palpable need for the developing countries themselves to reduce the close to \$200 billion they spend on arms and, with the necessary financial assistance, to convert military structures and integrate them into the civilian economy. The unique opportunity that is now being presented to the world should be the subject of reasoned discussion and negotiation in the best interests of the global community.

It was with these ideas and problems in mind that I have proposed consideration of the convening of an international conference on the financing of development in order to formulate a coherent response to the challenge. Benefiting from the preparatory work and the agreements reached at both the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the conference could devise agreed ways to ensure that developing countries and others that are striving to integrate their economies into the emerging global economy have the resources to support their efforts.

My experience has convinced me that the United Nations system has a key role to play in addressing the host of transborder issues that have come to the fore in recent years. In revitalizing

that role, we have to look beyond the procedural or organizational aspects of reform and restructuring. For the fundamental and far-reaching changes in existing institutional arrangements and practices that may be required, the search for a broad consensus needs to be undertaken now.

## IX

The way we treat the new generation of global problems that now confront humanity may very well determine the quality of life for all the peoples living on the planet. Next year the United Nations will face a very important test of its capacity to meet global challenges in the Conference on Environment and Development—the first world summit conference formally mandated by the General Assembly.

The Conference will be a test of the willingness of Governments to adopt long-term policies on matters of vast significance to human well-being—even survival. It will also test the capacity of nations to cooperate in the United Nations in developing effective global strategies and in the evolution of respected—even enforceable—international law. For these strategies to work in a future that will depend more and more on public awareness and participation, the cooperation of Governments with non-governmental organizations and the private sector will also be essential. The process will further develop the capacity of the United Nations system and its ability to work as a team in response to the challenges of a rapidly changing world.

That the environment is humanity's common inheritance is now merely a platitude. But it entails a common responsibility to mount a global attack on what depletes and degrades that inheritance. Traditional patterns of industrialization and the consumption of industrial products are not the only cause. Other major ones are poverty, overpopulation and the lack of the technological or material capability for developing countries to move to environmentally sound and sustainable practices. The difficult and complex issues that have to be addressed range over a whole spectrum; effective solutions likewise will require new approaches in urban and industrial planning, technology transfer, energy consumption, to name only a few. The success of the 1992 Conference will depend primarily on the broad consensus that is reached on all major relevant issues during the preparatory stage. Mobilizing new and adequate financial resources to support sustainable development and agreement on terms for the transfer of technology will need focused attention. The Conference should decide on built-in mechanisms for follow-up action and periodical stocktaking. The stakes are high for the entire human race.

## X

The health of the global society does not depend only on political relations and economic growth. We are witnessing grave afflictions at present that cross State or cultural frontiers and, in one way or another, defy the remedies that Governments can administer in isolation from one another. The resentments and dislocations of groups within societies, the decay of traditional structures of loyalty, discipline and emotional support—the family being the outstanding example—and the disorientation of vast numbers of individuals are among the negative consequences of rapid societal change. They manifest themselves in the plague of drug abuse and trafficking, in the thriving black market in weapons, in the taking of hostages, in the use of terror against civilian populations—indeed, in the modernization of crime. If the security of nations is to be viewed not in terms of external threats alone, if progress is to be measured not only by economic indicators and if change is to be managed from the perspective of human welfare, the social agenda of the United Nations is equal in rank with the political, economic or environmental.

In the complex battle against international drug abuse, some recent initiatives have given better definition to the Organization's functions and also aroused higher public expectations. The new United Nations International Drug Control Programme has been established in order to formulate a coherent and integrated strategy. The division of labour with regional and international institutions and partnership with Governments in drug control efforts should strengthen multilateralism when national initiatives abound but results are sadly wanting.

The upsurge and transnationalization of crime endanger the internal security of States, erode the individual's basic freedom from fear and can also disrupt international relations. This calls for effective intergovernmental mechanisms and much stronger judicial and police cooperation among States.

Beyond addressing these two menacing problems, the global social strategy would be sadly deficient if it did not include constructive action to revive basic social institutions and to end social discrimination against the weaker members of society. The intended observance of the International Year of the Family in 1994, the development of standard rules for the equalization of opportunities for the disabled, the collaboration with non-governmental organizations in establishing principles for the treatment of older persons, the commitment to attain equality in law and managerial practice between men and women as a basic human right—all reflect a continuity of concern with social health and justice. On the question of gender equality, which is, a concern second to none, it is discouraging to observe that progress slackened during the 1980s, in large measure as a result of distracting eco-

conomic and political factors. I believe that the pace can be quickened through the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995.

The restructuring of economic systems does not and will not by itself answer the demands of social justice and equity. Indeed, there is a serious danger that in the difficulties of transition, the social advances made in the past might not be maintained. The fundamental principles of social welfare and the provision of essential services will remain valid regardless of the configuration of economic systems. The war against hunger, disease, illiteracy and unemployment cannot be left for the market to fight. To examine the whole gamut of issues relating to social development, the Economic and Social Council has requested me to consult Governments on the possibility of convening a world summit for social development. I believe the idea is timely and would help place the human being at the centre of the development agenda.

## XI

It is a mark of growing human solidarity that relief of the intolerable suffering caused by disasters is now one of the major items on the international agenda. Tragically, disasters—some natural, others entirely man-made—have been more frequent in recent years. We witness spectacles of displacement, devastation and death at several points of the globe. I believe that some clarifications are necessary to prevent the issue of the international response to disasters from becoming a seed-bed of controversies.

International relief efforts in emergencies caused by famine or flood, earthquake or drought are mounted at the request of the affected State or States and generally create no legal or political problems. But international action with regard to situations where a population is torn by war or oppression raises sensitive political issues, calls for early warning capacity of a different character and has to be based on a determination made by a competent organ of the United Nations. It would be unwise to put the two kinds of emergencies in the same conceptual basket, even though the actual operations may on occasion assume a similar physical or logistical shape. For this reason, it is hard to visualize a unified system of emergency relief that would be automatically triggered by situations that, between themselves, are wholly disparate.

There is, of course, no question that the incidence and magnitude of humanitarian emergencies of all types call for mechanisms of greater coordination of the various agencies and the enhancement of their early warning capacities. But even these mechanisms, no matter how well designed, will be of little avail without enhanced stand-by arrangements, which, in turn, cannot be put in place by the United Nations lacking a prior

earmarking by Governments of substantial necessary resources. I intend to make a detailed report later on this subject and I trust that it will be considered by Governments at the highest policy-making level.

In this context, a reminder has been rendered necessary by the experience gained in addressing the humanitarian emergency that occasioned Security Council resolution 688(1991). The Secretary-General cannot be expected to use powers that are not vested in him and deploy resources that are not available. For large-scale field operations, the Secretariat needs clear mandates, with assured financing, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and under established procedures.

## XII

As the foregoing makes clear, the United Nations is now entering uncharted territories and undertaking tasks of a kind unforeseen in its original design. This prompts an examination of its executive organ, that is, the Secretariat.

I shall describe later the strains on the administrative machinery. Despite all those strains, however, it should be a matter of gratification to the entire membership—as, for me, it is a cause for enduring satisfaction—that at no stage has the Secretariat failed to respond effectively to challenge. This is a tribute to the commitment and ability of all those involved in the planning, deployment, operation and administration of the great variety of field missions and also to the dedication of the staff at Headquarters. For myself, I am grateful for the exemplary cooperation and understanding—enhanced this year—between the Secretariat and the different bodies representing Governments.

Considering the unique nature of the Secretariat's tasks, it would be unfair to expect that it would escape criticism; some of that has been thoughtful and refreshing. However, the judgements sometimes made from one vantage point have ignored the fact that the Secretariat has to answer the priorities and preferences not of one group of States but of all. Being multilingual and multinational, it is unlike any other administrative set-up in the world and cannot be run as the foreign ministries of Governments are. Its heterogeneous composition, as much as the variety of its mandates, demands cohesive and integrated control at the top. That kind of control can be eroded if there is excessive interference from outside.

In this context, a standing problem to which I drew attention in my annual report in 1984 is that there sometimes seems to be a blurred perception of the exact delimitation of functions between the Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General, and the other principal organs. Article 101 of the Charter empowers the General Assembly to establish regulations for the appointment of the staff Regulations,

however, should mean broad guidelines under principles set out in the Charter and not detailed or rigid directives that can only upset operational efficiency and dilute the authority of the Secretary-General. Judicious use of funds is naturally a matter of concern to all Member States, particularly the principal contributors. However, beyond the legislative responsibility of scrutinizing expenditures and ensuring as wide a geographical basis for recruiting the staff as possible, the management of the Secretariat needs to be left in the hands of the chief administrative officer. To secure efficiency, he needs the freedom to define the different spheres of responsibility, to allocate staff according to need and to reward merit and performance. Over-legislation itself can cause strains that are wholly avoidable.

The time seems to have come to examine afresh the conditions in which increasingly varied and complex mandates are entrusted to the Secretariat.

In the first place, it is hardly comprehensible that Governments impose far-reaching and costly responsibilities on the Organization, as they judge they must, but are themselves unwilling to fulfil corresponding financial obligations. Voluntary contributions, however welcome and generous they may be, cannot reliably fill the gap. This places the Secretary-General in an often intolerable situation, as I have stated time and again during my period in office. Under the Charter, it is a legal duty of Member States to pay their assessed contributions. By improved mechanisms, payments must be made on time and in full if the Secretariat is to retain the capability of responding, on behalf of the membership as a whole, to the pressing tasks required of it. At the time of writing this report, the level of outstanding contributions to the regular budget was \$809,445,015, and only 49 Member States had fully paid their annual contributions. Peace-keeping assessments unpaid by Governments amounted to \$486,994,618. It can thus be seen that the financial crisis of the Organization is still not over. I trust that, along with enlarging the Organization's role by their own decisions, Governments will revise their approach to funding the vital and far-reaching tasks they request the Secretariat to perform.

Furthermore, constrained as the Secretariat is by zero-growth budgets, it would at first sight appear necessary that Governments prioritize the mandates conferred upon the Organization. Since, however, this is difficult in practice, some flexibility has to be left within its budgets for redeployment, in the light of the demands of changing situations, of existing resources on a discretionary basis. At present, there is virtually no such flexibility. Difficulties are aggravated by divergent decisions coming from the different legislative bodies, as happened several times this year.

All this becomes stranger if it is borne in mind that the proportion of national budgets that Govern-

ments devote to the United Nations is minuscule compared with their military outlays; indeed, by any reckoning, resources devoted to the Organization constitute an extremely economical investment for Governments.

There is an urgency to replenish, increase and maintain the Working Capital Fund and the Special Account, both of which are gravely depleted. Member States may also wish to consider the establishment of a strategic reserve fund specifically designed to meet the costs arising from unanticipated pressures upon scarce resources. Had such a fund been available in the past year, the Organization might not have become a mendicant as it did in order to secure, at very short notice, sizeable resources so as to undertake urgent and unexpected tasks. Alternatively, perhaps the time has come again to consider permitting the Organization to borrow, since such a facility could help to provide the necessary flexibility in unanticipated contingencies.

The staff retrenchment called for by the General Assembly at its forty-first session was completed in 1990. This year, the pace at which the Organization has had to deploy new complex field missions, most of which require innovative work, has so quickened as to stretch the already slender human resources dedicated to such operations almost to breaking-point. While a number of missions have been successfully staffed, staffing pressures have become acute in certain areas and some existing programmes have been maintained only with extreme difficulty. The strain on the personnel, both at Headquarters and in the field, should be easily imaginable.

The staff is our most important asset and the Secretariat must be enabled to maintain the appropriate conditions of service if it is to attract and retain the kind of talent required to meet extraordinary challenges. Unfortunately, those conditions have deteriorated steadily. It is ironical that, on the one hand, complaints are heard about the high salary scales within the Secretariat and, on the other, some Governments find it necessary to pay subsidies to their nationals in order to induce them to serve on the staff. The result of this as well as certain aspects of the practice of secondments, now fortunately being reviewed, has been to create anomalies that demoralize the staff. I hope that Governments will realize that the present situation must be corrected for it hinders the realization of the objectives they have jointly laid for the Secretariat.

The present juncture suggests taking a fresh, searching look at our structures and the way in which the Organization is engineered and equipped to handle new demands. The United Nations and its system of allied agencies are now 45 years old and were established in a very different era. Vast changes in human society and human needs have occurred

since 1945. The Organization's membership has itself more than tripled. It is only natural, therefore, that the structures of the Organization and the system now need to be overhauled in the light of current and foreseeable challenges.

Many of the constraints due to the cold war, which made it impossible in previous years to reorganize and update the Secretariat, are now vanishing. The workload of the Secretariat has also vastly increased and diversified, and its responsibilities become greater every year. It is clearly essential to introduce further reforms to allow the Secretariat to respond to changing circumstances.

An inspection of the anatomy of the Organization cannot be a substitute for its real work. Devising new organizational charts for the Secretariat and rearranging the number and disposition of high-level posts and departments can certainly be of value, provided it is remembered that there cannot be a credible way of strengthening the Secretariat by weakening the authority of the Secretary-General. In the long term, it is far more important to deal with the fundamental difficulties facing the Secretariat and the United Nations system, for only then would the reforms be real and their objectives served. Some useful discussions are taking place both within and outside the Organization on these matters and the idea of a "unitary United Nations" has also been floated. I believe that some of the issues involved are of a fundamental nature and require thought of the same depth and scope as was devoted to the formulation of the mandates of the United Nations, its programmes and the specialized agencies at the time of their establishment. At that time, the different global problems and issues were not viewed as being as interconnected as they are now. I would, therefore, suggest that a serious and well-organized process of analysis and consultation be initiated, in which Governments can outline their priorities, and the Secretary-General, as the senior manager of the Organization, can discuss with them and with his colleagues in the United Nations system the most effective ways and means of achieving the desired objectives. These would relate to the future shape and structure of the Secretariat, the United Nations system and the related intergovernmental bodies. The aim should be a more effective fulfilment of the purposes of the Charter in the interest of the global society that is rapidly evolving now.

### XIII

Earlier in this report, I mentioned the two nagging doubts about the Organization's will and the Secretariat's efficiency, which have now been allayed. There is, however, a larger question that should continue to occupy our minds: whether, by its decisions and actions, the United Nations inspires and retains the trust of peoples across all cultures and

continents. To try to answer this question from the perspective of one group of nations, dismissing that of another, would betray either complacency or undue suspicion. There are nations that have reason to be satisfied with the status quo, relying on the dynamics of power or economics, and there are nations with deep grievances, political or economic, which ask to be redressed. Any view of the implementation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations that reflects the interests and outlook of one group of nations and is imperceptive of those of another is bound to prove divisive.

Closely related to this is the question whether the balance between the principal organs, including the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretariat, envisaged in the Charter is being consistently maintained. This, I would submit, is not merely an issue of the internal working of the Organization; it bears on the guardianship of peace exercised by the United Nations. The action relating to the Iraq-Kuwait situation this year has made it timely to express the hope that the unity of the permanent members of the Security Council will be complemented by a balanced constitutional relationship within and between the various principal organs. Moreover, it is important to preserve the political *acquis* that the office of the Secretary-General has accumulated over 45 years. It is an essential asset built as much on an incumbent's personal impartiality, tact and sensitivity as on the integrity of the international civil service that provides the base for his functions.

Two years ago, in my annual report in 1989, I said that agreement among the permanent members must carry with it the willing support of a majority of nations if it is to facilitate movement towards a better and a saner world. Events since then have lent emphasis to that observation.

In this time of massive transition, extraordinary care needs to be taken against disequilibrium in the management of international affairs by the United Nations. The traditional concept of balance of power can hardly be invoked in a situation in which economic and technological capability and its uneven distribution have become critical, often decisive, factors. For the quality of peace built through the United Nations, the necessary balance can be provided only by consistent adherence to the principles articulated in the Charter of the United Nations.

These principles are by no means frozen; their scope and the manner of their application is determined by changing global conditions. It should be the purpose of the international discourse constantly to develop shared understandings not only of the standards of acceptable international behaviour but also of the procedures to be employed for upholding them and correcting their infractions. A rigid interpretation that fails to take human reali-

ties into account would ossify international law and diminish its contemporary relevance. To an equal extent, loose interpretations would create disorder. As the era unfolding now displays the opposite qualities of fusion and fission, we need constantly to hark back to basic principles like that of respecting the territorial integrity and political independence of States. We have little ground to expect that States and societies will escape internal turbulence but we have every reason not to allow that turbulence to imperil international peace and security.

The Charter of the United Nations furnishes guidance that remains timely even in conditions its framers could not have anticipated. We cannot, of course, regard the Charter as immutable. Some of its provisions, for example, the composition of the Security Council, have already come under questioning. But it is the only multilateral treaty of its nature and scope that has been accepted by, and is binding on, all States and any revisions in it except on the basis of genuine consensus will create more problems than they will solve. The facilitation of peaceful and constructive change, not the perpetuation of the status quo, will remain the United Nations principal concern.

#### XIV

As my term of office will soon come to an end, I may be forgiven if I share with Member States some feelings relating to the experience. I have been associated with the Organization for some two decades in various capacities. It has been my privilege to serve it as Secretary-General during what are generally regarded as some of its most productive years. Throughout this latter period, I have felt impelled more to dwell on problems that are still to be resolved than to muse on accomplishments. A Panglossian frame of mind is hardly appropriate for the United Nations. The present report too suggests initiatives to overcome serious difficulties in averting conflicts, eradicating poverty and protecting human rights.

None of these difficulties, however, diminishes the metamorphosis of the United Nations. I believe that the change which the United Nations has channelized has not been fortuitous. The radical shift in political perceptions testifies to the resilience of the human spirit. The United Nations, to the best of its capabilities, is helping to give it concrete shape.

Peace has won victories on several fronts. Many a people have been released from the agonies of strife. The process is capable of extension to other areas. New vistas are opening for States to work together in a manner they did not do before. The earlier posture of aloofness and reserve towards the Organization has been replaced by more ardent participation in its endeavours. An era of law and justice may not be around the corner but the United Nations has defined the direction. If dynamic efforts are made, obstacles in the way may no longer prove insuperable. Today there are far more solid grounds for hope than there are reasons for frustration and fear.

The hope arises both from the enduring relevance of the philosophy of the Charter and from the vastly strengthened credentials of the Organization. My credo is anchored in that philosophy and it will remain so. With its return from the doldrums, and with its role no longer peripheral, the United Nations has come nearer to the vision of its Charter. Everyone who contributed to the process is entitled to a measure of exultation and I, for my part, to a feeling of fulfilment. I profoundly appreciate the confidence placed in me through this testing phase of international affairs. I close on that note of faith and gratitude.



Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR  
Secretary-General

## PART ONE

### Political and security questions



## Chapter I

## International peace and security

In 1991, the General Assembly, following its annual review of the implementation of the 1970 Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, reaffirmed that Declaration (decision 46/414). In other actions, the Assembly welcomed the changes in many countries of the world towards more democratic systems of government (resolution 46/14) and, welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations in 1990 and 1991, adopted a series of recommendations and conclusions on peace-keeping matters (resolution 46/48). It also welcomed the establishment in 1989 of the Institute of East-West Dynamics, which was to assist societies in transition in the development of their democratic institutions and market mechanisms (resolution 46/15).

The Assembly, with a view to preserving the security of small States, stressed the importance of unconditional respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the importance of strengthening regional security arrangements (resolution 46/43).

The Assembly urged States to cooperate with the Mediterranean countries in reducing tension, promoting peace and ensuring stability (resolution 46/42). It called on States to cooperate in promoting the objectives established in the 1986 declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, affirmed the importance of the zone to global maritime and commercial transactions and reaffirmed the aspirations of the States of the zone to make it an active instrument for fostering human rights, fundamental freedoms, racial equality, justice and liberty as integral elements of peace, development and cooperation (resolution 46/19).

## Strengthening of international security

## Implementation of the 1970 Declaration

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in a report of 21 October 1991,<sup>(1)</sup> transmitted replies from two States to a 1990 General Assembly invitation<sup>(2)</sup> to Member States to submit their views on the implementation of the 1970 Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.<sup>(3)</sup>

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted decision 46/414 without vote.

## Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee:

(a) Reaffirmed the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

(b) Recalled its previous resolutions on this item, the latest of which is resolution 45/80 of 12 December 1990;

(c) Invited Member States to provide their views on the implementation of the Declaration and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

(d) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

General Assembly decision 46/414

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/681) without vote, 27 November (meeting 44); 9-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.54); agenda item 68.

Sponsors: Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 40-45; plenary 65.

In the Committee, Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution<sup>(4)</sup> on the review of the implementation of the Declaration. At their request, no action was taken on the text.

## Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world

In response to a General Assembly request of 1989,<sup>(5)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted in October 1991 a report on programmes and activities to promote peace,<sup>(6)</sup> outlining the mandate and framework for such promotion and giving an overview of programmes and activities of Member States, the United Nations system, cities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and academic institutions.

Over the preceding two years, the Secretary-General said, unprecedented international developments had opened up significant opportunities for greater cooperation and pragmatism to solve global problems and create a more secure and peaceful world. The end of the cold war, re-

cent arms-control accords, the peaceful revolution in Eastern Europe and concrete steps for eliminating the apartheid system in South Africa demonstrated important progress towards more universal fulfilment of the basic objectives set forth in the United Nations Charter. In that context, a significant number of programmes and activities related to peace around the world had begun to focus more directly on the relationship of peace and the quality of life.

The guidelines established in 1985<sup>(7)</sup> for the promotion of peace, international security and cooperation and the peaceful resolution of conflict stressed three primary objectives: to stimulate international action; to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of peace; and to focus attention on the basic requirements of peace, in particular problems of development, disarmament, human rights, human needs and preparation for life in peace.

The Peace Studies Unit of the United Nations Department of Political and Security Council Affairs was responsible for coordinating the promotion of peace and served as a clearing-house for information on peace-related projects and programmes. Among its primary functions was the encouragement of activities and the exchange of information on peace issues among over 600 NGOs, academic institutions and cities around the world. The Secretary-General had designated over 400 NGOs and cities as "Peace Messengers" for their contributions to the promotion of peace and their continuing cooperation with the United Nations. Peace Messenger Awards were presented to deserving organizations and cities on the International Day of Peace, observed each year on the third Tuesday of September.

Special activities for the promotion of peace were financed from the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace. As at 15 September 1991, the Fund totalled \$12,290 in convertible and \$36,167 in non-convertible currencies.

Several long-term Peace Messenger projects—designed to be global in scope and specifically oriented towards fulfilling United Nations objectives for the promotion of peace—were continuing and expanding to encompass new areas of activity and offer new opportunities for participation. Among such activities were the creation of a global database of peoples' hopes for the future, peace education, art programmes and information dissemination.

The NGO community remained an important source of ideas and action for peace promotion. Peace Messenger organizations had expressed interest in forming networks for cooperation. During their first international meeting in 1991, they discussed the possibility of holding regional Peace Messenger meetings over the coming two years and "Peace Messenger" cities had tentative invitations for annual meetings in different cities for the coming three years.

With regard to the role of the United Nations, the Secretary-General stated that in the past two years the Organization had assumed increased prominence as the primary international body dedicated to the maintenance of international peace and security; as a result, it was increasingly utilized as a source of information, advice and coordination on peace-related issues. He suggested that Member States and interested organizations be invited to continue informing the Secretariat of their peace-promotion programmes and activities. He stressed that he would continue to report periodically on initiatives and trends in the promotion of peace around the world, noting that the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995 would provide a unique opportunity to consider its role in promoting peace.

The Secretary-General concluded that, despite the end of the cold war, the concern and interest for the promotion of peace had not diminished. There was, however, a shift to broader conceptions and greater emphasis on issues such as human rights and the environment; basic human needs such as food, shelter, housing and medical care were also a focus in considering conditions for peace.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/14 without vote.

#### Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/11 of 24 October 1989, on the achievements of the International Year of Peace,

Recognizing that the International Year of Peace has generated a number of important activities and programmes to promote peace in the world,

Recognizing also that resolution 44/11 stimulated the interest of Member States, non-governmental organizations and academic, scientific and educational institutions at all levels, as well as of individuals, in developing activities to promote, disseminate information on and assist the United Nations in the implementation of programmes for the achievement of one of its primary objectives, namely, peace in the world,

Bearing in mind that peace is not merely the absence of war and that interdependence and cooperation to foster human rights, social and economic development, disarmament, protection of the environment and ecosystems and the improvement of the quality of life for all are indispensable elements for the establishment of peaceful societies,

Observing that during the past two years unprecedented peaceful and positive transformations have taken place in many countries,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 44/11;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the many activities and programmes inspired by the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General and by his designation of organizations

and cities as "Peace Messengers", which have contributed positively to promoting peace through their sustained cooperation with the United Nations;

3. Welcomes the important role played by the Peace Studies Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the Secretariat in promoting peace, encouraging activities and exchanges of information on peace-related subjects among the non-governmental organizations, academic and scientific institutions and cities around the world, and stimulating action to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument for peace;

4. Welcomes the important and peaceful changes that have taken place in many countries of the world in order to bring about political and social changes towards more democratic systems of government;

5. Invites Member States, non-governmental organizations and academic, scientific and educational institutions at all levels, as well as individuals, to continue their efforts to assist the United Nations in Promoting peace in the world;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States and organizations concerned to report to him on their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends and to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, a report under the item entitled "Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world".

General Assembly resolution 46/14

31 October 1991 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

33-nation draft (A/46/L.15 & Add.1); agenda item 22.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Ukraine, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

### Institute of East-West Dynamics

Among notable developments recognized by the General Assembly in 1991 as relevant to the promotion of peace was the establishment in the United States in 1989 of the Institute of East-West Dynamics, whose purpose was to contribute to the removal of political and economic barriers among developed market-economy countries by developing blueprints for training, through universities and international organizations, in various management techniques, legal practices, parliamentary procedures and other professional skills.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/15 without vote.

Contributions of the Institute of East-West Dynamics to programmes and activities to promote peace in the world

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the peaceful transition to more democratic systems currently under way in many countries,

Having considered that facilitating the efforts of societies in such a transition should remain within the purview of the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind that economic and social development and international cooperation are essential to the maintenance of world peace and stability,

Endorsing therefore the need to strengthen political, social and economic links among all countries and regions of the world by promoting greater contact, exchanges and sharing of experience and expertise,

Recognizing the opportunities for broader theoretical and practical exchanges among various research and development institutions throughout the world,

1. Welcomes the establishment, at the initiative of the Conference on Resolving the Problems, Defining the Opportunities: A Project for Peace, hosted by the United Nations at its Headquarters in January 1989, of the Institute of East-West Dynamics, working in close cooperation with the United Nations, and created to assist societies in transition in developing their democratic institutions and market mechanisms through transfer of professional and technical expertise;

2. Recommends to the Institute, in its further activities, to take into account the need to examine the issues relating to, and problems arising from, the transition, so as to ease the readjustment burden and thus avert or alleviate resulting tensions which may undermine international stability and peace;

3. Expresses the hope that the Institute and its activities and programmes will receive the widest possible support through voluntary contributions made by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations, concerned individuals and the private sector;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures in order to provide for cooperation between the Institute and the competent United Nations bodies.

General Assembly resolution 46/15

31 October 1991 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

18-nation draft (A/46/L.18 & Add.1); agenda item 22.

Sponsors: Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

On 9 December, by resolution 46/59, the Assembly adopted a Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security.

#### REFERENCES

(1)A/46/575. (2)GA res. 45/80, 12 Dec. 1990. (3)YUN 1970, p. 105, GA res. 2734(XXV), 16 Dec. 1970. (4)A/C.1/46/L.53. (5)GA res. 44/11, 24 Oct. 1989. (6)A/46/549. (7)YUN 1985, p. 123.

### Review of peace-keeping operations

United Nations peace-keeping forces continued in 1991 to operate in Cyprus, Lebanon and the Golan Heights between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. In addition, the Security Council expanded the role of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission to verify the peace accords between the Angolan Government and the guerrilla forces in the country (see PART TWO, Chapter I). The Council also discussed a possible peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia (see PART TWO, Chapter IV).

In 1991, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations held five meetings in New York between 19 April and 30 May.<sup>(1)</sup> To examine the substance of its mandate, it established an open-ended Working Group, which submitted conclusions and recommendations for the Committee's approval and transmittal to the General Assembly.

The Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General<sup>(2)</sup> containing replies from Governments to an invitation by the Assembly in a 1990 resolution<sup>(3)</sup> to submit their observations on peace-keeping operations, particularly proposals to make those operations more effective. As at 26 April 1991, nine Governments had responded and subsequent replies were received from two Governments.

The Secretary-General, in response to the same resolution, submitted another report in May 1991 describing the responsibilities, functions and structures of Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations,<sup>(4)</sup> and a third report containing a model agreement between the United Nations and Member States which contributed personnel and equipment to peace-keeping operations.<sup>(5)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/48 without vote.

#### Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006(XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 44/49 of 8 December 1989 and 45/75 of 11 December 1990,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its sessions in 1990 and 1991 and, in particular, the agreement reached on a number of conclusions and recommendations,

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

Recognizing that the peace-making activities of the Secretary-General, which are his good offices, mediation, conciliation and other diplomatic efforts, conducted with due respect for the sovereignty of Member States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, constitute an essential function of the United Nations and are among the important means for the prevention, containment and resolution of disputes and for maintaining international peace and security,

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

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

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

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

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

Having examined the report of the Special Committee,

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

2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations<sup>a</sup> and invites the Secretary-General to continue to consider using civilian personnel in the peace-keeping tasks whenever he deems it appropriate, taking into account the operational and other relevant needs, as well as the requirement of cost-effectiveness of the peace-keeping operations;

3. Also welcomes the training guidelines issued by the Secretariat in 1991 and urges the Secretariat to keep the guidelines updated;

4. Requests the Secretariat to consider in due course the utility of similar guidelines for the training of civilian specialized units, including civilian police;

5. Recognizes the importance of peace-keeping training and considers it useful for the Secretariat to designate a focal point for all such related activities;

6. Again encourages those Member States with national or regional training programmes to provide access to those programmes, as appropriate, to other interested Member States;

7. Further encourages all Member States conducting training in peace-keeping to include cross-cultural education in existing training programmes;

8. Also encourages all Member States to organize their own national training programmes and consider the establishment of regional and national training centres, and urges all Member States to promote cooperation between them;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to study and report on the feasibility, including costs, of establishing an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme for national peace-keeping trainers to be administered by the Secretariat;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to collect information on peace-keeping training and similar activities and further requests him to issue a list based upon national submissions and to bring it up to date regularly;

11. Notes that only forty-five Member States have to date responded to the questionnaire issued by the Secretary-General on 21 May 1990 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/49 to identify those personnel, material and technical resources and services which Member States would be ready, in principle, to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations, and urges Member States which have not replied to do so;

<sup>a</sup>A/45/502.

12. Encourages studies on the possible application of high technology to peace-keeping operations, where it would enhance their efficiency;

13. Recalls that the financing of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations;

14. Emphasizes again the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for United Nations peace-keeping operations, particularly with reference to the resources needed for the start-up phases of such operations;

15. Reiterates its call upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encourages again those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General;

16. Stresses the importance of the need to reimburse the outstanding dues of troop-contributing States;

17. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to examine all aspects of peace-keeping operations, as distinct from the provision of technical and other assistance to States upon their request, in order to ensure that they are conducted in an efficient and cost-effective manner;

18. Considers it important that in establishing future peace-keeping operations, financial questions should continue to be studied seriously, particularly at the planning stage, in order to ensure the effectiveness of such operations and strict control of their expenditures;

19. Calls upon States directly concerned to take all necessary measures to facilitate the launching of peace-keeping operations, with a view to creating the necessary conditions for ensuring that they are conducted in a cost-effective manner;

20. Encourages regional and subregional organizations to contribute, in the context of cooperation with the United Nations, to the effective conduct of peace-keeping operations;

21. Welcomes the factual report on the Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations and welcomes as well the elaboration on it by the Secretariat;

22. Fully recognizes the complexity of the Secretariat functions & support of peace-keeping activities, and takes note of the dispersed nature of the various offices reporting to different Under-Secretaries-General;

23. Notes that, as a result of the launching of at least four new operations, the workload of the offices concerned has continued to increase, recognizes the efforts made by the Secretariat to cope with the challenge, and further notes that the capacity of the Secretariat to plan and coordinate new operations and manage ongoing ones is dependent on sufficient human resources to meet the increased demands;

24. Invites the Secretary-General, given the need to improve the capacity of the Secretariat to plan and coordinate new and ongoing peace-keeping operations, to investigate the feasibility of integrating those offices whose primary functions are directly related to peace-keeping;

25. Also invites the Secretary-General to consider identifying a focal point for contacts by Member States seeking information on all facets, including operational and administrative matters, of ongoing and planned peace-keeping operations;

26. Notes that informal consultations among Member States contributing personnel and other interested States held in accordance with resolution 45/75 were considered useful;

27. Takes note of the possibility for the Special Committee of holding inter-sessional open-ended informal consultations, as required, in order to have an exchange of views on operational and technical matters relating to the practical aspects of peace-keeping operations, and to receive briefings from the Secretariat and other briefings as may be appropriate;

28. Recognizes that peace-keeping operations are an evolving concept calling for increased attention and ongoing evaluation by Member States, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

29. Considers that the growing demands on the United Nations in the field of peace-keeping make it essential to continue to secure the greatest possible support from Member States;

30. Considers it useful that the Special Committee continue discussion on different aspects of the question of prevention of conflicts;

31. Also considers it useful for the United Nations to monitor global developments which eventually may be transformed into a crisis and, in this connection, takes note of the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information;

32. Further considers it useful that the Special Committee pursue its exchange of views on the role of United Nations personnel in, inter alia, electoral activities when they are an integral part of peace-keeping operations, and on the role of the United Nations civilian police;

33. Considers that the composition of the United Nations peace-keeping operations, taken as a whole, should be on a wide geographical basis and requests the Secretary-General to continue to make every possible effort to broaden the participation of countries in these operations;

34. Considers it advisable that the Special Committee continue the discussion of the idea of a generally acceptable text of a declaration on United Nations peace-keeping operations, which would include fundamental organizational and practical aspects involved in the conduct of peace-keeping operations and would contain recommendations on ways to improve the effectiveness of such operations;

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

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

37. Invites Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1992, outlining proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed consideration of the Special Committee, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

38. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned

observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1992;

39. Requests the Special Committee to consider authorizing its Bureau to prepare, in advance of the commencement of the session in 1992, a draft working document based on the submissions of Member States to the Secretary-General, containing specific items and elements for possible consideration by the Special Committee;

40. Also requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

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

General Assembly resolution 46/48

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/640) without vote, 21 November (meeting 26); 6-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.9); agenda item 74.

Sponsors: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria, Poland, Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/754; S-G, A/SPC/46/L.10 & Add.1, A/C.5/46/49.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 11-16, 26; 5th Committee 46: plenary 66.

#### REFERENCES

(1) A/46/254. (2) A/AC.121/38 & Add.1-3. (3) GA res. 45/75, 11 Dec. 1990. (4) A/46/169 & Add.1. (5) A/46/185 & Corr.1.

## Protection and security of small States

In response to a General Assembly resolution of 1989,(1) the Secretary-General submitted, in September 1991, a report on the protection and security of small States,(2) based on the views expressed by members of the Security Council and replies received as at 31 August 1991 from 22 Member States and 7 specialized agencies. Also annexed to the report were the recommendations of a workshop on the subject (Malé, Maldives, 5 and 6 May).

The Secretary-General summed up his observations by stating that it was an acknowledged fact that the international community had a vested interest in safeguarding the security of small States. It was also felt, however, that those States had a limited capacity to provide for their own security and that there was little value in advising any answer based on self-reliance. It was therefore advisable to create an environment of support and protection. The United Nations might take the lead in creating such an environment, primarily by strengthening already existing arrangements under the international collective security system envisaged in the Charter. Security arrangements for small States should also involve regional and subregional support systems.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/43 without vote.

## Protection and security of small States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/51 of 8 December 1989, in which it recognized that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs,

Reaffirming its commitment to international peace and security,

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

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

Concerned about the danger that mercenaries and terrorists, as well as drug traffickers, can represent for small States,

Condemning all acts of aggression, including those against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small States,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 44/51,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on the implementation of resolution 44/51;

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

3. Stresses the vital importance for all States of the unconditional respect by all States of all the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the peaceful settlement of disputes, and their consistent application;

4. Stresses also the importance of strengthening the regional security arrangements by increasing interaction, cooperation and consultation;

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

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

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

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the members of the Security Council and other interested Governments, taking into account the changing international climate and the emergence of new States, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Decide to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Protection and security of small States".

General Assembly resolution 46/43

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/635) without vote, 17 October (meeting 6); 64-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.3); agenda item 69.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cyprus,

Djibouti, Dominica, Fiji, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 5, 6; plenary 66.

#### REFERENCES

<sup>(1)</sup>GA res. 44/51, 8 Dec. 1989. (2)A/46/339.

## Strengthening of security in the Mediterranean region

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,<sup>(1)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted in October 1991 a report<sup>(2)</sup> on the strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region, in which he presented a summary of the debate on the question during the 1990 Assembly session. Also included were six replies from Member States submitted in response to his request for their views. Annexed to the report were principles of a common Mediterranean policy, excerpted from a resolution on the role of Europe in relation to security in the Mediterranean, adopted by the European Parliament in May 1991.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/42 without vote.

#### Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 45/79 of 12 December 1990,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with the view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean,

Expressing concern at the persistent tension and continuing military operations and activities in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing further that the positive developments taking place worldwide, particularly in Europe, would contribute to enhancing prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres,

Expressing at the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to

strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item,

1. Reaffirms that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. Expresses satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean States to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations;

3. Emphasizes the need for a just and peaceful settlement of persistent problems in the region, for respecting and safeguarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean and for full adherence to the principles of non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. Welcome the decision announced by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America no longer to deploy tactical nuclear weapons on naval vessels and the positive effect that this will have on the process of confidence- and security-building and disarmament in the Mediterranean;

5. Note the adoption in December 1990 of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe by the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which, *inter alia*, underlined their wish to promote favourable conditions for a harmonious development and diversification of relations with the non-participating Mediterranean States;

6. Takes note of the conclusions of the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991,<sup>a</sup> which, *inter alia*, welcomed the continuing efforts of the non-aligned countries in the region to promote the process of an open and constructive dialogue for peace, stability, security, development and cooperation in the region and supported the initiatives being undertaken by Mediterranean countries in this respect;

7. Welcomes in this context the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries, to be held at Tunis in early 1992;

8. Notes also the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

<sup>a</sup>A/46/726-S/23265.



9. Encourages the non-aligned Mediterranean countries and the European Mediterranean countries to redouble their efforts to promote and implement confidence- and security-building measures in the disarmament field and to eliminate the economic and social disparities in levels of development in the Mediterranean region, thus enhancing peace, security and cooperation in the region;

10. Urges all States to cooperate with the Mediterranean States in the intensification of existing forms of cooperation in various fields, with a view to reducing tension, promoting peace and security and ensuring stability, prosperity and support for democratic processes, economic reforms and development in the countries of the region, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

11. Invites all Member States, as well as the relevant regional organizations and subregional groupings, to communicate to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions concerning this issue, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

General Assembly resolution 46/42

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/680) without vote 27 November (meeting 44); 9-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.52), orally revised; agenda item 67.

Sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 40-45; plenary 65.

#### REFERENCES

(1)GA res. 45/79, 12 Dec. 1990. (2)A/46/523 & Corr.1.

## South Atlantic zone of peace

The General Assembly in 1986(1) had declared the South Atlantic to be a zone of peace and cooperation. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, responding to an Assembly resolution of 1990,(2) submitted a report in October 1991(3) on the activities affecting the implementation of the zone of peace. Meetings of the States of the zone had been held in 1988(4) and 1990(5) at which the following States participated Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay, Zaire. Namibia became a State member of the zone in 1990.

A second meeting of the Group of Experts of the States members of the zone was held at Montevideo, Uruguay, from 3 to 6 April 1991. At that meeting, particular importance was attached to problems related to implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the region and to the national maritime policies of the States of the zone, cooperation among those States, harmonization of national legislations and a review of

national marine policies with a view to the development of cooperation and to the protection of the maritime environment.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 25 November 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/19 by recorded vote.

#### Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to accelerate their cooperation in political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres,

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

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

Noting the global concern expressed on the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of living resources of the marine environment,

Nothing with satisfaction the various initiatives of the States of the zone to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the zone,

1. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 45/36;

2. Calls upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives, as well as with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly actions which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. Welcomes the resolution adopted by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean at its twelfth regular session, on cooperation between the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone and the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, in which it called upon the States parties and signatories to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and its additional protocols to submit suggestions on formulas for the creation of cooperative mechanisms between the two zones;<sup>a</sup>

4. Affirms the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all activities protected by relevant international law, including the freedom of navigation in the high seas;

<sup>a</sup>A/46/297.

5. welcomes the actions of the States of the zone towards fulfilling the objectives of the final document of the second meeting of States of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 29 June 1990;

6. Notes that, in a joint communiqué issued at Windhoek on 13 September 1991, the Presidents of Namibia and Brazil proposed the holding in 1992, after due consultations among all countries of the zone, of a meeting at Windhoek of Ministers of Trade and Industry of the countries of the zone, and of a meeting at Brasilia of high officials in the area of youth and sports, with a view to enhancing cooperation and development among the States of the zone;

7. Expresses its appreciation for the success so far achieved by Namibia in the consolidation of its independence and calls upon the international community to render necessary assistance to Namibia in the areas of its defined needs in order to strengthen further its independence and sovereignty;

8. Notes with interest the hope expressed by the countries of the zone to welcome in the near future a non-racial democratic South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States;

9. welcomes the peace agreements in Angola and Liberia and calls upon the international community to encourage and support these developments;

10. Urges all States to abstain from transferring into and disposing within the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes and notes the determination of the States of the zone to establish a mechanism aimed at monitoring, collating and disseminating information and data on the movement of hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes within the region;

11. Emphasizes the imperative need to conserve the environment and the marine resources of the region and urges all States to take necessary measures in order to protect the environment and conserve the marine resources;

12. Also urges all States not to engage in the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources in the zone;

13. Stresses the historical importance of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992, as an opportunity to advance further the objectives of the zone by addressing the issue of environment and development in all its ramifications, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989;

14. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance that the Office of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme have extended towards the convening by the States of the zone of seminars of a group of experts at Brazzaville from 12 to 15 June 1990 and at Montevideo from 3 to 6 April 1991, which were devoted to a review

of the development and implementation of the legal regime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and requests the Office and the Programme to continue to provide assistance for the implementation of follow-up measures agreed upon at Montevideo;

15. Expresses support for the determination of the States of the zone that technical cooperation among developing countries be recognized as activities that can be financed by the United Nations Development Programme, and requests the United Nations as well as other relevant international bodies to assist the States of the zone in the realization of their needs in this regard, at their request;

16. Reaffirms the aspirations of the States of the zone to make it an active instrument for fostering human rights, fundamental freedoms, racial equality, justice and liberty as integral elements of peace, development and cooperation at national and regional levels;

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

18. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".

#### General Assembly resolution 46/19

25 November 1991 Meeting 53 141-1 (recorded vote)

21-nation draft (A/46/L.24 & Add.1), orally revised: agenda item 32.

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

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, p. 369, GA res. 41/11, 27 Oct. 1986, (2)GA res. 45/36, 27 Nov. 1990, (3)A/46/410 & Add.1,2. (4)A/43/512, (5)A/45/474.

## Chapter II

## Disarmament

Throughout 1991, the end of the cold war continued to have a positive impact on international relations. Prospects for arms limitation and disarmament improved; major reductions in the military budgets of many of the world's leading military spenders were in hand—a process that was welcomed and at the same time gave rise to its own economic and social challenges.

The Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START), signed by Presidents George Bush of the United States and Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the USSR on 31 July 1991 after nine years of negotiations, provided for radical cuts in the nuclear offensive arms of those two countries.

The Conference on Disarmament (Geneva, 22 January–28 March, 14 May–27 June, 23 July–4 September), a 40-nation multilateral negotiating body, significantly intensified negotiations on a chemical weapons convention. As to the related field of biological weapons, progress was made at the Third Review Conference of the parties to the biological weapons Convention (Geneva, 9–27 September 1991). The Conference adopted its final declaration by consensus, with the States parties agreeing on the need to strengthen the Convention and, more particularly, on the need for enhanced confidence-building measures and exchange of information.

The Disarmament Commission (New York, 22 April–13 May 1991), a deliberative body composed of all United Nations Member States, took on three new agenda items in 1991—nuclear disarmament in the framework of peace and security, with the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons; regional disarmament within the context of global security; and the role of science and technology in international security, disarmament and related fields.

In December, the General Assembly established a United Nations Register of Conventional Arms which, effective 1 January 1992, was to provide data on arms transfers and available background information regarding military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies (resolution 46/36 L).

## General aspects

Communications. In 1991, the Secretary-General received a number of communications, from coun-

tries individually or in groups, concerning arms control and disarmament.

The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States (Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1 July)(1) terminated the validity of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed on 14 May 1955, and of the Protocol extending its validity, signed on 26 April 1985. The former members voiced support for the further development of new structures of security and cooperation in Europe, in accordance with the Charter of Paris for a New Europe of 21 November 1990.(2)

On 18 October,(3) the text of a speech by the United States President on his nuclear-arms initiative, broadcast on 27 September, was transmitted to the Secretary-General. The President noted the 31 July signing of the START Treaty by the USSR President and himself which called for substantial stabilizing reductions and effective verification, and announced a series of unilateral steps his country would take on nuclear weapons. By an 11 October letter,(4) the USSR transmitted the text of a 5 October statement by the USSR President in which he responded positively to the United States initiative and proposed further arms reduction measures. On 12 December,(5) Belarus transmitted the texts of a declaration by the heads of State of the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) and Ukraine signed at Minsk on 8 December 1991, proclaiming the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the dissolution of the USSR. In the agreement establishing the Commonwealth, signed on the same date, the three countries undertook to discharge the international obligations incumbent on them under treaties and agreements entered into by the USSR. On 27 December,(6) Belarus transmitted the Alma Ata Declaration, signed by all 11 republics constituting the Commonwealth (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, RSFSR, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine). The republics committed themselves to maintaining a unified command of strategic forces and joint control over nuclear weapons, and respecting each other's efforts to achieve the status of a nuclear-free and/or neutral State.

During 1991, steps were taken to enhance the status of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)(7) which had entered into force in 1970. On 3 June,(8) France transmitted the text of

an arms control and disarmament plan which stated that it had decided in principle to adhere formally to the Treaty, the provisions of which it already applied. On 11 July,(9) South Africa notified the Secretary-General that it had deposited its instrument of accession on 10 June and had signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In Latin America, Argentina and Brazil, which were not parties to NPT, concluded a joint safeguards agreement with IAEA and stated that they were taking measures to permit the full entry into force for them of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco).

In addition, on 29 June,(10) the European Council adopted a declaration on non-proliferation which identified a number of common criteria for the harmonization of national policies, with a view to strengthening the regime of nuclear non-proliferation and, in the light of the Persian Gulf War, further enhancing the effectiveness of regimes of non-proliferation. At the London Economic Summit (15-17 July),(11) a declaration on conventional arms transfers and the non-proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons was adopted. The Summit participants—the heads of State and Government of the seven major industrialized countries—reaffirmed their readiness to work towards the widest possible consensus in favour of a non-proliferation regime based on a balance between nuclear non-proliferation and the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to achieve a strengthened and improved IAEA safeguards system.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, both of which became United Nations Members during 1991, signed an accord on 13 December in an effort to open a new era of peace on the Korean peninsula. By a 19 December letter to the Secretary-General,(12) the Republic of Korea transmitted a text by its President stating that both countries had recognized that there should be no nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)A/46/300-S/22782. (2)A/45/859. (3)A/C.1/46/10. (4)A/46/592-S/23161. (5)A/46/771. (6)A/47/60-S/23329. (7)YUN 1968, p. 17. GA res. 2373 (XXII), annex, 12 June 1968. (8)A/46/212-S/22667. (9)A/46/302, (10)A/46/289. (11)A/46/309-S/22807, (12)S/23296.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Disarmament: A Periodic Review by the United Nation, vol. XIV, Nos. 1-3, Sales No. E.91.IX.2. Disarmament Conversion: Economic Adjustments in an Era of Arms Reduction, vol. II, Topical Papers 5, Sales No. E.91.IX.7. The Role of the United Nation in the Field of Verification, Study Series, Sales No. E.91.IX.11. Nuclear Weapons: A Comprehensive Study, Sales No. 91.IX.12. Disarmament Study Se-

ries 22—Effective and Verifiable Measures Which Would Facilitate the Establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East, Sales No. E.91.IX.14. Confidence-building Measures in the Asia-Pacific Region, Topical Papers 6, Sales No. E.91.IX.16. Confidence- and Security-building Measures: From Europe to Other Regions, Topical Papers 7, 1991, Sales No. E.91.IX.17. The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 16, 1991, Sales No. E.92.IX.1.

## Trends in multilateral disarmament

### UN role in disarmament

The United Nations continued its disarmament efforts in 1991 mainly through the General Assembly and its First Committee, the Disarmament Commission (a subsidiary organ of the Assembly) and the Conference on Disarmament (a multilateral negotiating forum at Geneva).

### Disarmament Commission

The Disarmament Commission, composed of all United Nations Member States, at its 1991 session (New York, 22 April-13 May) held seven plenary meetings under the chairmanship of Peter Hohenfellner (Austria).(1) It also met on 29 January to elect its officers and considered its provisional agenda for its 1991 session.

The Commission's agenda included items on objective information on military matters; nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons; regional disarmament within the context of global security; and the role of science and technology in international security, disarmament and related fields. The item on objective information on military matters was carried over from the Commission's 1990 session,(2) while the remaining three items were on the agenda for the first time.

The Commission established a Committee of the Whole and four working groups to deal with its agenda items. Following a detailed discussion by Working Group I on objective information on military matters, the Group's Chairman presented his suggested text on guidelines for that item, which was later revised. The paper was annexed to the Commission's report. In Working Group II, discussions on nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons, proceeded on the basis of elements proposed by the Chairman. During consultations, the Chairman identified a number of elements around which further deliberations could be developed, as contained in a paper annexed to the Commission's report. Working Group III considered a regional approach to disarmament within the context of

global security. The Chairman presented a paper, which was annexed to the Commission's report, containing his own assessment and providing an overview of the issues raised under that agenda item. The document was to be considered further in 1992. Working Group IV debated the role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/38 A without vote.

#### Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolution 45/62 B of 4 December 1990,

1. Takes note of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. Notes with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission has successfully implemented its reform programme and has made considerable progress on substantive items on its agenda, pursuant to the "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission" adopted at its 1990 substantive session;<sup>a</sup>

3. Recalls the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>b</sup> and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";

5. Stresses the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

6. Notes with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1991 organizational session, adopted the following items for consideration at its 1992 substantive session:

- (1) Objective information on military matters;
- (2) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

(3) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;

(4) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

7. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1992 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament,<sup>c</sup> together with all the official records of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

<sup>a</sup>A/CN.10/137.

<sup>b</sup>YUN 1978, p. 39, GA res. S-10/2, 30 June 1978.

<sup>c</sup>A/46/27.

General Assembly resolution 46/38 A

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/675) without vote, 8 November (meeting 32); 15-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.3); agenda item 62.

**SPONSORS:** Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-32; plenary 65.

#### Conference on Disarmament

The Conference on Disarmament, the 40-member multilateral negotiating body, met three times in 1991 at Geneva (22 January-28 March; 14 May-27 June; and 23 July-4 September).<sup>(3)</sup> Holding 29 formal plenary meetings and 18 informal meetings, it considered a nuclear-test ban, cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, prevention of nuclear war, chemical weapons, prevention of an arms race in outer space, security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States, radiological weapons and a comprehensive programme of disarmament.

The Conference re-established ad hoc committees on security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States, radiological weapons, chemical weapons, prevention of an arms race in outer space and a nuclear-test ban. (Details of those questions are discussed elsewhere in this chapter.) It continued to consider, but did not take action on, the possibility of increasing its membership by not more than four States. It also held six informal consultations on the improved and effective functioning of the Conference.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/38 C by recorded vote. By a second resolution (46/38 B), the Assembly requested the Conference to re-establish at its 1992 session the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament.

#### Report of the Conference on Disarmament The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 45/62 D of 4 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should have the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1991 to commence negotiations on the nuclear issues on its agenda,

Expressing its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current process in some fields of disarmament, will be in a position to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned the greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

Considering that in the present international climate it is more than ever imperative to give additional impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels,

Taking note with satisfaction of the relevant paragraphs of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on the progress towards improved and effective functioning of the Conference, and expressing the hope that the process will continue in all aspects of its work,

1. Reaffirms the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. Welcomes the progress in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention in 1992;

3. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to strengthen its work, within the framework of ad hoc committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to ad hoc committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

## General Assembly resolution 46/38 C

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 131-8-23 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/675) by recorded vote (104-8-24), 12 November (meeting 34); 25-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.21); agenda item 62.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-34; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

The Assembly adopted resolution 46/38 B, also by recorded vote.

#### Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested, *inter alia*, the then Conference of the Committee on Disarmament<sup>a</sup> to work out "a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations",

Recalling also its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which, *inter alia*, called for the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament with the utmost urgency,

Recalling further its resolution 45/62 E of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament,

Bearing in mind the conclusions reached by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament in its report of 1989 to the effect that "it should resume work with the view to resolving the outstanding issues in the near future, when circumstances are more conducive to making progress in this regard",

<sup>a</sup>The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

Convinced that a comprehensive programme of disarmament would provide an appropriate framework for the various multilateral, bilateral and unilateral initiatives and proposals put forward recently,

Considering that the present international situation is conducive to a renewed effort towards the conclusion of the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Considering also that the conclusion of the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament would constitute an important contribution to the success of the Third Disarmament Decade and to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

1. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1992 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament;

2. Recommends that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament resume its work, building on the texts already agreed to, with the view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled 'Comprehensive programme of disarmament'.

General Assembly resolution 46/36 B

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 123-6-32 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/675) by recorded vote (96-6-30), 12

November (meeting 34): 6-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.12): agenda item 62.

Sponsors: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar, Sri Lanka.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-34; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, USSR.

## Implementation of

### General Assembly resolutions

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of December 1989,<sup>(4)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted an August report<sup>(5)</sup> containing the views of five Member States on ways and means to enhance the implementation of General Assembly resolutions relating to disarmament.

## Disarmament agreements

### Parties and signatories

In October 1991, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly his annual report on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements,<sup>(6)</sup> based on information received from the depositaries of those instruments. It listed the parties to and signatories of those agreements as at 31 July 1991.

As at 31 December 1991, the following numbers of States had become parties to the multilateral agreements covered in the Secretary-General's report (listed in chronological order, with the years in which they were initially signed or opened for signature).<sup>(7)</sup>

(Geneva) Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (1925): 130 parties

The Antarctic Treaty (1959): 40 parties

Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (1963): 118 parties

Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1967):<sup>(8)</sup> 90 parties

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (1967): 32 parties

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968):<sup>(9)</sup> 146 parties

Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (1971):<sup>(10)</sup> 84 parties

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972):<sup>(11)</sup> 118 parties

Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1977):<sup>(12)</sup> 55 parties

Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1979):<sup>(13)</sup> 8 parties

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (1981): 31 parties

South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga) (1985): 13 parties

Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (1990): 22 parties

## Compliance

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/26 without vote.

Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/122 of 15 December 1989,

Recognising the abiding concern of all Member States for maintaining respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing also that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing in this context, that full compliance by parties with existing agreements and the resolving of compliance concerns effectively can, *inter alia*, facilitate the conclusion of additional arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations has played and should continue to play in that regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitations and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

Noting recent developments in international relations, and welcoming the universal recognition of the critical importance of the question of compliance with and verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

1. Urges all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the spirit and provisions of such agreements;

2. Calls upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. Also calls upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. Welcomes the role that the United Nations has played in restoring the integrity of certain arms limitation and disarmament agreements and in the removal of threats to peace;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance that may be necessary in restoring and protecting the integrity of arms limitation and disarmament agreements;

6. Encourages efforts by States parties to develop additional cooperative measures, as appropriate, that can

increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding;

7. Notes, in this connection, the contribution that verification experiments and research can make and already have made in confirming and improving verification procedures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements under negotiation, thereby providing an opportunity, from the time that such agreements enter into force, for enhanced confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements".

General Assembly resolution 46/26

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/662) without vote, 8 November (meeting 32); 41-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.26); agenda item 48.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-32; plenary 65.

## Economic aspects of disarmament

### Disarmament and development

As requested by the General Assembly in December 1990,<sup>(14)</sup> the Secretary-General reported, in October 1991,<sup>(15)</sup> on the relationship between disarmament and development, particularly the implementation of priorities for the period 1990-1993 as determined by a high-level intra-Secretariat task force in 1990.<sup>(16)</sup> The task force had been established pursuant to the Final Document adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development.<sup>(17)</sup>

The report surveyed specific activities undertaken in 1990 and 1991.

On 20 September 1991 the task force reviewed the impact of the post-cold-war changes and noted, among other things, that while the long-term economic effects of reductions in military expenditures planned by the major military spenders were awaited, actual arms reduction measures had involved the costly destruction or disposal of existing weapons. In addition, there was widespread concern among major arms producers over the economic adjustments necessary to reorient military-related resources towards civilian purposes. It was also foreseen that some of the benefits from arms reductions among major military spenders would be used to attend to urgent domestic priorities, which did not exclude redirecting parts of the released resources towards the financing of development. The potential reductions of military expenditures in Central and Eastern Europe could also diminish competition for scarce



capital internationally. The task force warned that unless the security concerns of developing countries were addressed and satisfactorily resolved, the challenges to their national survival could result in greater procurement of modern weapons through imports or domestic production.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/36 C without vote.

#### Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,

Stressing the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. Request the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

General Assembly resolution 46/36 C

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/673) without vote, 8 November (meeting 32); draft by Yugoslavia for Non-Aligned Movement and Afghanistan (A/C.1/46/L.8); agenda item 60.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-32; plenary 65.

#### Reallocation of military resources

Pursuant to a General Assembly request of December 1990,<sup>(18)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted in September a study on charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment.<sup>(19)</sup> The study, carried out by a group of six governmental experts appointed by the Secretary-General, provided background information on the environmental impact of military activities and recent changes in international military and political postures. It also covered environmental strategies and military-related resources, and environmental applications of military-related technologies.

The experts recommended that the United Nations promote environmental applications of military-related resources by facilitating global

sharing of environmental data; developing plans to create international environmental relief teams making use of personnel, equipment and facilities from the military sector; acting as a clearing-house for international exchange of information about national experiences in environmental applications of military-related resources; encouraging the involvement of military personnel in promoting, through education and training, public awareness of the need for environmental compliance and in providing skills for monitoring environmental abuses; and giving due consideration to sustainable development and the transfer of military technology to the non-military sectors, and exploring ways of overcoming constraints on transfer of environmental technologies within and among States.

As to Governments, the experts recommended that they make inventories of their environmental needs and military-related resources applicable for environmental purposes, use such resources in national environmental action plans and report their experiences to the United Nations; consider the military-related resources they could place at the disposal of the United Nations or other international bodies on a temporary, long-term or standby basis as instruments of international multilateral cooperation for responding to environmental disasters and emergencies; ensure that military activities conformed to environmental norms and regulations and correct effects of past negligence; develop environmentally sound technologies for weapons disposal; incorporate environmental concerns in their military research and development programmes; integrate environmental preservation and sustainable development in their concepts of security; and make greater efforts to promote disarmament.

The expert group also recommended that the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992) consider incorporating its conclusions and recommendations into its work.

Report of the Secretary-General. In October,<sup>(20)</sup> the Secretary-General summarized views of 11 Governments concerning the conversion of military resources to civilian purposes.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/36 B without vote.

Study on charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on charting potential uses of resources

allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment,

Desirous of benefiting from progress in disarmament within the endeavours to protect the environment,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;
3. Also requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;
4. Commends the study to the attention of all Member States.

General Assembly resolution 46/36 B

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/673) without vote, 12 November (meeting 34): 6-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.7/Rev.1): agenda item 60.

Sponsors: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Sweden, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-34; plenary 65.

## Disarmament and the environment

### Convention to prohibit the hostile use of environmental modification techniques

As at 31 December 1991,<sup>(21)</sup> there were 55 parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, adopted by the General Assembly in 1976<sup>(12)</sup> and in force since 1978.<sup>(22)</sup> In 1991, Algeria acceded to the Convention.

### Second Review Conference

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/36 A without vote.

Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Noting that the second paragraph of article VIII of the Final Declaration of the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held in September 1984, provides that:

“The Conference, recognizing the importance of the review mechanism provided in article VIII, decides that a second Review Conference may be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States Parties not earlier than 1989. If no Review Conference is held before 1994 the Depositary is requested to solicit the views of all States Parties concerning the convening of such a Conference in accordance with article VIII, paragraph 3, of the Convention”,

1. Notes that, as a result of consultations, a majority of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition

of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques have expressed their wish to convene the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention in September 1992 and that, to that end, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary of the Convention, will hold consultations with the parties to the Convention with regard to questions relating to the Conference and its preparation, including the establishment of a preparatory committee for the Conference;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Second Review Conference and its preparation;

3. Also notes that arrangements for meeting the costs of the Second Review Conference and its preparation are to be made by the Conference.

General Assembly resolution 46/36 A

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/673) without vote, 8 November (meeting 32): 3-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.5): agenda item 60.

Sponsors: Argentina, Costa Rica, Finland.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-32; plenary 65.

### Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict

On 9 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Sixth (Legal) Committee, the General Assembly adopted decision 46/417, by which it noted that the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict was to be addressed at the Twenty-sixth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. It decided to request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly in 1992 on activities undertaken in the framework of the International Committee of the Red Cross with regard to that issue and to include in the provisional agenda for 1992 the item entitled “Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict”. (For further details on military conflicts and the environment, see PART III, Chapter VIII.)

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>A/46/42. <sup>(2)</sup>A/45/42. <sup>(3)</sup>A/46/27. <sup>(4)</sup>GA res. 44/116, 15 Dec. 1989. <sup>(5)</sup>A/46/398. <sup>(6)</sup>A/46/604. <sup>(7)</sup>The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 16, 1991, Sales No. E.92.IX.1. <sup>(8)</sup>YUN 1966, p. 41, GA res. 2222(XXI), annex, 19 Dec. 1966. <sup>(9)</sup>YUN 1968, p. 17, GA res. 2373(XXII), annex, 12 June 1968. <sup>(10)</sup>YUN 1970, p. 18, GA res. 2660(XXV), annex, 7 Dec. 1970. <sup>(11)</sup>YUN 1971, p. 19, GA res. 2826(XXVI), annex, 16 Dec. 1971. <sup>(12)</sup>YUN 1976, p. 45, GA res. 31/72, annex, 10 Dec. 1976. <sup>(13)</sup>YUN 1979, p. 111, GA res. 34/68, annex, 5 Dec. 1979. <sup>(14)</sup>GA res. 45/58 A, 4 Dec. 1990. <sup>(15)</sup>A/46/527. <sup>(16)</sup>A/45/592. <sup>(17)</sup>YUN 1987, p. 82. <sup>(18)</sup>GA res. 45/58 N, 4 Dec. 1990. <sup>(19)</sup>A/46/364. <sup>(20)</sup>A/46/495. <sup>(21)</sup>Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1991 (ST/LEG/SER.E/10), Sales No. E.92.V.4. <sup>(22)</sup>YUN 1978, p. 964.

## Nuclear disarmament

### Nuclear-arms limitation and disarmament

In 1991, attention continued to focus on nuclear-arms limitation and disarmament and prevention

of nuclear war at both the bilateral and multilateral levels.

On 31 July 1991, Presidents Bush, of the United States and Gorbachev of the USSR signed in Moscow the START Treaty, providing for radical cuts in their nuclear offensive arms. Subsequently, President Bush announced a unilateral decision on 27 September to reduce significantly the size and nature of United States nuclear deployments worldwide and to enhance stability.<sup>(1)</sup> President Gorbachev announced similar steps on 5 October<sup>(2)</sup> in response to that decision.

The Secretary-General, in reaction to those initiatives, expressed his hope that they would provide a new momentum to efforts to achieve further significant reductions in the nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States and contribute to greater stability. He urged other nuclear-weapon States to join in the bilateral effort.

Disarmament Commission consideration. The Disarmament Commission<sup>(3)</sup> entrusted a new agenda item entitled "Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons" to its Working Group II. The Group discussed the relationship between the process of nuclear disarmament and international peace and security; review of the steps taken in the process of nuclear disarmament; strengthening the process of nuclear disarmament, necessary conditions, and mechanisms required for it; and the role of the United Nations system.

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament<sup>(4)</sup> considered the topic of nuclear-war prevention during seven informal meetings held between 28 February and 25 July 1991. As in previous years, no consensus was reached on a mandate proposed by the group of 21 neutral and non-aligned States (Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire) for an ad hoc committee that would consider all relevant proposals, including appropriate and practical measures for preventing nuclear war.

The Conference considered the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" in eight informal meetings held between 21 February and 1 August 1991. It was again unable to agree on the establishment of an ad hoc committee under the item.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/36 D by recorded vote.

#### Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 L of 4 December 1990 and previous resolutions, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly" and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1991 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for all three parts of its 1991 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament",

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items,

Welcoming the improved relationship between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and their consequent announcements of significant measures, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would also be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

1. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, under the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to continue to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes".

<sup>a</sup>YUN 1978, p. 39, GA res. S-10/2, 30 June 1978.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/36 D

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 152-2-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/673) by recorded vote (130-2-4), 14 November (meeting 35); 22-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.11); agenda item 60. Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sweden, USSR, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-35; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape

Verde. Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United-Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: France, United States.

Abstaining: China, India, United Kingdom.

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/36 J by recorded vote.

#### Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of tension and to the strengthening of international security,

Stressing the importance of the strengthening of international security through disarmament and the halting of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Stressing also that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all States have the responsibility and join in adopting and implementing measures towards that objective.

Emphasising that nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war remain one of the principal tasks of our times,

Concerned that the world is still threatened by the significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest nuclear arsenals,

Noting with satisfaction the positive developments in the current international scene, in particular the cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which contributes to the process of general and complete disarmament and the strengthening of international security,

Recalling that, at their meeting in Washington in 1990, the leaders of the two major nuclear Powers, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, agreed to pursue, among other efforts, new talks on the relationship between strategic offensive and defensive arms,

Welcoming the decision of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to suspend all nuclear tests throughout the next twelve months as a contribution towards the achievement of a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of

America in their endeavours in the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the continued implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, in particular at the completion by both parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty;

2. Welcomes the signing of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms by the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the President of the United States of America in Moscow on 31 July 1991;

3. Also welcomes the unilateral decision announced by the President of the United States of America on 27 September 1991 significantly to reduce the size and nature of United States nuclear deployments worldwide and to enhance stability, as well as the similar steps announced by the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 5 October 1991, in response to that decision;

4. Recalls the stated intention of the two Governments concerned to intensify, following the signature of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, further negotiations on other issues, in particular on preventing an arms race in space and achieving a comprehensive nuclear-test ban;

5. Encourages and supports the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to give future negotiations the highest priority;

6. Invites the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep other Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations.

General Assembly resolution 46/36 J

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 130-0-26 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/673) by recorded vote (109-0-24), 15 November (meeting 37); draft by Yugoslavia for Non-Aligned Movement (A/C.1/46/L.37); agenda item 60.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-37; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/37 C by recorded vote.

#### Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,<sup>a</sup> the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Welcoming also the announcements of the significant measures, including unilateral steps, by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Welcoming the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and expressing the hope that it will be followed by agreement at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

Convinced of the urgency of further negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that it would at the same time reinforce the favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced also that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Welcoming the unilateral steps taken by the nuclear-weapon States for the cessation of the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and for the shutting down of reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

Convinced that the current international situation is most conducive to nuclear disarmament,

1. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(a) It would embrace:

- (i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;

- (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. Requests once again the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

<sup>a</sup>YUN 1982, p. 11

#### General Assembly resolution 46/37 C

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 119-18-23 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/674) by recorded vote (95-18-21), 11

November (meeting 33): 7-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.19); agenda item 61.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bolivia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar, Sudan. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-33; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, 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, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sweden, USSR.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 6 December 1991, adopted resolution 46/37 D by recorded vote.

#### Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991,

Welcoming also the announcements by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America of significant measures, including unilateral steps, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race, and expressing the hope that these will be followed by agreements at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

Conscious that the recent steps taken by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653(XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1991 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 45/59 B of 4 December 1990,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of these negotiations.

#### ANNEX

##### Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

#### Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

#### Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

#### Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

#### Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at — on the — day of — one thousand nine hundred and —.

General Assembly resolution 46/37 D

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 122-16-22 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/674) by recorded vote (96-17-20). 11 November (meeting 33); 15-nation draft (A/C1/46/L.20); agenda item 61. Sponsors' Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-33; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, 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, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Via Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Sweden.

### Cessation of nuclear-weapon tests

Efforts towards achieving a nuclear-test ban in 1991 centred on the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (1963) (also known as the partial test-ban Treaty).<sup>(5)</sup> The subject was also discussed by the Conference on Disarmament and the General Assembly.

#### Amendment Conference of States parties to the partial test-ban Treaty

At the request of more than one-third of the parties to the partial test-ban Treaty, the Amendment Conference was convened (New York, 7-18 January 1991)<sup>(6)</sup> by the depositary Governments (USSR, United Kingdom, United States) in accordance with the provisions of article II of the Treaty and pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of December 1990<sup>(7)</sup> to consider amending the Treaty to convert it into a comprehensive test-ban treaty. Of the 117 States parties to the Treaty, 100 participated. Prior to the Conference, parties to the Treaty were invited to submit their views regarding the verification of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban; as at 11 January 1991,<sup>(8)</sup> 10 had done so.

In view of the divergent positions on the practicality of amending the partial test-ban Treaty and of negotiating a ban in the Conference on Disarmament (see below), it was not possible to reach consensus on the agenda item "Consideration of the proposed amendment to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water as provided for in its article II, including reports of the Committees" or on the proposed amendment<sup>(9)</sup> and draft Protocol II on the verification of the proposed amendment to the Treaty<sup>(10)</sup> put forward jointly by Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

When it became clear that no consensus would be possible with regard to any extension, reconvening or resumption of the Conference, a draft decision sponsored by Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia was put to a vote. The decision, adopted by a recorded vote of 74 to 2, with 19 abstentions,

mandated the President of the Conference to conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress towards a comprehensive test ban and resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time.

In the general debate, a large majority of the 63 representatives who addressed the Conference supported the proposal to amend the partial test-ban Treaty to make it into an adequately verifiable, comprehensive test-ban instrument. Mexico commented on continuing underground testing by the three depositary States of the partial test-ban Treaty and on the apparent resolution by the two major depositary Powers of questions of verification of compliance in the context of their threshold test-ban and peaceful nuclear explosions treaties. Mexico felt that clarification of the depositaries' positions was one of the tasks of the Conference. Mexico, among others, held that the Conference provided a unique opportunity to amend the 1963 Treaty to provide the international community with a multilateral document which would ensure a complete cessation of nuclear testing.

Others speakers recognized various difficulties in achieving the objective of a complete halt to testing through the Conference. Several participants, including sponsors of the amendment approach, saw it at the least as requiring two or more sessions of the Conference. Others regarded the Conference as a milestone on the way to a complete test ban. Still others felt that the importance of the Conference lay in its potential to focus attention, mould public opinion and provide an impetus to endeavours to achieve that goal. A number of participants, including Western and associated States that regarded the approach as impractical, saw the Conference as providing a worthwhile opportunity for airing and clarifying views. Those holding that opinion- even if disappointed at the absence of substantive progress towards a ban thus far- generally identified the Conference on Disarmament, in which all the nuclear-weapon States were represented, as the appropriate forum for the negotiation of a verifiable comprehensive test-ban treaty.

The USSR felt that achievement of a nuclear-test ban was a priority issue, and that therefore all promising efforts, both bilateral and multilateral, should be pursued in parallel. It attached importance to both the Soviet-American step-by-step process and the work of the Conference on Disarmament, as well as to the Amendment Conference. However, other States parties, including the United Kingdom and the United States, which had voted consistently against the approach of holding a conference to amend the Treaty, while reiterating their commitment to a comprehensive test ban, stressed that the matter could not be considered in isolation from the continuing need for

reliance on a nuclear deterrent. Both of those countries and many others made clear their support of further work on the complex issues relating to a nuclear-test ban in the Conference on Disarmament. The United States in particular questioned whether the amendment approach was in the best interests of the existing partial test-ban Treaty and its parties. It indicated that it would not participate in or provide financial support to any continuation of the Conference.

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. While the Conference on Disarmament<sup>(4)</sup> considered the question of a nuclear-test ban in plenary meetings, the bulk of its substantive test-ban work took place in the Ad Hoc Committee on the item, which was established on 14 February 1991.<sup>(11)</sup>

In the Ad Hoc Committee, which held 17 meetings between 21 February and 22 August 1991, the group of 21 continued to stress the need for the Committee to have a negotiating mandate but delegations of the Western group maintained that the current mandate allowed for genuine progress on a nuclear-test ban. There continued to be a general acceptance of the final goal of a nuclear-test ban; however, differences remained on timing and modalities. Many delegations of the group of 21 stressed that for them a nuclear-test ban remained an absolute priority to halt the arms race. For delegations of the Western group, a nuclear-test ban remained a long-term goal and had to be seen in the context of the wider disarmament process. As to the Amendment Conference, the group of 21 delegations party to the partial test-ban Treaty felt that developments from that Conference should be taken into account and there should be a discussion on the draft Protocol II on verification of the proposed amendment to the partial test-ban Treaty.

In its report to the Conference, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that its work should continue at the Conference's 1992 session.

Documents before the Conference in 1991 included those submitted by Australia and New Zealand<sup>(12)</sup> and Canada<sup>(13)</sup> on verification, and by Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Yugoslavia transmitting draft Protocol II on verification of their proposed amendment to the partial test-ban Treaty.<sup>(14)</sup> In addition, Sweden submitted a draft comprehensive test-ban treaty and related protocols.<sup>(15)</sup>

The Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events held two sessions at Geneva in 1991 (thirty-first session, 11-21 February;<sup>(16)</sup> thirty-second session, 29 July-9 August).<sup>(17)</sup> It had conducted, as agreed in 1987,<sup>(18)</sup> the main phase of its second major technical test, a large-scale international experiment on the ex-

change and analysis of seismic data (GSETT-2). Thirty-four countries had participated in the test, providing seismic data for 42 consecutive days from 60 stations distributed around the world. The Group noted that as a result of GSETT-2, a unique seismological database had been established. Annexed to the Group's report was a summary report describing the preliminary results of GSETT-2.

Note by the Secretary-General. By a September note,<sup>(19)</sup> prepared in response to a General Assembly request of November 1987,<sup>(20)</sup> the Secretary-General reported that during the period 15 September 1990 to 14 September 1991 one Member State, the USSR, had reported a nuclear explosion. According to the USSR, the nuclear explosion, with a yield of between 20 and 150 kilotonnes, was conducted on 24 October 1990 in the Novaya Zemlya islands region to increase the reliability and safety of nuclear weapons. It stated that radiation in the test area was reported to be normal.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/28 by recorded vote.

#### Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 44/106 of 15 December 1989 and 45/50 of 4 December 1990,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority measure for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for the achievement of the objective of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling also the central role of the United Nations in the field of nuclear disarmament and in particular in the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions, as well as the persistent efforts of non-governmental organizations in the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Conscious of the growing environmental concerns throughout the world and of the past and potential negative effects of nuclear testing on the environment,-

Recalling its resolution 1910(XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament<sup>a</sup> to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

Recalling also that more than one third of the parties to the Treaty requested the Depositary Governments to convene a conference to consider an amendment that would convert the Treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Reiterating its conviction that the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear

<sup>a</sup> The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.



Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water will facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it,

Recalling further its recommendation that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved,

1. Notes with satisfaction that a substantive session of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991, and takes note of its report;

2. Takes note of the decision adopted by the Amendment Conference to the effect that, since further work needed to be undertaken on certain aspects of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, especially those with regard to verification of compliance and possible sanctions against non-compliance, the President of the Conference should conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress on those issues and to resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time;

3. Welcomes the ongoing consultations being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference and the holding in 1992 of more structured open-ended consultations, as well as the establishment of a group of friends of the President in order to examine various aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban, with a view to resuming the work of the Conference as soon as possible thereafter;

4. Calls upon all parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to participate in, and to contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference for the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban at an early date, as an indispensable measure towards implementation of their undertakings in the preamble to the Treaty;

5. Urge all States, especially those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty;

6. Recommends that arrangements should be made to ensure the fullest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in the Amendment Conference;

7. Reiterates its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria;

8. Stresses once again the importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

General Assembly resolution 46/28

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 110-2-35 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/665) by recorded vote (96-2-34), 11 November (meeting 33); 15-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.28); agenda item 52. Sponsors: Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-33; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

France indicated that it did not participate in the vote because it was not a party to the 1963 Treaty.<sup>(5)</sup> It wished that action to be reflected in the record.

Also on 6 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/29 by recorded vote.

#### Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling previous resolutions which identify the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests and a comprehensive test ban as one of the basic objectives in the field of disarmament,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Welcoming the improved relationship between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and their consequent announcements of significant measures, including unilateral steps, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Welcoming also the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and expressing the hope that it will be followed by agreement at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

Recognizing the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, signed on 3 July 1974, and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, signed on 28 May 1976, together with their protocols,

Noting the decline, in comparison with previous years, in the number of nuclear tests conducted in 1990,

Convinced that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting also concerns expressed about the environmental and health risks associated with underground nuclear testing,

Convinced also that the most effective way to achieve an end to nuclear testing is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

Taking into account the undertakings by the original parties to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, and also noting the reiteration of this commitment in the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Noting with satisfaction the work being undertaken within the Conference on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, and in this context welcoming the second technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data,

Recalling that the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of priority which would constitute an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation, and which would contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament;

2. Urge, therefore, all States to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all nuclear-test explosions for all time;

3. Reaffirms the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and in this context urges the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban in 1992 with an appropriate mandate;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in this context, to intensify its substantive work on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope and verification and compliance, taking also into account all relevant proposals and future initiatives;

5. Urges the Conference on Disarmament:

(a) To take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the experience gained from the technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, and other relevant initiatives;

(b) To continue efforts to establish, with the widest possible participation, an international seismic monitoring network with a view to developing further a system for the effective monitoring and verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(c) To investigate other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections, satellite monitoring and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

6. Urges:

(a) The nuclear-weapon States to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim

measures, with a view to concluding a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(b) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;

7. Culls upon the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

General Assembly resolution 46/29

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 147-2-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/666) by recorded vote (127-2-4), 11 November (meeting 33); 45-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.4): agenda items 51 & 53.

Sponsors: Afghanistan. Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, USSR, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-33; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: France, United States.

Abstaining: China, Israel, Micronesia, United Kingdom.

### Strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament<sup>(4)</sup> considered effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons-also known as negative assurances. On 24 January 1991,<sup>(21)</sup> it re-established an ad hoc committee on the subject, which held 11 formal and 4 informal meetings between 12 March and 19 August.

In its conclusions and recommendations,<sup>(22)</sup> the Ad Hoc Committee reaffirmed the need for effective security assurances for non-nuclear-weapon States and stated that agreement on a common formula of assurance could not be reached due to persistent specific difficulties relating to differing

perceptions of security interests and the complexity of the issues. It was generally agreed that the Ad Hoc Committee should be re-established in 1992 to continue to pursue ways of overcoming those difficulties.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/32 by recorded vote.

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Welcoming the progress achieved in recent years in both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Noting that, despite recent progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, further efforts are necessary towards the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Determined strictly to abide by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or threat of force,

Recognising that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing also that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament, submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session,<sup>a</sup> the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the report of the Conference on its 1991 session,

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the

annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,<sup>b</sup> as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991,<sup>c</sup> calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note further of the unilateral declarations made by all nuclear-weapon States on their policies of non-use or non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Noting also the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years, in particular resolution 45/54 of 4 December 1990,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. Appeals to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. Recommends that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in

<sup>a</sup> A/S-15/2.

<sup>b</sup> A/44/551-S/20870.

<sup>c</sup> A/46/486-S/23055.

the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. Recommends also that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

General Assembly resolution 46/32

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 152-0-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/669) by recorded vote (133-0-2), 15 November (meeting 36): 1-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.31/Rev.1); agenda item 56. Sponsors: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Iran, Madagascar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom, United States.

## Nuclear non-proliferation

### Nuclear-weapon-free zones and zones of peace

In 1991, the international community continued to discuss the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones and zones of peace in various regions of the world. The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones was seen as contributing, in principle, to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the strengthening of the security of the countries concerned and confidence-building among them.

#### Africa

Since 1964, when the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa was adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU),<sup>(23)</sup> the General Assembly had annually called for its implementation. In 1991, as in previous years, the Assembly

adopted two resolutions—one on the implementation of the Declaration and the other on the nuclear capability of South Africa.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In response to a General Assembly request of December 1990,<sup>(24)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted in October 1991 a report on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability<sup>(25)</sup> containing the views of four Member States regarding an expert report on that subject which had been submitted to the Assembly in 1990.<sup>(26)</sup>

In an October report on the nuclear capability of South Africa,<sup>(27)</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Assembly that he had continued to follow nuclear developments in South Africa. He had been in contact with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and OAU and had received a letter from South Africa informing him that on 10 July it had acceded to NPT, which had entered into force in 1970.<sup>(29)</sup> Annexed to the report was an excerpt from a resolution on South Africa's nuclear capabilities adopted on 20 September 1991 at the IAEA General Conference.

Expert group meeting. Pursuant to an Assembly resolution of December 1990<sup>(30)</sup> requesting the Secretary-General to assist OAU in convening in 1991 a meeting of experts to examine the modalities and elements for preparing and implementing a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa, Nigeria transmitted the report of that meeting (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 6-10 May 1991)<sup>(31)</sup> to the Assembly in October. Organized jointly by the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs and OAU, the meeting of experts discussed the legal form of the agreement establishing Africa's denuclearized status; the geographical zone to which such status would apply; the necessity for foreign Powers exercising trusteeship responsibilities in territories or islands forming a part of Africa to commit themselves to respect their denuclearized status; the need for South Africa to be subjected to the obligations deriving from Africa's status as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; and the need for States possessing nuclear weapons to agree in a satisfactory and consistent manner not to use such weapons against any African country and to fully respect the continent's nuclear-weapon-free status.

The group of experts agreed to recommend that the OAU Council of Ministers further establish an intergovernmental group of African experts to consider the report in depth. They also agreed to ask the United Nations Secretary-General, in consultation with the OAU Secretary-General, to convene a second meeting of their group.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/34 A by recorded vote.

### Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the nuclear capability of South Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986, 42/34 B of 30 November 1987, 43/71 B of 7 December 1988, 44/113 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/56 B of 4 December 1990,

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability,

Having further considered the report of the group of experts set up jointly by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, which held its first meeting at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 May 1991,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Bearing in mind also resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Noting South Africa's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 10 July 1991,

Noting also that the South African Government has negotiated and signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the agreement in its statement at the September 1991 session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Stressing that the full disclosure of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials is essential to the peace and security of the region,

Concerned about the transfer of nuclear missile technology to South Africa by a certain State commonly known for its collaboration with South Africa,

1. Calls upon South Africa to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Also calls upon South Africa to disclose all its nuclear installations and materials in conformity with its treaty obligations, and to enhance confidence-building, peace and security in the region;

3. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals not to engage in collaboration with South Africa that may lead it to violate its commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

4. Request the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure early implementation of the safeguards agreement in accordance with resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the measures taken by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials;

6. Urges all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General to this end;

7. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the group of experts;

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

General Assembly resolution 46/34 A

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 108-1-47 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/671) by recorded vote (94-1-46), 15 November [meeting 36]; 7-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.42/Rev.2); agenda item 56.

Sponsors: Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Nigeria, Swaziland. Toga Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica,\* Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

\*Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

Before adopting the text as a whole, the First Committee adopted paragraph 3 by a recorded vote of 89 to 31, with 19 abstentions. The tenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 82 to 32, with 24 abstentions. Separate recorded votes were also requested in the Assembly. Paragraph 3 was retained by 97 to 29, with 27 abstentions; the tenth preambular paragraph was adopted by 90 to 31, with 31 abstentions.

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/34 B without vote.

### Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolution 1652(XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions

2033(XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, 42/34 A of 30 November 1987, 43/71 A of 7 December 1988, 44/113 A of 15 December 1989 and 45/56 A of 4 December 1990, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1342(LIV) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa<sup>a</sup> adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth ordinary session, held at Abuja from 27 May to 1 June 1991,

Noting South Africa's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 10 July 1991,

Noting also the fact that the South African Government has negotiated and signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the agreement in its statement at the September 1991 session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Having considered the report of the group of experts set up jointly by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, which held its first meeting at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 May 1991,

Convinced that the evolution of the international situation is conducive to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa of 1964, as well as the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Security, Disarmament and Development of 1968 of the Organization of African Unity,

1. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

2. Strongly renews its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

3. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the group of experts;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to take appropriate action to enable the group of experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity to meet during 1992, in order to complete its work as indicated in paragraph 37 of its report, and to submit the report of the group of experts to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

<sup>a</sup>A/46/390.

General Assembly resolution 46/34 B

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/671) without vote, 15 November (meeting 36); draft by Ethiopia for African Group (A/C.1/46/L.411; agenda item 58. Financial implications. ACABQ, A/46/7/Add.11; 5th Committee, A/46/752; S-G, A/C.1/46/L.46, A/C.5/46/42. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-36; 5th Committee 46; plenary 66.

## La tin America

The General Assembly continued to consider in 1991 the item on the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), which concerned the application of the Treaty to territories in the region for which outside States had *de jure* or *de facto* responsibility. Three of the four States to which the Protocol was open were already parties to it. Those States were the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. France, the fourth State, had signed Additional Protocol I, but had not yet ratified it.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 25 October 1991, in the First Committee, 18 States—Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela—introduced a draft text<sup>(32)</sup> entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)", which would have urged France not to delay in ratifying the Protocol. Following a statement by France that it was giving positive consideration to the possibility of doing so, the sponsors decided to withdraw the draft and to request that the General Assembly should include on the provisional agenda of its 1992 session an item entitled "Signature and ratification of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and its two Additional Protocols". On 7 November, the sponsors of the draft submitted a draft decision<sup>(33)</sup> to that effect, which they later withdrew, saying that the withdrawal did not in any way affect their right to have the item placed on the 1992 provisional agenda at a later stage.

On 6 December 1991, by decision 46/411, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee.<sup>(34)</sup>

## Middle East

In response to a General Assembly request of December 1990,<sup>(35)</sup> the Secretary-General submit-

ted in July 1991(36) a report containing the views of 10 Member States on a 1990 expert study on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,(37)

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/30 without vote.

#### Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987, 43/65 of 7 December 1988, 44/108 of 15 December 1989 and 45/52 of 4 December 1990 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and to deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing also the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Welcoming all initiatives leading to general and complete disarmament, including in the region of the Middle East, and in particular on the establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 45/52,

1. Urges all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

2. Calls upon all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Invites all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. Also invites those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

5. Invites the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

6. Invites all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to conduct further consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, on the basis of the study undertaken by him in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65, as well as the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 45/52, taking into account the evolving situation in the region, to explore further the ways and means of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

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

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

#### General Assembly resolution 46/30

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/667) without vote, 12 November (meeting 34); draft by Egypt (A/C.1/46/L.35/Rev.1) agenda item 54. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-34; plenary 65.

#### Israeli nuclear armament

In accordance with a General Assembly request of December 1990,(38) the Secretary-General re-

ported in October 1991(39) that he had followed closely Israeli nuclear activities. Other than the text of a resolution of 20 September 1991 adopted by the IAEA General Conference on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, which he annexed to his report, no other information had been transmitted to him.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/39 by recorded vote.

#### Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 45/63 of 4 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in its resolution 487(1981), called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking note of resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/570, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking into consideration the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,<sup>a</sup> and in particular its paragraph 12, which relates to Israel's nuclear capabilities,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, thus threatening the peace and security of the region, and equally alarmed by reports of Israel's placing on alert its nuclear arsenal during conflicts in the Middle East,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa in developing their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that Israel has not committed itself to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack safeguarded nuclear facilities,

1. Deplores Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons;
2. Expresses grave concern at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields;
3. Expresses its deep concern regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;
4. Reaffirms that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487(1981), in which the Coun-

cil, *inter alia*, requested it to place all nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

5. Calls upon all States and organizations that have not yet done so not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability;

6. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

<sup>a</sup>A/44/551-S/20870.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/39

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 76-3-75 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/676) by recorded vote (65-3-64), 15 November (meeting 36): 20-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.24/Rev.1); agenda item 63.

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

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, Romania, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

#### South Asia

In accordance with a General Assembly request of December 1990,(40) the Secretary-General submitted in September 1991 a report summarizing the views of one Government (China) on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.(41)

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 6 December 1991, adopted resolution 46/31 by recorded vote.



### Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987, 43/66 of 7 December 1988, 44/109 of 15 December 1989 and 45/53 of 4 December 1990 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note with appreciation of the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

General Assembly resolution 46/31

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 121-3-26 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/668) by recorded vote (104-3-25), 11

November (meeting 33); 2-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.30); agenda item 55. Sponsors: Bangladesh, Pakistan.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-33; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Iceland, Indonesia, Leao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mongolia, Myanmar, Norway, Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Sweden, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

### Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

Activities of the Committee on the Indian Ocean. The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean held two sessions in 1991 (New York, 15-19 April, 1-12 July)(42) as it continued to consider practical measures for achieving the implementation of the 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.<sup>(43)</sup>

During its 1991 session, the Ad Hoc Committee, acting as the preparatory body for the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean, adopted the provisional rules of procedure of the Conference and substantive elements for its consideration. The Committee outlined three stages of the Conference, each to be held separately, dealing with a programme of action for finalizing an international agreement and adopting other practical measures for maintaining the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace; negotiating and finalizing international agreement(s) with arrangements for establishing and maintaining the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace; and signing those agreement(s).<sup>(44)</sup> The first stage of the Conference was to be held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, for up to 10 days. The Committee could not reach agreement on the issue of participation in the Conference.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/49 by recorded vote.

### Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992(XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080(XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986, 42/43 of 30 November 1987, 43/79 of 7 December 1988, 44/120 of 15 December 1989, 44/77 of 12 December 1990 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979,

Recalling further paragraph 22 of the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,<sup>a</sup>

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States of the region,

Convinced that agreement on such action should be facilitated by encouraging developments in international relations that could have beneficial effects on the region,

Also convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived initially in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps in the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Welcoming the positive developments in international political relations enhancing peace, security and cooperation, and expressing the hope that the new spirit of international cooperation will be reflected in the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, in 1993,

Considering that the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean should work in close cooperation with the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to ensure the success of the Conference and play their part in the achievement of its objectives,

Considering also that the creation of the zone of peace requires cooperation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration,

Noting that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has agreed, *inter alia*, on the provisional agenda for the Conference,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean;

2. Reaffirm full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

3. Reiterates and emphasizes its decision to convene the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration;

4. Notes with satisfaction the preparatory work done by the Ad Hoc Committee in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to it for the convening of the Conference;

5. Decides that the Conference should be structured in more than one stage;

6. Also decides to convene the first stage of the Conference at Colombo in 1993, or as soon as possible, in accordance with the present resolution and in consultation with the host country;

7. Recommends that the participation at the Conference should be at an appropriately high political level;

8. Calls for the full and active participation in the Conference of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, whose cooperation and participation is essential for the success of the Conference;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint the Secretary-General of the Conference at an appropriate time and to make all necessary arrangements, including the provision of financial resources for convening the Conference at Colombo, in consultation with the host country;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference, and other relevant bodies and organizations to attend as observers;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to provide to the Conference all relevant documentation in accordance with paragraphs 48 and 49 of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;

12. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee will hold a session of five working days in 1992 to perform its preparatory functions for the various stages envisaged for the Conference;

13. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

<sup>a</sup>A/44/551-S/20870.

General Assembly resolution 46/49

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 127-4-30 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/678) by recorded vote (102-4-26), 12 November (meeting 34); draft by Yugoslavia for Non-Aligned Movement (A/C.1/46/L.38); agenda item 65.

Financial implications. ACABQ, A/46/7/Add.11; 5th Committee, A/46/753; S-G, A/C.1/46/L.44, A/C.5/46/40.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-34; 5th Committee 46; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, 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, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Japan, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

#### Preparations for the 1995 Review Conference on NPT

After the entry into force on 5 March 1970 of the NPT,(29) four quinquennial review conferences were held in 1975,(45), 1980,(46) 1985(47) and 1990.(48)

Peru, as President of the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty, convened a meeting in New York of the States parties to NPT to achieve consensus agreement on preparations for the 1995 conference. The States parties also agreed to convene an informal meeting in New York at the end of 1992 to decide on organizational aspects of the preparatory committee, which was to meet during the first half of 1993.

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee and as requested by the parties to NPT, the General Assembly by decision 46/413 took note of the intent of the parties to form a preparatory committee in 1993 for the conference called for in article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh (1992) session the item entitled "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its preparatory committee".

#### REFERENCES

- (1)A/C.1/46/10. (2)A/46/592-S/23161. (3)A/46/42. (4)A/46/27. (5)YUN 1963, p. 137. (6)PTBT/CONF/13/Rev.1. (7)GA res. 45/50, 4 Dec. 1990. (8)PTBT/CONF/4 & Add.1,2. (9)PTBT/CONF/6 & Add.1. (10)PTBT/CONF/8. (11)CD/1060. (12)CD/1081. (13)D/1094. (14)CD/1054. (15)CD/1089. (16)CD/1065. (17)CD/1097. (18)YUN 1987, p. 50. (19)A/46/466. (20)YUN 1987, p. 54, GA res. 42/38 C, 30 Nov. 1987. (21)CD/1050. (22)CD/1104. (23)YUN 1964, p. 69. (24)GA res. 45/56 B, 4 Dec. 1990. (25)A/46/357 & Add.1. (26)A/45/571 & Corr.1. (27)A/46/572. (28)A/46/302. (29)YUN 1968, p. 17, GA res. 2372 (XXII), annex, 12 June 1968. (30) GA res. 45/56 A, 4 Dec. 1990. (31)A/C.1/46/9. (32)A/C.1/46/L.2. (33)A/C.1/

- 46/L.43. (34)A/46/664. (35)GA res. 45/52, 4 Dec. 1990. (36)A/46/291 & Add.1,2. (37)A/45/435. (38)GA res. 45/63, 4 Dec. 1990. (39)A/46/569. (40)GA res. 45/53, 4 Dec. 1990. (41)A/46/425 & Corr.1. (42)A/46/29 & Corr.1. (43)YUN 1971, p. 34, GA res. 2832(XXVI), 16 Dec. 1971. (44)A/AC.159/L.113. (45)YUN 1975, p. 27. (46)YUN 1980, p. 51. (47)YUN 1985, p. 56. (48)NPT CONF.IV/45/1.

## Prohibition or restriction of other weapons

### Chemical and biological weapons

In 1991, a qualitative change was seen in the multilateral negotiations on a global convention banning chemical weapons. The war in the Persian Gulf (see PART TWO, Chapter III) and the possibility that chemical weapons could be used added urgency to efforts to rid the world of such weapons. In May,(1) the United States announced its intention to unconditionally destroy its chemical weapons stocks and chemical weapons production facilities and to formally forswear the use of chemical weapons under any circumstances, including retaliation in kind against any State, as of the convention's entry into force.

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. In 1991, the Conference on Disarmament<sup>(2)</sup> continued negotiations on a convention banning chemical weapons.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons continued its work in informal consultations and a resumed session (8-18 January 1991) after the closure of the 1990 session.(3)

The Ad Hoc Committee, re-established by the Conference on 14 February, held 23 meetings from 20 February to 27 August. It was mandated to continue the full and complete process of negotiations, developing and working out the multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction, with a view to achieving an agreement as soon as possible. As a result of the United States initiative in May,(1) the Conference, on 20 June, amended the Ad Hoc Committee's mandate to include "use of chemical weapons" in the scope of the prohibition and to make explicit its commitment to strive to achieve a final agreement on the convention by 1992. To further intensify the negotiations, the Ad Hoc Committee also decided to hold additional meetings from 8 to 19 July. During 1991, 37 States not members of the Conference participated in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee.

The Ad Hoc Committee set up three working groups to deal with security, verification, and legal and institutional issues. The Chairman of the Committee held consultations on inspections on

request; universality of the convention; its relation to other international agreements; assistance and protection against chemical weapons; economic and technological development; the executive council; and measures to redress a situation and ensure compliance, including sanctions. He also held consultations on a proposal to convene a session of the Conference at the foreign-minister level to promote the early conclusion of the convention.

Three Friends of the Chair were appointed to deal with technical issues related to schedules of chemicals, guidelines and definitions, as well as the modalities for their revision and time-limits for declarations; technical issues related to the destruction of chemical weapons and chemical weapons production facilities, including environmental aspects, and definition of other relevant facilities; and "old chemical weapons". The Committee decided to re-establish the technical group on an analytical database and laboratories.

The Committee continued its practice of convening meetings with representatives from the chemical industry on subjects relating to the convention. In addition, a meeting of experts on the technical aspects of the destruction of chemical weapons was held (7-11 October 1991).

New documents, mostly dealing with verification, were submitted; a number of them focused on results of national or multilateral trial inspections carried out at either civilian or military installations to establish whether the various provisions of the draft convention were applicable in practice. Those reports were submitted by Canada and the Netherlands,(5) France,(6) Germany,(7) Germany and the United Kingdom,(8) Iran,(9) New Zealand, Poland and the USSR,(11) Spain, the United Kingdom,(13) and the United States.(14) Other documents on a variety of verification issues were submitted by Austria,(15) Finland,(16) Norway,(17) Peru(18) and Sweden.(19)

As a continuing contribution towards confidence-building, transparency and openness, data relevant to the chemical weapons convention, including information on the non-possession of chemical weapons and the production of chemicals to be prohibited, restricted or subject to information exchange or verification, was provided by Chile,(20) Czechoslovakia(21) and Hungary.(22) Australia outlined a strategy for preparing the implementation of the chemical weapons convention in Australia(23) and Canada transmitted a study on the future international inspectorate.(24) The United States submitted information regarding its export controls on chemical weapons-related materials and technology and its domestic legislation to enforce them. (25)

The report of the Ad Hoc Committee, with its two appendices, was adopted by the Conference on 4 September.(4) Appendix I, the so-called roll-

ing text, represented the stage of elaboration of the provisions of the draft convention, and appendix II contained papers reflecting the work undertaken so far on various issues, which were included as a basis for future work. The Ad Hoc Committee recommended that its work on the convention should continue between the end of the 1991 and the beginning of the 1992 sessions, and that it be re-established at the outset of the 1992 session with its current mandate.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/35 C without vote.

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons  
The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly in the light of the past use of and recent threats to use chemical weapons, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which incorporates, inter alia, the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, and taking note in particular of the decision by the Conference to mandate further this Committee to intensify, as a priority task, the negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction with the view to striving to achieve a final agreement on the convention by 1992,

Noting with satisfaction that the States participating in the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, held at Geneva from 9 to 27 September 1991, inter alia, declared themselves in favour of the early conclusion of the negotiations on a convention banning chemical weapons,

Noting with appreciation the increasing number of States that have declared their intention to be among the original signatories to the convention, and in particular the statements made by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on 21 November 1990 and the States signatories to the Mendoza Accord,<sup>a</sup> on 5 September 1991, as well as the statement by States of South-East Asia and the East Pacific, assembled at Brisbane on 13 November 1990, inter alia, calling on all States to be original signatories to the convention,

1. Renews its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohi-

<sup>a</sup> A/46/463.

bition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare;

2. Notes the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1991 session, and the results recorded in the Committee's report;

3. Commends the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further the negotiations on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction with the view to striving to achieve a final agreement on a convention by 1992;

4. Strongly urges the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of the highest priority, to resolve in the forthcoming months outstanding issues so as to achieve a final agreement during its 1992 session;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the results of its negotiations;

6. Stresses the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention;

7. Welcomes those initiatives taken by States, and urges all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps on a national, bilateral, regional or multilateral basis to achieve rapid agreement in the negotiations on, and universal adherence to, such a convention;

8. Calls upon all States to consider declaring their intention to become original States parties to the convention so as to ensure its early entry into force, its effective implementation and its universal character;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

General Assembly resolution 46/35 C

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/672) without vote, 11 November (meeting 33); 49-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.36); agenda item 59.

**Sponsors:** Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-33; plenary 65.

Also on 6 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/35 B without vote.

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and the continuing validity of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,

Recalling its previous resolutions, and those adopted by the Security Council, on the use of chemical weapons,

Reaffirming also, in particular, its resolution 45/57 C of 4 December 1990 on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and resolution 45/57 A of

4 December 1990 urging the early conclusion of a chemical weapons convention,

Deploring all threats, including especially those made most recently, of use of chemical weapons,

1. Condemns vigorously all actions that violate or threaten to violate the obligations assumed under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and other relevant provisions of international law;

2. Renews its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol, and reaffirms the vital necessity of upholding its provisions;

3. Welcomes, in this context, recent decisions, declarations and initiatives of the United Nations and, in particular, the Security Council aimed at upholding the authority of the Geneva Protocol and removing the threat of chemical weapons use;

4. Supports as well other similar activities of regional and international disarmament conferences and parallel decisions by national Governments, also aimed at hastening the conclusion of the chemical weapons convention as a step towards the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction.

General Assembly resolution 46/35 6

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/672) without vote, 11 November (meeting 33); 45-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.16); agenda item 59.

**Sponsors:** Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-33; plenary 65.

Third Review Conference of the parties to the Convention on biological weapons

The Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1971)(26) met at Geneva from 9 to 27 September 1991.(27)

The Convention had been opened for signature on 10 April 1972 and entered into force on 26 March 1975; its first Review Conference had met in 1980(28) and its second in 1986.(29) Preparations for the Third Review Conference were made by the Preparatory Committee, which held one session at Geneva from 8 to 12 April 1991.(30)

Of the 118 States parties at the time of the 1991 Review Conference, 78 participated. Also attending were six signatories and three observer States. The United Nations, including the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the United Nations Environment Programme, attended. The United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, and one regional intergovernmental agency, the League of Arab States, were granted Agency Observer Status. In addition, 11 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participated.

The Conference elected Roberto García Moritán (Argentina) as its President. It established a Committee of the Whole to review the Convention's articles, preamble and purposes and to examine the question of a future review of the Convention and a drafting committee to prepare the draft final document and declaration.

On 27 September, the Conference adopted by consensus its Final Declaration which, in several aspects, provided more detailed measures for the implementation of various provisions of the Convention than did the Final Declarations of earlier review conferences, especially with respect to confidence-building measures. However, agreement on creating an institutional arrangement which would oversee the implementation of the Convention eluded the Conference. The format of such a body, as well as the potential costs involved, weighed heavily in preventing consensus on that issue.

The Conference agreed on a set of new confidence-building measures designed to prevent or reduce the occurrence of ambiguities and improve cooperation in the area of peaceful bacteriological activities. It established an ad hoc group of governmental experts to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint. The ad hoc group would seek to evaluate potential verification measures, taking into account the broad range of types and quantities of microbial and other biological agents and toxins, whether occurring naturally or altered, which were capable of being used as means of warfare. It was decided that the group would meet at Geneva in March/April 1992 and complete its work before the end of 1993. Its report would be circulated to all States parties for their consideration; if the majority of States parties so requested, a conference would be convened to examine the report.

The Conference welcomed proposals developed by a group of experts,<sup>(31)</sup> endorsed by the General Assembly in 1990,<sup>(32)</sup> for technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the timely and effective investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical and biological or toxin weapons.

The Conference decided, in accordance with article XII of the Convention, that the fourth review conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not later than 1996 to consider, inter alia, the impact of science and technological developments relating to the Convention; relevance of the provisions of the proposed chemical weapons convention (see above) to the effective implementation of the biological weapons Convention; effectiveness of coordinated confidence-building measures as agreed in the Final Declaration; report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts on Verification and the

conclusions of a special conference, if convened; requested allocation by the Secretary-General of staff resources and other requirements to assist the effective implementation of the relevant decisions of the Third Review Conference, and in particular of the confidence-building measures; and, in the light of those considerations and of the provisions of article XI, whether or not follow-up action was called for to create further cooperative measures in the context of article V or legally binding improvements to the Convention, or a combination of both.

By the end of 1991, the number of States parties to the Convention stood at 118.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/35 A without vote.

Third Review Conference of the Parties  
to the Convention on the Prohibition of the  
Development, Production and Stockpiling of  
Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin  
Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and to their destruction,

Recalling also its resolution 45/57 B, adopted without a vote on 4 December 1990, in which it noted, inter alia, that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction would be held at Geneva in 1991 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention, including those related to the negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Third Review Conference, there were more than a hundred and fifteen States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. Notes with satisfaction that, on 27 September 1991, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction adopted by consensus a Final Declaration;

2. Stresses the importance, inter alia, of the solemn political declaration of the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and welcomes with satisfaction the results of the Third Review Conference, including in particular the expanded confidence-building measures related to activities relevant to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and the establishment of an ad hoc group of governmental experts open to all States

parties to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint;

3. Calls upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Review Conference, including in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Third Review Conference;

5. Calls upon all signatory States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay and also calls upon those States that have not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention.

General Assembly resolution 46/35 A

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/672) without vote, 12 November (meeting 34); 27-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.9); agenda item 59.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Germany, Hungary, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers, GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-34; plenary 65.

### New weapons of mass destruction, including radiological weapons

The prohibition of radiological weapons continued to be considered in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly. The relevant Ad Hoc Committee continued to review the draft articles for a convention, and some progress was made concerning the texts on scope and definitions as well as on verification and compliance. However, the existing differences of view concerning the prohibition of attacks against nuclear facilities persisted and no progress was made on the crucial question of the scope of an eventual agreement. The Conference and the Assembly also continued to discuss the prohibition of the dumping of radioactive waste.

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament(2) considered the item "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons", re-establishing the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons on 24 January with a view to reaching agreement on a convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. The Ad Hoc Committee held six meetings between 25 February and 12 August; a number of informal consultations also took place.

The Ad Hoc Committee re-established contact group A to continue considering the prohibition of radiological weapons in the "traditional" sense, and contact group B on the prohibition of attacks

on nuclear facilities. The reports of the two groups were annexed to the Committee's report.(33) The Ad Hoc Committee concluded that its work had contributed further to clarifying the different approaches to the two subjects under consideration.

The Conference recommended that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons be re-established at the beginning of its 1992 session.

Report of the Secretary-General. In an October 1991 report on the prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities,(34) prepared in response to a General Assembly request of December 1990,(35) the Secretary-General referred to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons and to a 1991 report by the IAEA Director-General, the relevant parts of which were included in the Secretary-General's report.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/36 E without vote.

#### Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 F of 4 December 1990,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1991 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons;

2. Recognizes that in 1991 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration;

3. Takes note also of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1992 session;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

General Assembly resolution 46/36 E

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/673) without vote, 6 November (meeting 32); 5-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.15); agenda item 60.

Sponsors: Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Nigeria, Sweden.

Meeting numbers, GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-32; plenary 65.

Also on 6 December, the General Assembly adopted, without vote, resolution 46/36 K.

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes  
The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolutions CM/Res.1153(XLVIII) of 1988<sup>a</sup> and CM/Res.1225 (L) of 1989<sup>b</sup> concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity,

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

Welcoming also resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/530 establishing a Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1356(LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of radioactive wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security and in particular for the security of developing countries.

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Aware also of the consideration of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1991 session,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 K of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

1. Takes of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons;

2. Expresses grave concern regarding any use of nuclear waste that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. Request the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;

5. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session the progress recorded in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

6. Takes note of resolution CM/Res.1356(LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa;

7. Expresses the hope that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste will enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories;

8. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

<sup>a</sup> A/43/398.

<sup>b</sup> A/44/603.

General Assembly resolution 46/36 K

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/673) without vote, 15 November (meeting 36); draft by Gabon for African Group and Bolivia (A/C.1/46/L.40/Rev.1); agenda item 60.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 65.

## Conventional weapons and advanced technology

The trend towards emphasizing conventional aspects of the arms race, armaments and armed conflict in an increasingly technological era continued in 1991. Consideration of those and other interrelated issues reached a new level, owing in large part to the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

### International transfers of conventional arms

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1988 request of the General Assembly, (36) the Secretary-General transmitted in September 1991 a study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms. (37) The study conducted by a group of 18 experts reviewed past and current proposals and practices to promote transparency or regulate arms transfers and described the reason for and consequences of arms transfers. It presented an overview of the international transfer of conventional arms and examined the relationship between arms transfers, security, arms limitation and disarmament. Measures to promote transparency were discussed, as were the role of transparency in facilitating control and other measures of restraint, and illicit arms trade.

In its recommendations the group of experts encouraged States to make all their military activities as open as practicable and to ensure that they had the legal and administrative machinery to regulate and monitor effectively their arms transfers. It recommended establishing, as soon as possible, a universal and non-discriminatory arms transfer



register under United Nations auspices and outlined the broad characteristics of such a register. The group further encouraged States to make efforts to achieve regional and subregional measures of transparency in relation to arms transfers by means of consultations, arrangements and agreements. The wider sharing of information on defence might be reflected in the provision of information to the United Nations or in the context of possible regional arrangements or both.

Concerning illicit arms trade, the group recommended that States take urgent action to eradicate it and proposed measures towards that end. The group believed the United Nations had a role to play in combating illicit arms trade by facilitating the holding of meetings and seminars at the national, regional and international levels to increase awareness of the destructive and destabilizing effects of the illicit arms trade and to increase the understanding of other countries' procedures in order to facilitate cooperation.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/36 H without vote.

#### International arms transfers

The General Assembly,

Realizing the urgent need to resolve underlying conflicts, to diminish tensions and to accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security in a world free from the scourge of war and the burden of armaments,

Recognizing that the international transfer and production of conventional arms, including advanced weapons, delivery systems and military technology, have in recent decades acquired a dimension and qualitative characteristics that can give rise to serious and urgent concerns,

Greatly concerned by the illicit arms trade, a most disturbing and dangerous phenomenon, because of its destabilizing and destructive effects, particularly for the internal situation of affected States and the violation of human rights,

Recalling that in paragraph 85 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly it urged major arms suppliers and recipient countries to consult on the limitation of all types of international transfers of conventional arms,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the commitment of Member States to take concrete steps in order to strengthen that role,

Realizing that arms obtained through the illicit arms trade are most likely to be used for violent purposes, and that even small arms when so obtained, directly or indirectly, by terrorist groups, drug traffickers or underground organizations can pose a danger to regional and international security, and certainly to the security and political stability of the countries affected,

Considering that the illicit arms trade, representing a distinctly unique phenomenon, by its clandestine na-

ture defies transparency and could not be dealt with by an arms transfers register,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988,

Welcoming the study submitted by the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 43/75 I and prepared with the assistance of governmental experts, on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms, as well as the problem of the illicit arms trade,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms;

2. Calls upon all States to give high priority to eradicating the illicit trade in all kinds of weapons and military equipment, a most disturbing and dangerous phenomenon often associated with terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime and mercenary and other destabilizing activities, and to take urgent action towards this end, as recommended in the study submitted by the Secretary-General;

3. Urges Member States to exercise effective control over their weapons and military equipment and their arms imports and exports to prevent them from getting into the hands of parties engaged in the illicit arms trade;

4. Also urges Member States to ensure that they have in place an adequate body of laws and administrative machinery for regulating and monitoring effectively their transfer of arms, to strengthen or adopt strict measures for their enforcement, and to cooperate at the international, regional and subregional levels to harmonize, where appropriate, relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures as well as their enforcement measures, with the goal of eradicating the illicit arms trade as stated in the recommendations in the study;

5. Invites Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information on their national legislation and/or regulations on arms exports, imports and procurement, and administrative procedures, as regards both authorization of arms transfers and prevention of the illicit arms trade;

6. Calls upon affected States to provide the Secretary-General, in accordance with national judicial procedures, information regarding arms and military equipment, seized by authorities, destined for the use of terrorists, drug traffickers and organized crime and for mercenary and other destabilizing activities, when this would assist the eradication of the illicit arms trade;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to make available for consultation by Member States the information referred to in paragraph 5 above, and to publish the information provided in connection with paragraph 6 above;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to assist, upon request and within available resources, in holding meetings and seminars at the national, regional and international levels, as pertinent, with a view to:

(a) Promoting the concept of transparency as a confidence-building measure;

(b) Increasing the awareness of the destructive and destabilizing effects of the illicit traffic in arms and exploring ways and means for its eradication;

(c) Promoting the development of internationally harmonized laws and administrative procedures relating to official arms procurement and arms transfer policies;

(d) Promoting regional and international efforts to eradicate the illicit traffic in arms and providing advisory assistance to Member States, when so requested,

on measures for enforcement of relevant rules and administrative procedures as recommended in the study, with a view to, *inter alia*, facilitating cooperation between Member States in the training of their customs and other appropriate officials;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution;

10. Requests the Disarmament Commission, at its organizational session in 1992, to consider including the issue of international arms transfers in the agenda of its substantive session in 1993;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "International arms transfers".

General Assembly resolution 46/36 H

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/673) without vote, 15 November (meeting 37); 18-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.23/Rev.1); agenda item 60.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Chile Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Italy, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Spain, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-37; plenary 65.

On 9 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/36 L by recorded vote.

#### Transparency in armaments

The General Assembly,

Realizing that excessive and destabilizing arms build-ups pose a threat to national, regional and international peace and security, particularly by aggravating tensions and conflict situations, giving rise to serious and urgent concerns,

Noting with satisfaction that the current international environment and recent agreements and measures in the field of arms limitation and disarmament make it a propitious time to work towards easing tensions and a just resolution of conflict situations, as well as more openness and transparency in military matters,

Recalling the consensus among Member States on implementing confidence-building measures, including transparency and exchange of relevant information on armaments, likely to reduce the occurrence of dangerous misperceptions about the intentions of States and to promote trust among States,

Considering that increased openness and transparency in the field of armaments could enhance confidence, ease tensions, strengthen regional and international peace and security and contribute to restraint in military production and the transfer of arms,

Realizing the urgent need to resolve underlying conflicts, to diminish tensions and to accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security in a world free from the scourge of war and the burden of armaments,

Recalling also that in paragraph 85 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly it urged major arms supplier and recipient countries to consult on the limitation of all types of international transfer of conventional arms,

Disturbed by the destabilizing and destructive effects of the illicit arms trade, particularly for the internal situation of affected States and the violation of human rights,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have undertaken to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, and that the reduction of world military expenditures could have a significant positive impact for the social and economic development of all peoples,

Reaffirming the important role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the commitment of Member States to take concrete steps in order to strengthen that role,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988,

Welcoming the study submitted by the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 43/75 I and prepared with the assistance of governmental experts, on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms, as well as the problem of the illicit arms trade, taking into account views of Member States and other relevant information,

Recognizing the major contribution of an enhanced level of transparency in armaments to confidence-building and security among States, and also recognizing the urgent need to establish, under the auspices of the United Nations, as a first step in this direction, a universal and non-discriminatory register to include data on international arms transfers as well as other interrelated information provided to the Secretary-General,

Stressing the importance of greater transparency in the interest of promoting readiness to exercise restraint in accumulation of armaments,

Considering that the standardized reporting of international arms transfers together with the provision of other interrelated information to a United Nations register will constitute further important steps forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters and, as such, will enhance the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in promoting arms limitation and disarmament, as well as in maintaining international peace and security,

Recognizing also the importance of the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction,

1. Recognizes that an increased level of openness and transparency in the field of armaments would enhance confidence, promote stability, help States to exercise restraint, ease tensions and strengthen regional and international peace and security;

2. Declares its determination to prevent the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms, including conventional arms, in order to promote stability and strengthen regional or international peace and security, taking into account the legitimate security needs of States and the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments;

3. Reaffirms the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which implies that States also have the right to acquire arms with which to defend themselves;

4. Reiterates its conviction, as expressed in its resolution 43/75 I, that arms transfers in all their aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community, *inter alia*, because of:

(a) Their potential effects in further destabilizing areas where tension and regional conflict threaten international peace and security and national security;

(b) Their potentially negative effects on the progress of the peaceful social and economic development of all peoples;

(c) The danger of increasing illicit and covert arms trafficking;

5. Calls upon all Member States to exercise due restraint in exports and imports of conventional arms, particularly in situations of tension or conflict, and to ensure that they have in place an adequate body of laws and administrative procedures regarding the transfer of arms and to adopt strict measures for their enforcement;

6. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms, which also addressed the problem of the illicit arms trade;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish and maintain at United Nations Headquarters in New York a universal and non-discriminatory Register of Conventional Arms, to include data on international arms transfers as well as information provided by Member States on military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, as set out in paragraph 10 below and in accordance with procedures and input requirements initially comprising those set out in the annex to the present resolution and subsequently incorporating any adjustments to the annex decided upon by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session in the light of the recommendations of the panel referred to in paragraph 8 below;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a panel of governmental technical experts to be nominated by him on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to elaborate the technical procedures and to make any adjustments to the annex to the present resolution necessary for the effective operation of the Register, and to prepare a report on the modalities for early expansion of the scope of the Register by the addition of further categories of equipment and inclusion of data on military holdings and procurement through national production, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

9. Calls upon all Member States to provide annually for the Register data on imports and exports of arms in accordance with the procedures established by paragraphs 7 and 8 above;

10. Invites Member States, pending the expansion of the Register, also to provide to the Secretary-General, with their annual report on imports and exports of arms, available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, and requests the Secretary-General to record this material and to make it available for consultation by Member States at their request;

11. Decides, with a view to future expansion, to keep the scope of and the participation in the Register under review, and, to this end:

(a) Invites Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views, not later than 30 April 1994, on:

(i) The operation of the Register during its first two years;

(ii) The addition of further categories of equipment and the elaboration of the Register to include military holdings and procurement through national production;

(b) Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament as set forth in paragraphs 12 to 15 below, and the views expressed by Member States, for submission to the General Assembly with a view to a decision at its forty-ninth session;

12. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to address, as soon as possible, the question of the interrelated aspects of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms, including military holdings and procurement through national production, and to elaborate universal and non-discriminatory practical means to increase openness and transparency in this field;

13. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to address the problems of, and the elaboration of practical means to increase, openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications and to weapons of mass destruction, in accordance with existing legal instruments;

14. Invites the Secretary-General to provide to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant information, including, *inter alia*, views submitted to him by Member States and information provided under the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, as well as on the work of the Disarmament Commission under its agenda item entitled "Objective information on military matters";

15. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to include in its annual report to the General Assembly a report on its work on this issue;

16. Invites all Member States, in the meantime, to take measures on a national, regional and global basis, including within the appropriate forums, to promote openness and transparency in armaments;

17. Calls all Member States to cooperate at a regional and subregional level, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments;

18. Also invites all Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures, as regards both authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution, including relevant information provided by Member States;

20. Notes that effective implementation of the present resolution will require an up-to-date database system in the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat;

21. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

#### ANNEX

##### Register of conventional arms

1. The Register of Conventional Arms ("the Register") shall be established, with effect from 1 January 1992, and maintained at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

## 2. Concerning international arms transfers:

(a) Member States are requested to provide data for the Register, addressed to the Secretary-General, on the number of items in the following categories of equipment imported into or exported from their territory:

### I. Battle tanks

A tracked or wheeled self-propelled armoured fighting vehicle with high cross-country mobility and a high level of self-protection, weighing at least 16.5 metric tonnes unladen weight, with a high muzzle velocity direct fire main gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre.

### II. Armoured combat vehicles

A tracked or wheeled self-propelled vehicle, with armoured protection and cross-country capability, either: (a) designed and equipped to transport a squad of four or more infantrymen, or (6) armed with an integral or organic weapon of at least 20 millimetres calibre or an anti-tank missile launcher.

### III. Large calibre artillery systems

A gun, howitzer, artillery piece combining the characteristics of a gun and a howitzer, mortar or multiple-launch rocket system, capable of engaging surface targets by delivering primarily indirect fire, with a calibre of 100 millimetres and above.

### IV. Combat aircraft

A fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons of destruction.

### V. Attack helicopters

A rotary-wing aircraft equipped to employ anti-armour, air-to-ground, or air-to-air guided weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons.

### VI. Warships

A vessel or submarine with a standard displacement of 850 metric tonnes or above, armed or equipped for military use.

### VII. Missiles or missile systems

A guided rocket, ballistic or cruise missile capable of delivering a payload to a range of at least 25 kilometres, or a vehicle, apparatus or device designed or modified for launching such munitions.

(b) Data on imports provided under the present paragraph shall also specify the supplying State; data on exports shall also specify the recipient State and the State of origin if not the exporting State;

(c) Each Member State is requested to provide data on an annual basis by 30 April each year in respect of imports into and exports from their territory in the previous calendar year;

(d) The first such registration shall take place by 30 April 1993 in respect of the calendar year 1992;

(e) The data so provided shall be recorded in respect of each Member State;

(f) Arms "exports and imports" represent in the present resolution, including its annex, all forms of arms transfers under terms of grant, credit, barter or cash.

## 3. Concerning other interrelated information:

(a) Member States are invited also to provide to the Secretary-General available background information re-

garding their military holdings, procurement through national production, and relevant policies;

(b) The information so provided shall be recorded in respect of each Member State.

4. The Register shall be open for consultation by representatives of Member States at any time.

5. In addition, the Secretary-General shall provide annually a consolidated report to the General Assembly of the data registered, together with an index of the other interrelated information.

General Assembly resolution 46/36 L

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 150-0-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/673) by recorded vote (106-1-8), 15 November (meeting 37); 40-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.18/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 60.

Sponsors: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

financial implications. ACABQ, A/46/7/Add.11; 5th Committee, A/46/752; S-G, A/C.1/46/L.49, A/C.5/46/44.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-37; 5th Committee 46; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Cuba, Iraq.

Before adoption of the draft text in the First Committee, Egypt introduced a series of proposed amendments to that draft.(38) Subsequent to an oral revision by the Netherlands, Egypt requested that no action be taken on its proposed amendments.

## Science and technology

Disarmament Commission. The Disarmament Commission(39) established a working group to consider a new agenda item, "the role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields". The Group met from 24 April to 10 May and held 11 meetings in addition to informal consultations. It exchanged views on four aspects of the agenda item, including scientific and technological developments and their impact on security; science

and technology for disarmament; the role of science and technology in other related fields; and the transfer of high technology with military applications.

Before the Commission were working papers by Argentina and Brazil on the international transfer of sensitive technologies; Austria,(41) Colombia,(42) and India(43) on science and technology's impact on international security; Canada,(44) on the conversion of military resources to civilian purposes; and the Netherlands, on behalf of the 12 States of the European Community (EC),(45) on international cooperation in the use of scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/38 D without vote.

#### The transfer of high technology with military applications

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission.

Taking note of the report of Working Group IV of the Disarmament Commission on the agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields",

Considering, in this connection, the interest expressed in the Working Group in continuing the consideration of the question of the transfer of high technology with military applications, bearing in mind the proposal for seeking universally acceptable international norms or guidelines to regulate such transfer,

Recognizing that norms or guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account legitimate requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that they do not deny access to high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes,

1. Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration, within the scope of its agenda, of all relevant aspects of the question of the transfer of high technology with military applications at its 1992 session, with a view to concluding its work on this matter at its 1993 session;

2. Invites all Member States to make available to the Secretary-General pertinent information and comments on this subject, taking into account arrangements, laws and regulations related to international transfers of high technology with military applications, as appropriate;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the information and comments transmitted by Member States.

General Assembly resolution 46/38 D

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/675) without vote, 12 November (meeting 34); 12-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.29); agenda item 62.

Sponsors: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Peru, Spain, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-34; plenary 65

#### Regional disarmament and security-building measures

Disarmament Commission. In 1991, the Disarmament Commission(39) considered two agenda items relating to regional disarmament and confidence-building measures, entitled "regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security" and "objective information on military matters". The Chairman of the Commission stated that the two items were functionally interconnected.

A regional approach to disarmament was discussed by a working group of the Disarmament Commission from 24 April to 10 May during 11 meetings and a number of informal consultations. The working group's discussion focused on the relationship between regional disarmament and global security and arms limitation and disarmament; principles and guidelines; ways and means; machineries and modalities; and the role of the United Nations. The Chairman presented a paper containing his assessment of the discussions and overview of the issues raised, which was annexed to the Commission's report. It was understood that the document was not binding and it would be considered further at the Commission's 1992 session. Working papers outlining objectives and principles and possible approaches for the Commission to adopt in its work on the item were submitted by Australia,(46) Austria,(47) China,(48) Ecuador,(49) the Netherlands on behalf of the 12 States members of EC,(50) Pakistan(51) and the USSR.(52)

The working group dealing with objective information on military matters held 13 meetings from 24 April to 10 May. The group structured its discussions under four items: objectives; principles; scope; and mechanisms. Annexed to the Commission's report was a working paper by the group's Chairman, in which he recommended expanding and improving the United Nations reporting system on military expenditures; considering the establishment of a United Nations register (depending on the outcome of the ongoing study on conventional arms transfers); the periodic study, by a group of qualified experts, of possible methods for rendering nationally supplied data internationally comparable; and possible bilateral arrangements that might be formulated to promote the direct flow and exchange of information. Working papers were submitted by Australia,(53) China,(54) the Netherlands on behalf of the 12 States members of EC,(55) the USSR(56) and the United Kingdom.(57)

Reports of the Secretary-General. As requested by the General Assembly in December 1990,(58) the Secretary-General presented in September 1991 the views of five Member States on conventional disarmament on a regional scale.(59) Also in September, the Secretary-General submitted a report with a later addendum,(60) as requested by the Assembly in December 1989,(61) summarizing activities

relating to regional disarmament taken by the United Nations and UNIDIR. He also presented replies from 10 Governments regarding their regional disarmament efforts.

In response to another Assembly request of December 1989,<sup>(62)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report in July 1991, with a later addendum,<sup>(63)</sup> containing information received from six States on a set of principles to govern further action of States in freezing and reducing military budgets. In September,<sup>(64)</sup> with later addenda, the Secretary-General submitted his annual report on military expenditures in standardized form reported by 33 States. As in previous years, a majority of the responding States used the standard reporting instrument, consisting of a matrix designed to show how much each force group (such as land, naval and air forces) spent in each resource category (such as personnel, procurement and operations).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/25 without vote.

#### Transparency of military expenditures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, which introduced the United Nations system for the standardized reporting system on military expenditures,

Noting that since then national reports on military expenditures have voluntarily been submitted by a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with the reports on military expenditures,

welcoming the decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as contained in the 1990 Vienna Document of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, to exchange annually information on their military budgets, on the basis of the categories of the United Nations standardized-reporting system,

Welcoming also the recent progress achieved in arms limitations and disarmament, which, in the long term, will lead to significant reductions in military expenditures,

Convinced that the end of the East-West confrontation and the resulting improvement of international relations form a sound basis for promoting further openness and transparency on all military matters,

Emphasizing that an increased flow and exchange of information on military expenditures will contribute to the predictability of military activities, thus strengthening international peace and security on a global and regional level,

Recalling that the Disarmament Commission in dealing with objective information on military matters is currently developing principles, mechanisms and guidelines aimed at the enhancement of openness and transparency in military matters, including military expenditures,

1. Calls upon all Member States to participate in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting

of military expenditures as adopted by the General Assembly;

2. Encourages the Disarmament Commission to finalize its work on objective information on military matters in 1992;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Transparency of military expenditures".

General Assembly resolution 46/25

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/661) without vote 12 November (meeting 34); 35-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.27); agenda item 47.

Sponsors: Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-34; plenary 65.

The Assembly, on 6 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted without a vote resolution 46/36 F.

#### Regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/116 S, 44/116 U and 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/58 M and 45/58 P of 4 December 1990,

Considering that the adoption of regional disarmament measures is one of the most effective means by which States can contribute to international security, arms limitation and disarmament,

Recognizing that the regional and global approaches to disarmament complement each other and can be pursued simultaneously in the promotion of regional and international peace and security,

Noting that the recent events in the Middle East have underlined the importance of regional disarmament and that they justify in particular the search for a comprehensive and balanced control of armaments in the region, notably through a dialogue among the States of that region,

Convinced that disarmament can be carried out only in a climate of confidence based on mutual respect and aimed at ensuring better relations founded on justice, solidarity and cooperation,

Noting also that the volume of resources consumed for potentially destructive purposes is in stark contrast to social and economic development needs but that reduction in military expenditure following, inter alia, the conclusion of regional disarmament agreements could entail benefits in both the social and economic fields,

Considering that regional disarmament measures should be aimed at establishing a military balance at the lowest level while not diminishing the security of each State and at eliminating as a matter of priority the capability for surprise attacks and large-scale offensive action,

Noting further that disarmament measures in one region should not lead to increased arms transfers to other regions,

Considering also that measures of transparency are one of the essential elements in the implementation of regional disarmament,

Persuaded that verification measures are important to ensure compliance with regional agreements on arms control and disarmament,

1. Reaffirms that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the essential elements in the global process of disarmament;

2. Is convinced of the importance and effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative of States of the region and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to the security and stability of all States, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in compliance with international law and existing treaties;

3. Stresses the importance of confidence-building measures in ensuring the success of this process;

4. Notes with satisfaction the important progress made in various regions of the world through the conclusion of peace, security and cooperation agreements and following from the implementation of measures intended to enhance confidence in the fields of political, economic and military cooperation;

5. Affirms that regional and subregional agreements on arms control and disarmament can contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts;

6. Recognizes the useful role played by the regional centres of the United Nations;

7. Encourages States of the same region to examine the possibility of creating, on their own initiative, regional mechanisms and/or institutions for the establishment of measures in the framework of an effort of regional disarmament or for the prevention and the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts with the assistance, if requested, of the United Nations;

8. Stresses that confidence-building measures, including objective information on military activities and capabilities, are essential to the promotion of arms control and disarmament at the regional level;

9. Believes that regional initiatives should enjoy the support of all States of the region concerned and the respect of those outside that region;

10. Invites and encourages all States to conclude, whenever possible, agreements on disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional level.

General Assembly resolution 46/36 F

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/673) without vote, 12 November (meeting 34): 50-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.17): agenda item 60.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-34; plenary 65.

On the same date, also without vote and on the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 46/36 G.

Confidence- and security-building measures  
and conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Stressing that confidence-building and disarmament measures have a positive impact on international security and are facilitated by the reduction of tensions,

Noting the work accomplished in 1991 by the Disarmament Commission within the framework of the Working Groups on its agenda items 4 and 6,

Expressing the hope that the improved international climate will facilitate the necessary efforts to build confidence, to lessen the risk of military confrontation and to enhance mutual security,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 P of 7 December 1988, 44/116 I of 15 December 1989 and 45/58 I of 4 December 1990,

Reaffirming the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that the positive results of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as of those on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, have considerably increased confidence and improved security and cooperation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

Welcoming the prospects for the early implementation of the measures agreed upon and the continuation of negotiations in these fields among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe;

2. Welcomes the determination of the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe fully to implement its provisions and the determination of all the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe fully to implement the provisions of the Vienna Document on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as the decision of these States to continue negotiations in these fields;

3. Invites all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

General Assembly resolution 46/36 G

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/673) without vote, 12 November (meeting 34): 35-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.22); agenda item 60.

Sponsors: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-34; plenary 65.

On 6 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 46/36 I by recorded vote.

#### Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 on regional disarmament,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the

danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly,

welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note of the recent proposals for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation at the regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. Calls upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 46/36 I

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 154-0-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/673) by recorded vote (130-0-5). 12 November (meeting 34): 45-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.32); agenda item 60.

Sponsors: Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-34; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon,

Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bhutan, Cuba, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Also on 6 December, on the First Committee's recommendation, the Assembly adopted resolution 46/37 B without vote.

### Regional confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter,

Beating in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/21 of 15 November 1989 and 45/58 M of 4 December 1990,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the final document adopted by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States on confidence-building measures, security, disarmament and development in their subregion,<sup>a</sup> at the seminar-workshop held at Yaoundé from 17 to 21 June 1991,

1. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels in Central Africa;

2. Welcomes the initiative taken by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States with a view to developing confidence-building measures, disarmament and development in their subregion, by, in particular, the creation, under the auspices of the United Nations, of a standing advisory committee on security questions in Central Africa;

3. Thanks the Secretary-General for his contribution to the Yaoundé seminar-workshop and requests him to

<sup>a</sup>A/46/307-S/22805.



continue providing assistance to the Central African States in implementing the recommendations and conclusions set forth in the Final Document of the seminar-workshop, by, in particular, establishing the standing advisory committee on security questions in Central Africa;

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

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures".

General Assembly resolution 46/37 B

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/674) without vote, 14 November (meeting 351; E-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.6), orally revised; agenda item 61.

Sponsors: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Gabon, Rwanda, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-35; plenary 65.

On 6 December, the Assembly adopted decision 46/412, by which it welcomed the Secretary-General's report on conventional disarmament on a regional scale,<sup>(59)</sup> invited Member States which had not done so to convey their views on the matter to the Secretary-General, and decided to include the item in its 1992 agenda.

#### Convention on excessively injurious conventional weapons and its Protocols

The number of States parties stood at 31, as at 31 December 1991,<sup>(65)</sup> to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and its three Protocols (dealing with non-detectable fragments; mines, booby traps and other devices; and incendiary weapons).<sup>(66)</sup> There were no new ratifications, acceptances, approvals or accessions in 1991. The Convention and Protocols had entered into force in 1983.<sup>(67)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/40 without vote.

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects  
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988 and 45/64 of 4 December 1990,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions

on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>a</sup>

1. Notes with satisfaction that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. Also notes with satisfaction that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. Urges all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. Stresses that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. Notes, taking into account the nature of the Convention, the potential of the International Committee of the Red Cross to consider questions pursuant to the Convention;

6. Requests the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

<sup>a</sup>A/44/569.

General Assembly resolution 46/40

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/677) without vote, 8 November (meeting 32); 22-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.13); agenda item 64.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Sweden, USSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-32; plenary 65.

## Prevention of an arms race in outer space

Preventing an arms race in outer space continued to be a focus of attention within the United Nations.

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament<sup>(2)</sup> considered the item in the Ad Hoc Committee on outer space, which held 17 meetings from 26 February to 20 August 1991.

The Committee's work programme included examining and identifying issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, existing agreements, and existing proposals and future initiatives.

New documents submitted under the item included three submitted by Canada (concerning a paper on satellites harming other satellites and studies on overhead imaging for verification and peace-keeping)<sup>(a)</sup> and one by the United States (statement by Chief United States Negotiator for the Defence and Space Talks).<sup>(69)</sup>

Although a large number of members—principally non-aligned—thought it would be desirable to undertake negotiations immediately, the United States remained opposed to such a move.

Two aspects which figured more prominently in 1991 were anti-satellites (ASATS) and verification of an ASAT ban, and confidence-building measures. It was felt that the complex issue of ASATS would require intensive consultations in the future. As far as confidence-building measures were concerned, some Western States, among them Canada, France, Germany and Italy, presented the findings of their research pertinent to the subject and to the establishment of a regime to ensure stability for activities carried out in outer space.

In its conclusions, the Committee noted that there had been continued general recognition of the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and of the significant role that the legal regime applicable to outer space was playing and the need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness. The importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral, was also recognized.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/33 by recorded vote.

#### Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other

celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming the provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

Reaffirming paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on this issue and the Declaration adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,<sup>a</sup> and taking note of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions, and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Recognizing the grave danger for international peace and security of an arms race in outer space and of developments contributing to it,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space,

Considering that wide participation in the legal regime applicable to outer space could contribute to enhancing its effectiveness,

Noting that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at the 1991 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral body on disarmament, to continue to examine and identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting also that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985 and seeking to enhance its functioning in qualitative terms, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of prevent-

<sup>a</sup>A/44/551-S/20870.

ing an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from these efforts as soon as possible,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Recalling in this context its resolution 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. Reaffirms the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

2. Reaffirms its recognition, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it is important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;

3. Emphasizes the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. Calls upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

5. Reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1991 session of the Conference and at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

8. Recognizes, in this regard, the relevance of considering measures on confidence-building and greater transparency and openness in space as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;

9. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1992 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an

agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

10. Urge the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work,

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

General Assembly resolution 46/33

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 155-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/670) by recorded vote (135-0-11, 12 November (meeting 34); 25-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.25); agenda item 57.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukraine, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-34; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Before adoption of the draft text in the First Committee, paragraph 9 was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to 1, with 26 abstentions. A separate vote on paragraph 9 was also requested in the Assembly before the adoption of the text as a whole. The paragraph was adopted by 123 votes to 1, with 28 abstentions.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)CD/1077. (2)A/46/27. (3)CD/1046. (4)CD/1108. (5)ED/1052. (6)CD/1063. (7)D/1101 & CD/1102. (8)CD/1056 & Corr.1. (9)CD/1040. (10)CD/1057. (11)CD/1093. (12)CD/1082. (13)CD/1080. (14)CD/1100 & CD/1107/Rev.1. (15)CD/1062. (16)CD/1090. (17)CD/1078 & CD/1084. (18)CD/1075. (19)CD/1053. (20)CD/1042. (21)CD/1048. (22)CD/1061. (23)CD/1055. (24)CD/1037. (25)CD/1086. (26)YUN 1971, p. 19, GA res. 2826(XXVI), annex, 16 Dec. 1971. (27)BWC/CONF.III/23. (28)YUN 1980, p. 70. (29)YUN 1986, p. 64. (30)BWC/CONF.III/1. (31)A/44/561 & Add.1-3. (32)GA res. 45/57 C, 4 Dec. 1990. (33)CD/1099. (34)A/46/556. (35)GA res. 45/58 J, 4 Dec. 1990. (36)GA res. 43/75, 7 Dec. 1988. (37)A/46/301. (38)A/C.1/46/L.48. (39)A/46/42. (40)A/CN.10/145. (41)A/CN.10/159. (42)A/CN.10/156 (43)A/CN.10/147.

(44)A/CN.10/163. (45)A/CN.10/155. (46)A/CN.10/162. (47)A/CN.10/151. (48)A/CN.10/152. (49)A/CN.10/153. (50)A/CN.10/154. (51)A/CN.10/158. (52)A/CN.10/149. (53)A/CN.10/161. (54)A/CN.10/146. (55)A/CN.10/160. (56)A/CN.10/142 & Add.1. (57)A/CN.10/144/Rev.1. (58)GA dec. 45/418, 4 Dec. 1990. (59)A/46/333 & Corr.1 & Add.1. (60)A/46/382 & Add.1. (61)GA res. 44/117 B, 15 Dec. 1989. (62)GA res. 44/144 A, 15 Dec. 1989. (63)A/46/311 & Add.1. (64)A/46/381 & Add.1.2. (65)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 1991 (ST/LEG/SER.E/10), Sales No. E.92.V. (66)YUN 1980, p. 76. (67)YUN 1983, p. 66. (68)CD/1073, CD/1088 & CD/1095. (69)CD/1087.

## Information and studies

### World Disarmament Campaign

In 1991, the World Disarmament Campaign—launched by the General Assembly in 1982 at the start of its second special session devoted to disarmament(1)—continued to generate public understanding and support for the disarmament objectives of the United Nations.

Report of the Secretary-General. In October 1991,(2) in his annual report on implementing the Campaign's objectives, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly of activities carried out by the United Nations system, including publishing and disseminating information materials, holding special events and publicizing activities. The Department for Disarmament Affairs organized five meetings on arms limitation, disarmament and security: a regional disarmament workshop for Asia and the Pacific (Bandung, Indonesia, 28 January-1 February); a seminar on confidence- and security-building measures (Vienna, 25-27 February); a conference on disarmament issues (Kyoto, Japan, 27-30 May); an expert meeting on denuclearization of Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 6-10 May); and a regional disarmament workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 1-5 July). The Department of Public Information continued to inform the public of United Nations activities concerning disarmament by providing radio and television coverage, answering public inquiries, arranging briefings for NGOs and organizing events at Headquarters and information centres around the world.

### Financing

The ninth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign was convened in New York on 29 October 1991, with 80 delegations participating.

Either during the Conference or at other times during the year, the following pledges were earmarked for the Campaign: Australia (\$A 30,000), Austria (\$10,000), Canada (\$Can 30,000), Chile (\$1,000), Finland (65,000 markka), Greece (\$5,000), Indonesia

(\$5,000), Italy (20,000,000 lira), Kuwait (\$10,000), Mauritius (\$1,000), Mexico (\$5,000), Myanmar (\$1,000), New Zealand (\$NZ6,000), Nigeria (\$8,074), Norway (\$2,500), Republic of Korea (\$5,000), Sri Lanka (\$3,000); for UNIDIR: Australia (\$A 20,000), Brazil (\$2,000), China (300,000 yuan renminbi), Finland (65,000 markka), France (1,584,700 French francs), Germany (\$11,000), Norway (\$50,000), Republic of Korea (\$8,000), Russian Federation (300,000 roubles and \$30,000), Spain (\$20,000); for a 1992 seminar on arms proliferation and confidence- and security-building measures in Latin America: Canada (\$Can 10,000); for the Asian and Pacific regional centre: China (\$10,000), Italy (20,000,000 lira), Nepal (\$7,000), New Zealand (\$NZ 10,000), Norway (\$10,000), Republic of Korea (\$2,000), Thailand (\$1,000); for the Latin American and Caribbean regional centre: Colombia (\$1,000), Italy (20,000,000 lira), Norway (\$10,000), Spain (\$6,719); for the African regional centre: France (50,000 French francs), Italy (20,000,000 lira), Norway (\$10,000); for a television documentary on chemical weapons: Netherlands (\$8,000), New Zealand (\$10,000); and for the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme: Norway (\$15,000).

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/37 A without vote.

### World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling the decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,

Recalling also its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 45/59 C of 4 December 1990,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1991 on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, and of 30 August 1991 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign,<sup>a</sup> as well as the Final Act of the Ninth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign, held on 29 October 1991,

Taking note with appreciation of the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1991 on the World Disarmament Campaign;

2. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

<sup>a</sup>A/46/400.

3. Notes with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament;

4. Recommends that the Campaign, as a global information programme, should further focus its efforts:

(a) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multi-lateral action, including by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

(6) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(c) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors, and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

5. Invites all Member States to contribute to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund;

6. Decides that at its forty-seventh session there should be a tenth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1992 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1993;

8. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

General Assembly resolution 46/37 A

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/46/674) without vote, 8 November (meeting 32); 18-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.1); agenda item 61.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-32; plenary 65.

## Regional centres for peace and disarmament

In September 1991,<sup>(3)</sup> the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly on the activities of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament covering Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean.

The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, inaugurated in 1986 at Lomé, Togo,<sup>(4)</sup> focused on disseminating information on disarmament, peace and security, conducting seminars and conferences and undertaking studies. With regard to training, the Centre organized, in cooperation with Cameroon, a workshop on conflict resolution, crisis prevention and

management and confidence-building among African States (Yaoundé, Cameroon, 17-21 June 1991) for members of the Economic Community of Central African States. In August, the Centre began publication of a quarterly newsletter, *African Peace Bulletin*.

As agreed by the Assembly in 1986,<sup>(5)</sup> the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean was established on 1 January 1987 and inaugurated at Lima, Peru, on 9 October. The Secretary-General reported that the Centre widened and strengthened its contacts and cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic and other institutions and other United Nations bodies. It continued to serve as a resource centre for studies and researchers and expanded its reference library. United Nations publications were distributed throughout the region, and videos and films on disarmament were made available to universities, schools and institutions. The Centre and the Peruvian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature, with the sponsorship of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, co-hosted a seminar on environment, development and peace (Lima, 24-26 April).

The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, established in 1987<sup>(6)</sup> and inaugurated on 30 January 1989 at Kathmandu, Nepal, focused on disseminating information on United Nations activities regarding arms limitation and disarmament, answering public inquiries and organizing yearly a meeting at the Centre. In 1991, 32 participants from Governments and research institutes and several observers from NGOs attended a regional meeting on confidence-building measures in the region (Kathmandu, 24-26 January).

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/37 F by recorded vote.

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional

Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 E of 4 December 1990 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/39 E of 30 November 1987, 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 on regional disarmament,

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Welcoming the programme of activities carried out by the regional centres, which have contributed substantially to understanding and cooperation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Recognizing the need to provide the centres with financial viability and stability so as to facilitate the effective planning and implementation of their respective programmes of activities,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the three regional centres, and of his efforts in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the effective functioning of the three centres, which are an integral part of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat,

1. Encourages the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts, in accordance with their mandates, in promoting cooperation among the States in their respective regions with a view to facilitating the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament;

2. Commends the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made to assist the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to the centres;

3. Appeals once again to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation;

4. Decides that, to ensure the continued financial viability of the regional centres, the administrative costs of the centres shall be financed from the regular budget;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/37 F

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 160-1-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/674) by recorded vote (131-1), 15 November (meeting 37); draft by Bangladesh, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia for the African Group Honduras for the Latin American and Caribbean Group, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (A/C1/46/L.14); agenda item 61. Financial implications. ACABQ, A/46/7/Add.11; 5th Committee, A/46/752; S-G, A/C.1/46/L.47, A/C.5/46/43.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-37; 5th Committee 46; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Abstaining: United Kingdom.

Before adopting the text as a whole, the First Committee adopted paragraph 4 by a separate recorded vote of 107 to 1, with 23 abstentions. In the Assembly, a separate recorded vote was also requested on that paragraph, which was adopted by 137 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions.

## Disarmament studies and research

### Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

The Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, formerly the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, met in New York (twenty-second session, 12-18 July)<sup>(7)</sup> and considered the establishment of a global emergency system to provide early warning of crisis situations and strengthening mechanisms for preventive diplomacy and crisis prevention. It discussed promoting understanding between suppliers and recipients of modern weapons-related technologies, acceleration of the chemical weapons convention negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament (see above, under "Prohibition or restriction of other weapons"), actions to encourage the consideration of regional solutions to regional problems, establishment of a register of arms transfers and ways to control the illicit arms trade.

In 1991, the Advisory Board continued to act as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR. In that ca-

capacity it considered and approved the report of the UNIDIR Director on the Institute's activities for 1990-1991 (see below) and the research programme and proposed annual budget for 1992. The Board was informed by the UNIDIR Director of the elements contained in UNIDIR's programme for 1993. It recommended a subvention from the regular United Nations budget amounting to \$220,000 for 1992 to assure the independence of the Institute. In September,<sup>(8)</sup> the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, accordingly, and the Assembly approved the subvention on 20 December (resolution 46/185).

#### UN Institute for Disarmament Research

In September 1991, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly UNIDIR's report covering the period from July 1990 to June 1991.<sup>(9)</sup> The report described UNIDIR's completed and ongoing research projects. UNIDIR continued to issue its quarterly publication, Newsletter. Its fellowship programme enabling scholars from developing countries to undertake research on disarmament also continued. Among UNIDIR's research projects were subjects such as disarmament and development; the economic dimension of disarmament agreements and negotiations; national concepts of security; problems related to outer space; chemical weapons; non-military aspects of security; regional approaches to disarmament, security and stability; and confidence-building measures for maritime security.

#### UN disarmament studies programme

In 1991, two studies were completed—one on promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms (see above, under "Conventional weapons and advanced technology") and another on charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment (see above, under "Trends in multilateral disarmament").

In addition, there were two studies in progress during the year. One study, in response to a General Assembly request of December 1990,<sup>(10)</sup> dealt with defensive security concepts and policies. The Secretary-General had appointed experts from 12 countries to assist him in carrying out the study. The Group of Experts held an initial session in New York from 20 to 23 May. The second study, pursuant to an Assembly request of December 1990,<sup>(11)</sup> concerned confidence-building measures in outer space. Similarly, the Secretary-General appointed experts from 12 countries to assist him. That Group of Experts

held an initial session in New York from 29 July to 2 August.

#### Education and information for disarmament

Pursuant to a General Assembly request of December 1989,<sup>(12)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted, in October 1991,<sup>(13)</sup> the views of three Governments, one specialized agency, one United Nations body and nine NGOs on the current state of education for disarmament.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/27 without vote.

#### Education and information for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/123 of 15 December 1989,

Taking into account the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in particular paragraph 106 thereof, in which the Assembly urged Governments and governmental and non-governmental international organizations to take steps to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels,

considering that paragraphs 99, 100 and 101 of the Final Document provide for the mechanisms of a programme to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, including the dissemination of information and publicity to complement the educational work,

Also considering that the World Disarmament Campaign plays an important role in complementing the educational efforts on behalf of disarmament carried out by Member States within their own educational and cultural development systems,

Recognizing that, in order to achieve irreversible results, it will be indispensable to carry out training programmes at all levels of formal education for the purpose of changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war,

Noting with satisfaction the important changes that have taken place in many systems of government throughout the world aimed at promoting freedom, democracy, respect for and enjoyment of human rights, disarmament and economic and social development,

1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report submitted pursuant to resolution 44/123;

2. Also expresses appreciation for the valuable information contained in the report as provided by Member States, international governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament;

3. Reiterates that, in order to achieve the desired results, it is indispensable to carry out training programmes at all levels of formal education for the purpose of changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war, especially at a time when important changes have taken place in many systems of government throughout the world aimed at promoting freedom, democracy, respect for and enjoyment of human rights, disarmament and social and economic development;

4. Considers that attainment of the vital objectives set out in the World Disarmament Campaign of informing, educating and generating understanding of and support for the goals of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament would make a positive contribution to implementing the proposals contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and set out in the first preambular paragraph above;

5. Invites Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament to redouble their efforts to respond to the appeal made in paragraph 106 of the Final Document and to submit to the Secretary-General a report on their activities in this regard;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the reports requested in paragraph 5 above to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Education and information for disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 46/27

6	December	1991	Meeting	65	Adopted	without	vote
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Approved by First Committee (A/46/663) without vote, 14 November (meeting 35); 29-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.34); agenda item 49.

Sponsors: Benin, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Ireland, Kuwait, Marshall Islands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Samoa, Spain, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-35; plenary 65.

### Fellowship, training and advisory services programme

In October 1991,<sup>(14)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted his annual report on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme stating that 25 fellows had been selected to participate during 1991. The programme, comprising lectures, seminars and panel discussions, research projects on peace and disarmament, simulation exercises and study visits, began on 22 July at Geneva and ended in New York on 16 November. During the first part of the programme the fellows followed meetings of the Conference on Disarmament, and during the latter part, the work of the First Committee. In the course of their work, they also paid study visits to IAEA headquarters at Vienna and, at the invitation of the States concerned, to offices and institutions in Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States.

The training and advisory services programme was established in 1985<sup>(15)</sup> with a view to making such services available regionally. In 1991, two regional disarmament workshops were held under this aspect of the programme: one, for Asia and the Pacific (Bandung, Indonesia, 28 January-1 February), with the participation of representatives from 21 countries of the region; the other, with special emphasis on chemical weapons, for Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 1-5 July), also with 21 participants from that region.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December 1991, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/37 E without vote.

### United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>a</sup> the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, inter alia, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987, 43/76 F of 7 December 1988, 44/117 E of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 A of 4 December 1990,

Noting also with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. Reaffirms its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America for inviting the 1991 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. Notes with satisfaction that, within the framework of the programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs of The Secretariat organized regional disarmament workshops for Africa in April 1989 at Lagos, for Asia and the Pacific in January 1991 at Bandung, Indonesia, and for Latin America and the Caribbean in July 1991 at Mexico City;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Nigeria, Indonesia and Mexico for their support of the

<sup>a</sup>YUN 1982, p. 18, GA dec. S-12/24, 10 July 1982.



regional disarmament workshops, as well as to the Governments of Norway and New Zealand for making financial contributions;

5. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/37 E

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/48/674) without vote, 8 November (meeting 32); 22-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.33); agenda item 61.

Sponsors Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Sweden, USSR, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-32; plenary 65.

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## Chapter III

## Peaceful uses of outer space

During 1991, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Committee on outer space) and its Scientific and Technical and Legal Subcommittees continued their consideration of matters of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. The prevention of an arms race in outer space was taken up by the Conference on Disarmament's Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space.

The Committee on outer space held its thirty-fourth session (Graz, Austria, 27 May-6 June). The General Assembly, in December, endorsed the Committee's recommendations on various space-related issues (resolution 46/45) and reaffirmed the urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space (resolution 46/33).

## Science, technology and law

## Space science and technology

The Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on outer space held its twenty-eighth session in 1991 (New York, 19 February-1 March).<sup>(1)</sup> It continued to consider the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of its activities, as well as the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held in 1982 (UNISPACE-82).<sup>(2)</sup> The Subcommittee also continued to examine other issues, including remote sensing of the Earth by satellites; the use of nuclear power sources in outer space; space transportation systems; the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; life sciences, including space medicine; space activities related to the Earth environment; planetary exploration; astronomy; and International Space Year (1992).

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,<sup>(3)</sup> the Subcommittee re-established the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of UNISPACE-82 (see below).

During the Subcommittee's session, the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions and the

International Astronautical Federation (IAF) organized a symposium (20 and 21 February) on applying airborne and satellite remote sensing for prospecting mineral and ground water resources and for monitoring and managing biological resources, with emphasis on agriculture.<sup>(4)</sup> The Subcommittee had selected that subject for special attention at its session.

The Subcommittee's recommendations were acted on by the Committee on outer space at its May/June session.<sup>(5)</sup>

## UN Programme on Space Applications

The United Nations Programme on Space Applications, under its mandate given by the General Assembly in 1982,<sup>(6)</sup> emphasized the following activities: provision of fellowships for in-depth training and of technical advisory services to Member States and regional institutions; organization of regional and international training courses, seminars, workshops and expert meetings; assistance in the development of indigenous capability at the local level; acquisition and dissemination of space-related information; and promotion of cooperation between developed and developing countries, as well as among developing countries.

According to a report of December 1991 of the United Nations Expert on Space Applications,<sup>(7)</sup> the Programme received the following 18 long-term fellowship offers for 1991/92: two from Austria in microwave technology; 10 from Brazil in remote-sensing technology; two from China in geodesy, photogrammetry and remote sensing; and four from the European Space Agency (ESA) in space antennae and propagation, communications systems, remote-sensing information systems and satellite meteorology, at various ESA institutions.

In collaboration with ESA, the Programme conducted a survey and reviewed field projects that could benefit from remote-sensing data being made available by ESA to African countries within the perimeters of ESA's two ground-receiving stations at Maspalomas, Canary Islands, and Fucino, Italy. United Nations and ESA assistance was aimed at making available historical, current and future data from different satellites for use in irrigation, road, water and agricultural projects. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Programme organized a plenipotentiary meeting (Muscat, Oman, 21 and 22 Decem-

ber) on the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Western Asia, to discuss the importance of the Centre to the region and fund-raising prospects.

In 1991, the Programme conducted three training courses and three workshops. A workshop on basic space science for development was held at the Indian Space Research Organization's satellite centre (Bangalore, 30 April-3 May).<sup>(8)</sup> Attended by 40 scientists from 15 countries and three international organizations, the workshop focused on the significance of basic space science for developing countries and international cooperation, and discussion of planetary environment and atmosphere, space plasma processes, solar system science, planetary exploration, space astronomy and astrophysics.

In cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and ESA, the Programme organized a workshop on microwave remote-sensing technology, hosted by the Instituto Nacional de Técnica Aeroespacial-Maspalomas Space Station, Canary Islands, from 10 to 14 June.<sup>(9)</sup> It was attended by 34 experts from 17 Member States and three international and intergovernmental organizations.

A workshop on the application of space techniques to combat natural disasters was organized by the United Nations, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, in cooperation with the Government of China (Beijing, 23-27 September); it was attended by 72 participants from the ESCAP region and nine national and international organizations with expertise in combating disasters.<sup>(10)</sup>

The objective of a United Nations international training course on remote-sensing applications for environmental assessment and monitoring, organized with the United States (Sioux Falls, South Dakota, 9 September-4 October),<sup>(11)</sup> was to develop the practical knowledge and skills of the 23 participants and 2 observers from 25 countries in the multidisciplinary use of data sets for environmental study and resources management.

A United Nations international training course on remote-sensing applications to geological sciences was organized for 20 participants from 18 countries in cooperation with the German Government (Potsdam, 7-25 October).<sup>(12)</sup> The United Nations/World Meteorological Organization/ESA training course on the use of visible, infrared and radar sensor systems in hydrological and agrometeorological applications was held for the benefit of member States of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Lima, Peru, 7-25 October).<sup>(13)</sup>

The General Assembly in 1989 had approved a budgetary appropriation under the regular

United Nations budget for the implementation of 1991 activities. In addition, the Programme was supported by voluntary contributions from Member States and their institutions, as well as from regional and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In 1991, the Assembly approved another budgetary appropriation for programme activities during 1992-1993. The Subcommittee expressed concern over the limited financial resources available for carrying out the Programme and appealed to Member States for support.

The Assembly, in resolution 46/45, endorsed the Programme for 1992, as proposed by the Expert on Space Applications in a 1990 report,<sup>(14)</sup> and urged States to make voluntary contributions.

#### Implementation of the recommendations of the 1982 Conference on outer space

In 1991, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee noted that in 1990<sup>(3)</sup> the General Assembly had emphasized the urgency and importance of implementing the recommendations of UNISPACE-82.<sup>(2)</sup> The Assembly considered it particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations: that all countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space; that national and regional data banks should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination; that the United Nations should support the creation of regional training centres linked to institutions implementing space programmes; and that the United Nations should organize a fellowship programme to give graduates and postgraduates from developing countries in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications.

The Subcommittee reconvened the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of UNISPACE-82, which held a series of meetings between 21 and 26 February 1991. The Group put forward several proposals which were subsequently endorsed by the Committee and by the Assembly in resolution 46/45. Among the proposals were: that the emphasis of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications should remain on long-term, project-oriented, on-the-job training in space technology and specific application areas; that States and international organizations should be requested to submit annually information on their space activities and that the Outer Space Affairs Division should prepare regular reports on the basis of such information; that the United Nations should continue to provide experts to help prepare national space applications programmes; that regional cooperation should be encouraged and that

regional centres for space science and technology education should be established; that the participation of NGOS and of financial and development institutions in the Programme should be encouraged; and that countries with relevant capabilities should assist developing countries in establishing low-cost community receivers for communications satellites and low-cost power sources for their operation.

#### Remote sensing of the Earth by satellites

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 1990,<sup>(3)</sup> the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee gave priority consideration at its 1991 session to matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites. It took note of the programmes of China, France, India, Japan, the USSR and the United States for remote-sensing satellites, the planned remote-sensing satellite systems of Brazil, Canada and ESA, and the remote-sensing activities of FAO for mapping, assessment and management of renewable natural resources for the benefit of developing countries.

The Subcommittee reiterated that remote-sensing activities should take into account the need to provide assistance to developing countries, emphasized the importance of making remote-sensing data and analysed information available at reasonable cost and in a timely manner, and stated its belief that international cooperation in the use of remote-sensing satellites should be encouraged.

The Committee on outer space recognized the importance of international efforts to ensure the continuity, compatibility and complementarity of systems for remote sensing and to promote cooperation through regular meetings between satellite operators, ground station operators and users. It further recognized the importance of free distribution of meteorological information.

#### Nuclear power sources and safety in spacecraft

The Scientific and Technical Subcommittee continued its consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, noted the work by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other international organizations concerning international principles of radiation protection and agreed to invite Member States to report to the Secretary-General regularly on national and international research on the safety of nuclear-powered satellites. It called for further studies to be conducted on the problem of the collision of nuclear power sources with space debris. The Committee on outer space endorsed those recommendations.

#### Space transportation

The Scientific and Technical Subcommittee noted that 1991 was the thirtieth anniversary of

the first human space flight and reviewed the space transportation programmes of China, Japan, the USSR, the United States and ESA.

#### Technical aspects of the geostationary orbit

The Scientific and Technical Subcommittee considered the question of the utilization of the geostationary orbit- in which communications and other satellites were positioned some 36,000 kilometres above the equator. Some delegations contended that the orbit was subject to saturation, that existing technological and coordination procedures were not adequate, and that a special regime was required to ensure equitable access by all States. Others felt that in considering the issue of equitable access, account should be taken in particular of the characteristics of the equatorial countries. Still others expressed the view that the geostationary orbit was being addressed effectively by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The Subcommittee also reviewed developments in national and international space communications programmes, which would help ensure access for all countries to satellite communications. It took note of the various current and planned satellite communications programmes of Member States and of international organizations.

#### International Space Year (1992)

In 1991, the Committee on outer space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee considered activities for International Space Year (ISY), to be held in 1992. Those activities, described in a guidebook, UN-ISY 1992: The Participation of the United Nations System in International Space Year, were planned to be complementary to the activities of international organizations such as COSPAR, IAF, the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing and the Space Agency Forum for International Space Year, which included a World Space Congress in Washington, D.C., and a number of conferences, workshops and seminars in Japan.

The Committee noted that generous voluntary contributions were needed and that ISY activities would focus on the use of space technology for studying and monitoring the global environment. It suggested that Member States consider ways in which those activities could complement the efforts of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (see PART THREE, Chapter VIII). The Committee invited the Conference secretariat to keep it informed of further developments relating to ISY.

#### Spin-off benefits of space technology

In accordance with a General Assembly request of 1990,<sup>(3)</sup> the Committee on outer space re-

viewed the current status of spin-off benefits of space technology. It noted a study on the item, prepared by the Secretariat's Outer Space Affairs Division, and also took note of a working paper submitted by the USSR.

The Committee noted the rapidly growing importance of spin-off benefits and of international cooperation in developing such benefits and in ensuring that developing countries had access to them. It agreed that spin-offs of space technology were yielding substantial benefits in many fields and were providing new techniques for medicine, including dry heat sterilization, artificial bone matrix and artificial veins and arteries; spin-off applications for industry included quality control systems, dry lubricants, precision machining techniques, new materials, food processing and consumer electronics.

The Committee recommended that it continue consideration of the item in 1992.

#### Other questions

The Committee on outer space, as well as its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, dealt with various other space-related questions, such as life sciences, including space medicine; progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth environment, in particular progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; and matters relating to planetary exploration and to astronomy.

The Committee noted that a number of special presentations had been made to the Subcommittee on those items by specialists from various countries. It expressed appreciation to COSPAR for the informative presentation on progress in the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme. The Committee endorsed the Subcommittee's recommendations to continue consideration of those items at its 1992 session.

The Committee also recommended that the Secretariat invite Member States to submit annual reports on their space activities, including information on space programmes and spin-off benefits of space activities. The Committee further noted the participation in its work and that of its Subcommittees of various organizations, including FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ITU, WMO and UNESCO. ITU submitted to the Committee its thirtieth report on telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space.<sup>(15)</sup>

#### Space law

The Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on outer space held its thirtieth session in 1991 (New York, 25 March-12 April).<sup>(16)</sup> It continued to consider draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space; matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and

to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit; and the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States.

The Committee took note of the Subcommittee's report as well as of the draft for a convention on manned space flight, presented to the Subcommittee by the International Astronautical Federation.

#### Legal aspects of nuclear power sources in spacecraft

Elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space continued in 1991 through a working group of the Legal Subcommittee. Several working papers were submitted, including one by Canada and Germany,<sup>(17)</sup> on which the Committee on outer space hoped to constitute a solid basis for consensus at the Subcommittee's next session.

As a result of its informal consultations, the Committee reached consensus on two draft principles dealing with responsibility and liability and compensation.

#### Legal aspects of the geostationary orbit and definition of outer space

The Subcommittee's working group on matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including ways to ensure its rational and equitable use without prejudice to the role of ITU, continued its work in 1991. After informal consultations on the subject, a "working non-paper" was introduced by a number of members of the Group of 77.

Summing up the discussion, the working group Chairman stated that the "non-paper" was useful and constructive, giving hope for positive debate in the future.

#### Exploration of outer space

The Subcommittee re-established its working group on the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries. The working group after discussion requested its Chairman to prepare for the 1992 Subcommittee session a paper summarizing in an analytical manner the responses of Member States to requests from the Secretary-General in 1988 and 1989, respectively, for their views as to the priority of subjects under the item and on international agreements they had entered into relevant to the principle.

A working paper on principles regarding the exploration and utilization of outer space was sub-

mitted by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Uruguay and Venezuela and was annexed to the Subcommittee's report.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/45.

#### International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,  
Recalling its resolution 45/72 of 11 December 1990,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Gravely concerned about the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socioeconomic advancement of mankind, in particular that of the people of developing countries,

Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and cooperative space projects, which contribute to international cooperation in this field,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-fourth session,

1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. Invites States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. Notes that, at its thirtieth session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 45/72;

4. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-first session,

taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Continue, through its working group, the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space with the aim of finalizing the draft set of principles at its next session;

(b) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitations of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(c) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee concerning the organization of work in the Legal Subcommittee;

6. Notes that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its twenty-eighth session, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/72;

7. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its twenty-ninth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites including, inter alia applications for developing countries;

(iv) Use of nuclear-power sources in outer space;

(b) Consider the following items:

(i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, inter alia, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;

(iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;

(iv) Progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth environment, in particular progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme;

(v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;

(vi) Matters relating to astronomy;

(vii) The theme fixed for special attention at the 1992 session of the Scientific and Technical Subcom-

mittee: "Space technology and the protection of the Earth's environment: development of endogenous capabilities, in particular in the developing countries and in the context of International Space Year"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation, in liaison with Member States, should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Subcommittee's session, to complement discussions within the Subcommittee on the special theme;

8. Considers, in the context of paragraph 7 (a) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(a) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(b) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination;

(c) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(d) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

9. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should reconvene, at its twenty-ninth session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to continue its work;

10. Also endorses the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, as endorsed by the Committee and as contained in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the report of the Working Group of the Whole;

11. Decides that, during the twenty-ninth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space should be reconvened;

12. Endorses the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1992, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert on Space Applications, and urges all States to make voluntary contributions to the Programme in order to enhance its effectiveness;

13. Emphasizes the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

14. Takes note with interest of the offer of the Government of Chile to host a space conference, with a view to enhancing international cooperation in the context of the peaceful uses of outer space, including the applications of space science and technology;

15. Reaffirms its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of cooperation and their

promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments that have made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

17. Invites all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. Requests all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to cooperate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

20. Urges Member States, international organizations and other funding sources to support the activities of the United Nations as part of International Space Year, 1992;

21. Reiterates its recommendation that Member States, in planning their activities for International Space Year, consider ways in which those activities could complement the efforts under way for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development planned for 1992;

22. Recommends that in 1992 the Committee and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should dedicate at least one meeting of their regular sessions to International Space Year;

23. Also recommend that more attention be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment;

24. Considers that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions with space debris and other aspects of space debris and calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, and that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee in order to allow it to follow this area more closely;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to provide information on their national research on space debris to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee;

26. Also considers that space debris could be an appropriate subject for in-depth discussion by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the future;

27. Urges all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

28. Takes note of the views expressed during the thirty-fourth session of the Committee and during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

29. Requests the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

30. Also requests the Committee to continue to consider, at its thirty-fifth session, its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

31. Requests the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their cooperation with the Committee and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

32. Further requests the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

General Assembly resolution 46/45

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/637) without vote, 8 November (meeting 20); draft by Austria for SPC working group (A/SPC/46/L.11); agenda item 71.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 16-20; plenary 66.

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- <sup>(1)</sup>A/AC.105/483. <sup>(2)</sup>YUN 1982, p. 162. <sup>(3)</sup>GA res. 45/72, 11 Dec. 1990. <sup>(4)</sup>A/AC.105/487. <sup>(5)</sup>A/46/20. <sup>(6)</sup>YUN 1982, p. 163, GA res. 37/90, 10 Dec. 1982. <sup>(7)</sup>A/AC.105/497. <sup>(8)</sup>A/AC.105/489. <sup>(9)</sup>A/AC.105/493. <sup>(10)</sup>A/AC.105/494. <sup>(11)</sup>A/AC.105/499. <sup>(12)</sup>A/AC.105/495. <sup>(13)</sup>A/AC.105/496. <sup>(14)</sup>A/AC.105/478. <sup>(15)</sup>A/AC.105/488. <sup>(16)</sup>A/AC.105/484. <sup>(17)</sup>A/AC.105/C.2/L.154/Rev.10.

## Spacecraft launchings

During 1991, six countries (France, India, Italy, Japan, USSR, United Kingdom)<sup>(1)</sup> provided information to the United Nations on the launching of objects into orbit or beyond, in accordance with a 1961 General Assembly resolution<sup>(2)</sup> and article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,<sup>(3)</sup> which had entered into force in 1976.

### Convention on registration of launchings

As at 31 December 1991, there were 36 States parties to the Convention on registration. In 1979, ESA had declared its acceptance of the rights and obligations of the Convention.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>ST/SG/SER.E/236-241, 243-247, 396. <sup>(2)</sup>YUN 1961, p. 35, GA res. 1721 B (XVI), 20 Dec. 1961. <sup>(3)</sup>YUN 1974, p. 63, GA res. 3235(XXIX), annex, 12 Nov. 1974.

## Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space of the Conference on Disarmament held 17 meetings in 1991 (Geneva,

26 February-20 August). The Committee had before it a number of new working papers on a variety of topics, among them confidence- and security-building, predictability measures in space activities of States, and the problem of debris and military activities in space.

The Committee examined various issues relevant to the item, including existing agreements and proposals, as well as future initiatives. It recognized that by itself the legal regime applicable to outer space did not guarantee the prevention of an arms race and that there was a need to consolidate, reinforce and enhance its effectiveness. The Committee further recognized the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral, and of the bilateral negotiations between the USSR and the United States. The Committee recommended that it be re-established in 1992. On 4 September, the Conference adopted the Committee's report as a part of its report to the Assembly.<sup>(1)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/33 by recorded vote.

### Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

Reaffirming further paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on this issue and the Declaration adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,<sup>a</sup> and taking note of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions, and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

<sup>a</sup>A/44/551-S/20870.



Recognizing the grave danger for international peace and security of an arms race in outer space and of developments contributing to it,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space,

Considering that wide participation in the legal regime applicable to outer space could contribute to enhancing its effectiveness,

Noting that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at the 1991 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral body on disarmament, to continue to examine and identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting also that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985 and seeking to enhance its functioning in qualitative terms, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from these efforts as soon as possible,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Recalling in this context its resolution 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. Reaffirms the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

2. Reaffirms its recognition, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it is important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;

3. Emphasizes the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. Calls upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

5. Reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1991 session of the Conference and at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

8. Recognizes, in this regard, the relevance of considering measures on confidence-building and greater transparency and openness in space as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;

9. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1992 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

10. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

#### General Assembly resolution 46/33

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 155-0-1 (recorded vote)  
Approved by First Committee (A/46/670) by recorded vote (135-0-1), 12 November (meeting 34); 25-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.25); agenda item 57.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukraine, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 3-34; plenary 65.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican

Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uru-

guay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None

Abstaining: United States.

The Assembly adopted paragraph 9 separately by a recorded vote of 123 to 1, with 28 abstentions; the Committee had approved it by a recorded vote of 107 to 1, with 26 abstentions.

#### REFERENCE

<sup>(1)</sup>A/46/27.

## 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,<sup>(1)</sup> 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.<sup>(2)</sup> 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).<sup>(3)</sup>

During the 1990-1991 biennium,<sup>(4)</sup> 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,<sup>(5)</sup> the Secretary General submitted a report in October 1991<sup>(6)</sup> 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,<sup>(7)</sup> public information activities of the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine,<sup>(8)</sup> technical assistance to radio stations that were broadcasting or willing to broadcast to South Africa,<sup>(9)</sup> and a review of the Yearbook of the United Nations.<sup>(10)</sup>

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,<sup>(11)</sup> 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).<sup>(12)</sup> 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.<sup>(13)</sup>

#### REFERENCES

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

<sup>(1)</sup>A/46/218. <sup>(2)</sup>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,<sup>(1)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report in October 1991<sup>(2)</sup> 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,<sup>(3)</sup> 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,<sup>(1)</sup> 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,<sup>a</sup> 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,<sup>b</sup> the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990,<sup>c</sup> and the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads

of Government, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991,<sup>d</sup>

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

<sup>a</sup>A/44/551-S/20870.

<sup>b</sup>A/45/474.

<sup>c</sup>A/45/421-S/21797.

<sup>d</sup>A/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,<sup>(4)</sup> the Secretary-General responded to a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly,<sup>(5)</sup> 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<sup>(6)</sup> 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,<sup>a</sup>

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,<sup>b</sup>

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,<sup>c</sup>

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".

<sup>a</sup>A/44/603.

<sup>b</sup>A/44/551-S/20870.

<sup>c</sup>A/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 meeting<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>(4)</sup> 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,<sup>(5)</sup> 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,<sup>(7)</sup> 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.<sup>(8)</sup> 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.<sup>(9)</sup>

#### REFERENCES

- (1)S/22415. (2)S/22744. (3)S/23121. <sup>(4)</sup>S/23300. <sup>(5)</sup>YUN 1964, p. 165, SC res. 186(1964), 4 Mar. 1964. (6)S/22665 & Add.1,2. (7)S/23263 & Add.1. <sup>(8)</sup>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<sup>a</sup> and of the Republic of Korea<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup>A/46/295-S/22777.

<sup>b</sup>A/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,<sup>a</sup>

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.

<sup>a</sup>A/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,<sup>a</sup>

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

<sup>a</sup>A/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,<sup>a</sup>

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.

<sup>a</sup>A/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,<sup>a</sup>

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

<sup>a</sup>A/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,<sup>a</sup>

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.

<sup>a</sup>A/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,<sup>a</sup>

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

<sup>a</sup>A/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,<sup>a</sup>

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

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

<sup>a</sup>A/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,<sup>a</sup>

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

<sup>a</sup>A/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,<sup>a</sup>

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

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

<sup>a</sup>A/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,<sup>a</sup>

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

<sup>a</sup>A/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,<sup>a</sup>

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

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

<sup>a</sup>A/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,<sup>a</sup>

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.

<sup>a</sup>A/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.<sup>(3)</sup> 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,<sup>(4)</sup> 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<sup>(5)</sup> and second<sup>(6)</sup> 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,<sup>(7)</sup> 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<sup>(8)</sup> 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,<sup>(3)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report in October 1991<sup>(4)</sup> 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

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

## PART TWO

### Regional questions

## Chapter I

## Africa

The year 1991 was a momentous one for change in Africa and its relations with the United Nations. It marked a watershed in the Organization's concern with and involvement in African affairs. The democratization process swept the continent while long-standing conflicts were settled in Ethiopia and Angola.

In South Africa, which had been on the United Nations agenda since 1946, significant progress was made towards eradicating apartheid. A significant development during the year was the signing in September of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the South African authorities on voluntary repatriation of South African refugees and political exiles. The repatriation programme was expected to be completed within 12 months and was estimated to cost between \$35 million and \$40 million. In June, the major apartheid laws were repealed, marking the beginning of all-party talks on the country's constitutional future. By the end of 1991, the United Nations had poised itself to address the socio-economic inequalities in South Africa.

In recognition of those developments, the Assembly in December, by resolution 46/79 A, lifted the ban on academic, scientific, sports and cultural links with South Africa which had been in effect since 1980. It called on all Governments, none the less, to continue to observe fully the Security Council mandatory arms embargo of 1977 against South Africa (46/79 C) and to prohibit the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to that country (46/79 E). Cracks in the international consensus against South Africa began to appear, however, during the year as some countries moved to lift economic and other sanctions against it, expressing the view that pressure on the country should be eased to encourage the process of negotiations on a new constitution. In a related action (46/79 D), the Assembly reiterated its demand that Israel end its collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields. In addition, it urged the Security Council to consider appropriate measures against Israel for violating the arms embargo against South Africa.

The Assembly endorsed the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (46/79 B), allocating \$480,000 from the

United Nations regular budget for special projects to be undertaken by the Committee in 1992. It appealed for generous contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (46/79 F). In a resolution on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (46/80), it welcomed the Paris Statement adopted in June 1991 by the International Conference on the Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid in South Africa and emphasized the responsibility of the international community to assist in bridging the economic and social disparities in South Africa, particularly in the field of education.

Positive developments in southern Africa in 1990 and 1991 generated hopes for a settlement of the region's political conflicts. Namibia in 1991 marked the first anniversary of its independence, while Angola and Mozambique took steps towards political reform. Following a series of negotiations held at Lisbon, Portugal, in 1990 and 1991, the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola signed a peace agreement on 31 May 1991. In anticipation of that event, the Security Council in May (resolution 696(1991)) established the second United Nations Angola Verification Mission to monitor the implementation of the Peace Accords and eventually oversee elections scheduled for the last quarter of 1992.

The Security Council considered the situation in Liberia in January 1991, a little over a year after conflict had broken out in that West African country. In a statement on behalf of the Council members, the Council President called for respect of the ceasefire agreement. The Secretary-General, at the invitation of the Economic Community of West African States, sent a representative to Côte d'Ivoire to observe negotiations on Liberia's future.

Relations between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) continued to be strengthened and were expected to reach new heights during the 1990s. Reaffirming that the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s would necessitate the full participation of the international community, the General Assembly urged that the United Nations provide support for a possible OAU peace-keeping operation as well as for the African Economic Community (resolution 46/20).

## South Africa and apartheid

In many respects, 1991 was a turning-point in South Africa, as regards its apartheid system. In June, the Government rescinded the laws which underpinned the system and amended others. But the most important development by far was the beginning on 20 December of the long-awaited Convention on a Democratic South Africa, as the all-party talks were billed. The Convention marked an important step towards power-sharing. The United Nations was represented at the talks as an observer.

Of great interest to the Organization during the year was the extent to which its 1989 Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa(1) had been implemented by Member States and the South African Government. The Declaration established a Programme of Action, with an appeal to the international community not to relax measures against the South African regime until there was clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes in the country. The Declaration had become, according to the Special Committee against Apartheid, the yardstick against which the process of change in South Africa was being assessed.

Banned political parties and organizations resumed their operations legally for the first time during the year, which also saw a rise in political violence. The National Peace Accord aimed at curbing the violence—which was signed on 14 September by the South African Government and a large number of political parties and organizations, including the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Inkatha Freedom Party, was welcomed by the General Assembly in resolution 46/79 A. The Assembly urged the South African authorities to take immediate further action to end the violence and acts of terrorism. It reaffirmed its support for the legitimate struggle of the South African people and, by resolution 46/79 C, urged States to adopt legislation to enforce the arms embargo, to maintain existing financial measures and not to extend new loans and credits.

Responding to an intensified United Nations-led international campaign for the elimination of apartheid, the South African Government in June repealed the major apartheid laws and amended others. They were the Black Land Act, No. 27, of 1913; the Development Trust and Land Act, No. 18, of 1936; the Group Areas Act, No. 36, of 1966; the Black Communities Development Act, No. 4, of 1984; and the Population Registration Act, No. 30, of 1950 (although the register would remain until a new constitution was adopted). On 21 June 1991, the Internal Security Act, No. 74, of 1982 was amended. (The Group Areas Act and

the Land Acts segregated communities and relegated the Black population to a minor percentage of the land.)

Noting that those and other actions by South Africa were positive (46/79 A), the Assembly said further efforts were needed to enhance the climate for free political activity and to address the inequities resulting from the legacy of those laws. The Secretary-General, in September,(2) also stated that many of the concomitant attitudes and practices, as indeed the consequences of those apartheid laws, still persisted.

The Assembly, noting the progress in the removal of obstacles to negotiations, called on the international community (46/79 A) to resume academic, scientific and cultural links with democratic anti-apartheid organizations and individuals in those fields. It also urged resumption of sports links with unified non-racial sporting organizations of South Africa. It called for a review of existing restrictive measures as warranted by positive developments, adding that the vulnerable and critical process under way there should be supported through a phased application of appropriate pressure. Opponents of apartheid as well as the disadvantaged sectors of South African society should be helped.

During the year, the member States of the European Community (EC), some other European countries, Japan and the United States lifted their economic and trade sanctions against South Africa. Earlier, South Africa had been readmitted to the Olympic movement after an absence of more than 25 years. The Special Committee against Apartheid in various statements deplored those actions, describing them as premature and counter-productive.

Reports of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in response to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,(3) submitted in September 1991 a second progress report(2) on the implementation of the 1989 United Nations Declaration on Apartheid.(1) The report contained a chronological review of major political developments in South Africa from mid-1990 until August 1991. It was based on the views of the South African Government as well as several other interlocutors, including political parties, movements and organizations. The Secretary-General's first progress report, submitted to the Assembly in 1990,(4) included the findings of a mission he had sent to South Africa in June to obtain first-hand information on developments there.

The report said the process towards the eradication of apartheid, although halting, had remained on course over the period under review. The consequences of the major apartheid laws still persisted. Delays in the implementation of the necessary measures envisaged in the Declaration

concerning the creation of a climate for negotiations had led to tension and a crisis of confidence.

Those opposed to the democratic transformation of the country or who wished to obtain political advantage prior to negotiations had manifested their political antagonism by violent means, while elements connected with the system had resorted to less overt activities. In that respect, the impartiality of the security forces had been called into question and the potential for destabilization by extremist groups remained a cause for concern.

While the Government had introduced a number of positive measures, the problems faced by the majority of South Africans were so vast that they required a comprehensive national programme of redress. The private sector would be required to play a more important role than it had in the past. The serious socio-economic cleavages and the persistent negative attitudes towards change would have to be overcome so that the conditions of life of the disadvantaged sectors could be perceptibly improved.

The broad consensus that human rights must be protected in a democratic South Africa was encouraging, the report observed, adding that ratification of the International Covenants on Human Rights would be a significant step. There appeared to be a growing convergence of the views of the parties concerned on a number of basic principles of a new constitution. The response of the international community should be finely tuned to the complex and delicate process; as envisaged in the 1989 Declaration, encouragement, pressure and assistance would need to be suitably applied as the process unfolded.

The United Nations was preparing a concerted response to requests for assistance, particularly from the disadvantaged sectors of South African society. Furthermore, the Secretary-General stood ready to help promote the process and to provide assistance during the transitional period and beyond.

In another report, of November 1991,<sup>(5)</sup> on coordination of the United Nations system in the implementation of the 1989 Declaration, the Secretary-General indicated that he had apprised the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) of the matter and that ACC had consequently issued guidelines.<sup>(6)</sup> The guidelines called for divestiture of stocks and bonds, and denial of contracts and facilities to companies doing business in South Africa; closure of accounts and cessation of business relations with financial institutions in or collaborating with South Africa; refraining from purchasing South African products; prohibition of official travel by South African air and shipping lines; paying particular attention to the needs of victims of apartheid; and publication and dissemination of information on apartheid.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By decision 45/457 A of 28 June 1991, the General Assembly concurred with the Secretary-General's proposal that he postpone until a later date prior to the closing of its resumed forty-fifth session the submission of his second progress report on the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid. On 13 September, by decision 45/457 B, the Assembly took note of the report and later considered it during its 1991 regular session. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote all efforts leading to the eradication of apartheid through genuine negotiation and to report to it during 1992 on further progress in the implementation of the Declaration.

By decision 46/409 of 2 December, the Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee<sup>(7)</sup> on a meeting held on 14 November at which statements were heard on behalf of the following six organizations with special interest in apartheid: the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC); the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; the Progressive Librarians Guild (United States); the National Center for Public Policy Research; Young People against Apartheid; and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law.

#### General aspects

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against Apartheid, in its annual report covering May to October 1991,<sup>(8)</sup> reviewed the political developments and economic conditions in South Africa, the country's external relations, the response of the international community to developments there, and its own activities with respect to the world-wide campaign to eradicate apartheid. It was a sequel to an interim report covering mid-October 1990 to May 1991,<sup>(9)</sup> which had reviewed South Africa's compliance with the terms set out in the 1989 Declaration on Apartheid.

In its latest report, the Special Committee said that, overall, progress had been made during the period under review in the process of ending apartheid and towards negotiations on a new constitution. The repeal of major apartheid laws in June 1991 was a most notable development, although little had been done by the authorities to give it practical effect. Without specific additional legislation or other measures to encourage individuals and communities to shed their attitudes and practices, it was likely that the socio-economic disparities created by the current system would last beyond the repeal of the laws.

A serious obstacle to the exercise of free political activity remained the persistent violence which, the Special Committee observed, could affect the

future of a democratic South Africa. At least 5,000 persons, nearly all of them Blacks, had been killed since February 1990, 3,000 of whom had died between July 1990 and June 1991. From 1 January to the end of August 1991, some 81 persons had been killed and 491 injured as a result of actions of the security forces. The National Peace Accord, signed by the South African authorities and the political parties and organizations on 14 September, provided for a code of conduct for the security forces and for political parties and organizations, as well as enforcement mechanisms. It also proposed specific measures to facilitate socio-economic reconstruction and development in the communities devastated by violence.

According to the report, the South African authorities continued to use their powers of detention without trial against political activists despite certain amendments to the security legislation. The Public Safety Act of 1953 remained unaltered and continued to allow for the declaration of states of emergency and unrest areas. The Internal Security and Public Safety Acts still allowed the formal prohibition of gatherings. Arrests of political activists and political trials continued, with more than 8,000 arrests being recorded by the South African Human Rights Commission between July 1990 and June 1991; 2,500 of them were recorded in May 1991 alone, a month of mass demonstrations throughout the country.

At the international level, the international community had in many ways deviated from the consensus established by the Declaration on Apartheid and subsequent General Assembly resolutions. Some Member States had considered that it was important to lift some pressure on South Africa in order to promote the process of negotiations and to hasten the adoption of a democratic constitution. A consensus had emerged both within and outside South Africa on the need to link the lifting of sanctions to specific progress made in that regard.

In its conclusions, the Special Committee observed that apartheid would be considered dead only after the attainment of the following strategic objectives: the establishment of transitional arrangements, the adoption of a new constitution and the installation of a new Government after free and fair elections based on the new constitution. The repeal of major apartheid laws had been a positive step, but the wave of violence and the threat posed by extremist right-wing groups and others, exacerbated by their collaboration with elements of the security forces and other paramilitary groups, presented serious obstacles and dangers.

Although there was growing convergence on some basic constitutional principles outlined in the Declaration on Apartheid, the Special Commit-

tee said serious disagreements persisted on the transitional arrangements and on the appropriate mechanism to draft the new constitution. Finally, the grave socio-economic inequalities, unless addressed on an urgent basis, could undermine the stability required for the negotiations. The international community should therefore monitor developments in South Africa and identify all the dangers that could disrupt the ongoing process of the democratic transformation of the country.

In addition, pressure on the architects and beneficiaries of the system of apartheid must continue, while the anti-apartheid forces were helped in their struggle. The random lifting of sanctions was premature and counter-productive as it deprived the international community of its leverage and ability to promote the process of change.

The Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly call on the international community to resume academic, scientific and cultural links with democratic anti-apartheid organizations and individuals in those fields; urge resumption of sports links with unified non-racial sporting organizations in South Africa and assistance to disadvantaged athletes there; and call for full international support to the vulnerable and critical process under way in South Africa, through a phased application of appropriate pressure on the regime and through assistance to the opponents of apartheid and the disadvantaged sectors of the society.

It also proposed the removal of restrictions on tourism and air and other transport links, but strict observance of the mandatory arms embargo, restrictions on the export to South Africa of computers and communication equipment and the ban on the provision of military intelligence until free and fair elections had been held and a new democratic Government established. It called for an immediate end to violence and for action by the South African Government to address it.

The Special Committee urged the Assembly to reaffirm its support for the legitimate struggle of the South African people for the eradication of apartheid through peaceful means. The positive measures introduced thus far by the South African Government should be noted.

Among other activities, the Special Committee closely cooperated with the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa and the Commission against Apartheid in Sports. It expanded its close working relationship with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), in particular with the ILO Committee on Action against Apartheid, as well as with the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights.

The Committee was represented at meetings of OAU, including those of its Liberation Commit-

tee. It also continued to cooperate with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and with other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), anti-apartheid organizations and movements.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions on the policies of apartheid of South Africa. Resolution 46/79 A, which dealt with the more general aspects of the problem, was adopted without vote.

International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S--16/1 of 14 December 1989, its resolution 45/176 A of 19 December 1990 and its decision 45/457 B of 13 September 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the second progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General on the coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa and on the concerted and effective measures aimed at eradicating apartheid,

Convinced that broad-based negotiations leading to a new constitutional order providing for universal, equal suffrage under a non-racial voters' roll will lead to the total eradication of apartheid through peaceful means and the establishment of a non-racial democracy in South Africa,

Welcoming the signing on 14 September 1991 of the National Peace Accord and expressing the hope that this will finally end the tragic bloodshed in South Africa.

Welcoming the efforts of all parties, including ongoing talks among them, such as the recently held Patriotic/United Front conference, aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive broad-based negotiations towards a new constitution and arrangements on the transition to a democratic order,

Welcoming the accession of South Africa on 10 July 1991 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and subsequent conclusion and ratification of a related safeguards agreement,

Noting with satisfaction that fundamental principles for a new constitutional order, as set out in the Declaration, are receiving broad acceptance in South Africa,

Welcoming the convening of the preparatory meeting for the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

Noting that while positive measures have been undertaken by the South African authorities, including the repeal and revision of the major apartheid and security laws, further efforts are needed to enhance the climate for free political activity and to address the inequities resulting from the legacy of these laws,

Gravely concerned that the persistence of violence, resulting largely from apartheid, including actions by those opposed to the democratic transformation of the coun-

try, poses a threat to the negotiating process and to the vital interests of all people of South Africa,

Concerned about any remaining obstacles to free political activity, as identified in the Declaration, including the delay in the full implementation of agreements regarding the release of any remaining political prisoners and the return of refugees and exiles, the use of repressive legislation still in place as well as other attempts aimed at undermining the democratic forces,

Noting with serious concern the remaining effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that were committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States,

Convinced that international pressure, both that exerted by Governments and by individual citizens and organizations, has had and continues to have a significant impact on developments in South Africa,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, as envisaged in the Declaration, to continue to take all necessary measures aimed at the eradication of apartheid through peaceful means, in particular by adhering to the programme of action contained in the Declaration,

1. Reaffirms its support for the legitimate struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of apartheid through peaceful means and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa in which all its people, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. Reaffirms the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and the need for the full and immediate implementation of the provisions not yet fulfilled;

3. Calls for an immediate end to violence and the removal of any remaining obstacles to free political activity;

4. Urges the South African authorities to take immediate further action to end the recurring violence and acts of terrorism, including actions by those opposed to the democratic transformation of the country, by ensuring that all competent authorities act effectively and impartially;

5. Calls upon all signatories of the National Peace Accord to manifest their commitment to peace by fully implementing its provisions, and calls upon all other parties to contribute to the attainment of its objectives;

6. Calls upon the South African authorities to enhance the climate conducive to negotiations by ensuring the immediate release of any remaining political prisoners, the unhindered return of refugees and exiles and the repeal of repressive and discriminatory legislation still in place, and to address the glaring inequalities created by apartheid;

7. Calls upon the representatives of the people of South Africa to commence in good faith, urgently, broad-based substantive negotiations towards an agreement on the basic principles of a new constitution, taking into account the fundamental principles in the Declaration and its suggested guidelines on the modalities for the elaboration of a new constitution, on transitional arrangements inspiring general confidence in the administration of the country until the new constitution takes effect, and on the role to be played by the inter-

national community in ensuring the successful transition to a democratic order;

8. Appeals to the international community to give its full and concerted support to the vulnerable and critical process now under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate pressure on the South African authorities, as warranted by developments, and to provide assistance to the opponents of apartheid and the disadvantaged sectors of society in order to ensure the rapid and peaceful attainment of the objectives of the Declaration;

9. Calls upon the international community, in view of progress made in overcoming obstacles to negotiations, to resume academic, scientific and cultural links with democratic anti-apartheid organizations and the individuals in these fields, to resume sports links with unified non-racial sporting organizations of South Africa which have received endorsement by appropriate non-racial sporting organizations within South Africa and to assist disadvantaged athletes in that country;

10. Also calls upon the international community, within the context of the need to respond appropriately to ongoing developments in South Africa, to review existing restrictive measures as warranted by positive developments, such as agreement by the parties on transitional arrangements, and agreement on a new, non-racial democratic constitution;

11. calls upon all Governments to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo, requests the Security Council to continue to monitor effectively its strict implementation and urges States to adhere to the provisions of other Security Council resolutions on the import of arms from South Africa and the export of equipment and technology destined for military or police purposes in that country;

12. Appeals to the international community to increase humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid, returning refugees and exiles and released political prisoners;

13. Also appeals to the international community to increase its material, financial and other contributions to the victims and opponents of apartheid to help them address the glaring socio-economic inequalities, particularly in the areas of education, health, housing and social welfare;

14. Further appeals to the international community to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable their economies to recover from the effects of years of destabilization and to support the current efforts to achieve a durable peace in Angola and Mozambique, which would contribute to the stability and prosperity of the region;

15. Welcomes the agreement reached on 4 September 1991 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the South African authorities concerning the voluntary repatriation of South African refugees and exiles, and appeals to the international community to provide and urges the Secretary-General to facilitate, through the relevant United Nations agencies and offices in cooperation with the High Commissioner, all necessary humanitarian assistance to ensure the successful implementation of the repatriation programme;

16. Urges the Secretary-General to facilitate, through the relevant United Nations agencies and offices and in a concerted manner, humanitarian and educational assistance inside South Africa for the reintegration of political exiles and released political

prisoners and to the disadvantaged sectors of South African society;

17. Also urges the Secretary-General, at the appropriate time, in the light of positive developments such as agreement on transitional arrangements, to expand, in a concerted manner, through the relevant United Nations offices and in collaboration with the specialized agencies, the scope of assistance provided inside South Africa aimed at addressing socio-economic issues, particularly in the areas of education, health, housing and social welfare, which may entail the physical presence of the United Nations system in that country;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Declaration and of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, and to continue monitoring the implementation of the Declaration as well as pursuing appropriate initiatives to facilitate all efforts leading to the peaceful eradication of apartheid.

General Assembly resolution 46/79 A

13 December 1991 Meeting 72 Adopted without vote

Draft by Nigeria (A/46/L.32); agenda item 37.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/770; S-G, A/C.5/46/63.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 50; plenary 58-62, 64, 72.

The Assembly, in resolution 46/41 B, again appealed to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to exclude at the earliest possible date the apartheid minority regime from participation in their meetings until the abhorrent system and practices of apartheid minority domination were totally eliminated. The Assembly expressed concern that South Africa had been participating in the meetings and requested the Secretary-General to report on the issue in 1992.

Commenting on the Assembly resolutions on South Africa in a statement of 13 December,<sup>(10)</sup> the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa said it was encouraging to note that the United Nations was at last recognizing important political developments that had taken place in the country—a considerable advance in the attitude of the United Nations over previous years. Those developments included the signing of the National Peace Accord, the accession by South Africa to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>(11)</sup> the convening of the preparatory meeting for the Convention for a Democratic South Africa and the September 1991 agreement between the Government and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the return of South African exiles.

#### Other international action to eliminate apartheid

Activities of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against Apartheid continued in 1991 its efforts to mobilize world public opinion in support of the anti-apartheid campaign by organizing a number of conferences, round-



table meetings, seminars and consultations. On 1 and 2 October, it held consultations with designated focal points of selected United Nations agencies and offices on programmes or plans concerning South Africa. The objective was to start the process of regular exchange of information and to discuss the most appropriate mechanisms for system-wide coordination on the matter. Also discussed were preparations for a seminar to be held in early 1992, under the aegis of the Special Committee, on the possible role of the United Nations system in helping to address the socio-economic problems of South Africa.

The Special Committee collaborated with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa in organizing the International Conference on the Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid in South Africa (Paris, 25-27 June). The Conference recommended a series of measures that could be undertaken by the international community to support initiatives for transforming education in South Africa and establishing educational priorities.

On 4 and 5 November, the Special Committee held consultations at Geneva with representatives of 46 national and international NGOs and anti-apartheid movements, United Nations agencies and individuals on developments in South Africa. At the end of the consultations, which also covered the implementation of the 1989 Declaration on Apartheid, the participants adopted a statement calling for support to the national liberation movements and for the maintaining of sanctions, with any adjustments concomitant with the establishment of an interim government transitional authority and agreement on a new constitution.

OAU, at its summit at Abuja, Nigeria, in June adopted a declaration on South Africa<sup>(12)</sup> by which it reaffirmed the support of African leaders for the 1989 Harare Declaration (which set out the principles, climate and guidelines for a negotiated settlement of South Africa's constitutional future)<sup>(13)</sup> and the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid, and called on South Africa to implement all their conditions and to end the violence in the country. Acknowledging that there had been some positive developments, the summit called on South Africa to take further measures- to eliminate apartheid; should South Africa adopt measures leading to positive, profound and irreversible change towards abolishing apartheid, the African leaders would commit themselves to reviewing the question of sanctions with a view to readmitting South Africa into the international community.

## Relations with South Africa

### Economic relations

#### Conditions in South Africa

Reporting on the socio-economic inequalities in South Africa,<sup>(8)</sup> the Special Committee against Apartheid said per capita income for Whites was estimated at 20,600 rand, Asians R 8,100, Coloureds R 5,900 and Blacks R 2,400. Less than 2 per cent of Whites, as compared with 53 per cent of Blacks, lived below the poverty line. The situation was particularly dramatic in the rural areas of the "Bantustans", where unemployment rates ranged from 25 to 31 per cent of the economically active population. Lack of skilled Black workers was closely linked to the apartheid education system, under which the Government spent five times as much for the education of each White child as for that of each Black child.

In an overview of the economic situation, the Committee said it was widely accepted that economic priorities should be directed towards the correction of socio-economic imbalances determined by race and the progressive reduction of unemployment. A vast amount of resources would be required to meet the growing expectations of the majority of the population. The structural adjustment policy begun in 1988 had continued during the period under review. Its main results, so far, had been a contraction in both domestic demand and output with a consequent rise in unemployment.

The Committee reviewed the policies for tax reform and the impact of the recession that had started in the fourth quarter of 1989 and continued through the first six months of 1991. Overall, the economy had registered a contraction of 0.9 per cent in real terms in 1990 and zero growth was expected in 1991. However, the drop in imports had contributed to a significant improvement in the current account surplus, which rose by a significant 87.1 per cent, from R 3.1 billion in 1989 to R 5.8 billion for 1990. In the first months of 1991, the level of the surplus declined to a seasonably adjusted rate of R 3.9 billion, and a surplus of a similar size was expected for the entire year. South Africa's balance of payments, after a substantial improvement in 1990, was expected to produce a lower current account surplus in 1991 of up to R 4 billion, against the previous year's R 5.8 billion, as a result of a slower growth in the international economy and a poor outlook for agricultural and gold exports. South Africa's total foreign debt decreased at the end of 1990 from \$20.6 billion in the previous year to \$19.4 billion.

#### Sanctions and boycotts

The Special Committee continued its efforts to dissuade Governments from relaxing prematurely

existing restrictive measures imposed on South Africa. In its 1991 report, it said it had also welcomed and encouraged actions by the international community to increase assistance to the disadvantaged sectors of South African society.

Throughout the period under review, the Committee monitored measures undertaken by Governments against South Africa, deploring their decisions unilaterally to suspend or lift sanctions, partially or in their entirety. In statements issued by its Chairman, it declared that relaxation of sanctions was unwarranted and premature because conditions for negotiations in a peaceful environment had not been established.

In April, EC announced the lifting of its ban on the import of South African iron, steel and gold coins (krugerrands). Finland repealed its trade and trade credits sanctions in July, while the United States lifted during that month the economic sanctions set by the United States Congress in its Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. Those sanctions covered most trade with South Africa, including the import of gold and other minerals, oil and refined petroleum products, coal, textiles and agricultural products, exports of computers, nuclear products and technology, and air links. State and local sanctions, however, remained. A ban on all exports to the South African military and police under the 1985 Export Administration Amendments Act remained in effect.

Among other countries which lifted their sanctions during the year, Israel lifted its ban in July, including the oil embargo; Hong Kong repealed its sanctions in August; Australia suspended its economic measures in September for a year, after which the situation would be assessed; and Japan lifted most of its economic sanctions in October.

The Special Committee addressed communications to Member States concerning their activities regarding South Africa. Several such letters were sent to Hungary requesting information and clarification on steps it had taken regarding its political, diplomatic and economic relations with South Africa. Approaches were made to Czechoslovakia, Morocco, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia regarding their plans to establish or re-establish diplomatic relations with South Africa, and Angola, Gabon, Kenya and Romania were requested to provide information on their economic links with it. The Special Committee said it had received replies from Gabon, Morocco, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Quoting from the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, it said that South Africa's main trading partners in 1990 remained Germany (\$4.9 billion), the United Kingdom (\$3.9 billion), Italy (\$3.5 billion), the United States (\$3.5 billion) and Japan (\$3.3 billion), followed by Taiwan (\$1.9 billion) and France (\$1.3 billion).

South Africa's commercial relations with Central and Eastern Europe were also developing. Preferential trade agreements signed in September 1991 with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland were aimed at increasing bilateral trade and economic cooperation. South Africa's trade with the rest of Africa, estimated to be worth R 7 billion to R 10 billion in 1990, registered the fastest growth in recent years. An estimated 90 per cent of that trade was reported to be with the southern African region. Existing relations might be further developed with the economic reintegration of a post-apartheid South Africa, the Special Committee said.

With regard to international air links, it reported that South Africa had established regular flights to an increasing number of countries and that the number of foreign visitors had risen by 10.6 per cent in 1990 to 1.02 million, bringing in a record R 2.47 billion in foreign exchange. The South African Tourism Board estimated that, by the year 2000, more than 2 million people would visit the country, adding about R 7 billion a year in foreign exchange to its earnings.

The Commonwealth heads of Government at their summit at Harare, Zimbabwe, in October 1991 decided that people-to-people sanctions, namely, consular and visa restrictions, cultural and scientific boycotts, restrictions on tourism promotion and the ban on direct air links, should be lifted immediately. Air links would be restored on the condition that South African Airways adopted appropriate affirmative action programmes.

A team of ILO experts, in a report published in March 1991, said sanctions against South Africa were having an adverse impact on the country's economy. The experts, appointed by ILO in 1989, also said sanctions had not been universally applied and further pressure was needed. They recommended a total ban on trade credits and coordinated action by banks and Governments towards rescheduling South Africa's external debt.

#### Oil embargo

Oil and petroleum products continued to flow to South Africa, albeit at a premium price, despite the oil-exporting States' repeated declarations of support and observance of the oil embargo against it. The major shipping States, with a few exceptions, had not adopted legislation prohibiting the shipping of oil to South Africa. The Worldwide Shipping Group based in Hong Kong continued to be a major shipper. This was stated by the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, established by the General Assembly in 1986,<sup>(14)</sup> in a report of October 1991.<sup>(15)</sup> The embargo had imposed massive costs on South Africa, conservatively estimated at between \$25

billion and \$30 billion over the last 12 years. The Group felt that lifting it prematurely would be counter-productive.

The Group concluded that the most effective way to enforce the embargo remained the adoption by the Security Council of a mandatory embargo under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. It made a number of recommendations to the General Assembly, including the adoption by Governments of a draft model law for the effective enforcement of the oil embargo, submitted to them by the Group in April.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/79 E by recorded vote.

#### Oil embargo against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,

Recalling its resolutions on the oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 45/176 F of 19 December 1990,

Recognizing the importance of the oil embargo as a major contribution to the pressure exerted on South Africa towards the eradication of apartheid through negotiations, as well as the importance of maintaining pressure until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, such as the adoption of a non-racial and democratic constitution for a free South Africa,

Noting that the most effective way to enforce the oil embargo against South Africa remains the adoption by the Security Council of a mandatory embargo under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Concerned that the oil embargo against South Africa is still being violated and that South Africa, because of loopholes in the embargo, such as lack of effective legislation, has been able to acquire oil and petroleum products,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would contribute to the efforts of the international community to bring about a negotiated settlement and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. Takes note of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa and endorses its recommendations;

2. Requests all States to adopt, if they have not already done so, and otherwise to maintain and enforce effective measures prohibiting the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(a) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(b) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or other-

wise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly;

(c) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibilities for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(d) To prevent South African companies from acquiring holdings in oil companies outside South Africa;

(e) To prohibit all assistance to South Africa in the oil sector, including finance, technology, equipment or personnel;

(f) To prohibit the transport of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(g) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered in their territory or owned by their nationals, that have violated the oil embargo, and to discourage such ships from calling at South African ports;

(i) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(i) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

(j) To discourage ships within their jurisdiction from engaging in activities that give rise to violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, taking into account legislative and other measures already adopted;

3. Commends to Member States for their consideration the draft model law annexed to the report of the Intergovernmental Group and recommends that they strive for an effective oil embargo by adopting the general principles of the model law within the framework of their own legal practices;

4. Authorizes the Intergovernmental Group to take action to promote public awareness of the oil embargo against South Africa, including, when necessary, sending missions and participating in relevant conferences and meetings;

5. Requests the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Requests all States to extend their cooperation to the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/79 E

13 December 1991 Meeting 72 127-3-26 (recorded vote)

13-nation draft (A/46/L.31 & Add.1); agenda item 37.

Sponsors: Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/770; S-G, A/C.5/46/63.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 50; plenary 58-62, 64, 72.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon,

Gambia, Ghana, Grenade, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Leo People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Lib-Yen Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Swaziland, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain.

### Foreign investment

The Special Committee reported that the trend towards disinvestment by transnational corporations (TNCs) with equity interests in South Africa, which had started in 1985, virtually stopped in 1991. At the same time, approximately half of the United States companies that had disinvested (a total of 192 as at 15 September 1991), and probably a higher proportion of TNCs from other countries, retained non-equity ties with South Africa. A major re-entry into the country by the companies seemed unlikely in the short term because of the economic and political uncertainties as well as the economic and financial management of a future non-racial Government. United States corporations were further hindered by state and local laws that restricted contracting with companies doing business with South Africa. Observers pointed out that it was unlikely that commercial banks would resume lending to South Africa even though the country's external debt situation had improved. South African borrowers were, however, gradually returning to the international bond markets.

Notwithstanding those developments, which signalled a major improvement in South Africa's access to international capital markets, it was considered that financial sanctions continued to be an effective form of pressure towards change in South Africa.

The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, in a report of March 1991,<sup>(16)</sup> also confirmed that departing United States-based corporations were unlikely to consider reinvestment in South Africa after a possible abolition of investment restrictions. On the other hand, European TNCs, which traditionally had a larger share of their overall investment in South Africa, and some Asian counterparts already seemed to be preparing the ground for new investments. According to the South African Ministry of Trade and Industry, R 4.5 billion of new investments were expected in the automobile industry. In addition, a number of German and Dutch TNCs which had remained were negotiating with their national and

South African trade unions the conditions under which they would be expected to continue their operations.

Should a post-apartheid Government of South Africa decide to involve TNCs more actively in the field of training and entrepreneurship development, programmes and guidelines would have to be designed in close consultation with the companies, the local business community and the trade unions, the report stated. An effective training programme should allow TNCs the flexibility to concentrate efforts on their specific fields. (For action by the Commission on TNCs, see PART THREE, Chapter V.)

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1991/54, again called on TNCs to stop immediately operations in and trade and economic links with South Africa. It also called on all multilateral financial and development institutions to cease immediately any support or other form of collaboration with the regime.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue collecting and disseminating information on TNC activities in South Africa; to prepare studies on the level and form of their operation and an updated study on the responsibilities of home countries with respect to those TNCs operating in South Africa in violation of United Nations resolutions; and to continue examining possible contributions of TNCs to the construction of a non-racial democratic South Africa.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, in resolution 46/79 A, called on the international community to review existing restrictive measures as warranted by positive developments in South Africa. In resolution 46/64, it condemned activities of foreign economic and other interests which impeded implementation of its 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>(17)</sup> and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination. It strongly condemned the collaboration with the South African regime by certain countries as well as by TNCs that continued to make new investments there and supplied the racist regime with armaments, nuclear technology and other materials. The Assembly called on all States to maintain existing measures against the apartheid regime as specified in the 1989 Declaration on Apartheid. It called on oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that had not done so to take effective measures against oil companies supplying crude oil and petroleum products to South Africa.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, in a statement of 13 December on the As-

sembly resolutions on South Africa,<sup>(10)</sup> said the Assembly's decision to resume academic, scientific, sport and cultural links confirmed that sanctions were crumbling, despite its continuing shortsightedness on financial and trade sanctions. He added that it was essential for the progress and well-being of South Africa's people that the Assembly should support economic growth rather than inhibit it.

#### World Bank and IMF relations with South Africa

The relationship of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with South Africa and their future activities there were outlined in a report of the Secretary-General of November 1991.<sup>(5)</sup> According to the report, South Africa was a paid-up member of the Bank and a contributing member of its soft-loan affiliate, the International Development Association. The Bank had had no operational relationship with the South African Government since the last loan was approved in 1966. All the loans had been repaid.

Since the early 1970s, South Africa had not been represented on the Bank's Board of Executive Directors, but instead by a Principal Resident Representative to IMF and the World Bank.

With the prospect of political change, the Bank had since early 1990 carried out work in four areas of a post-apartheid South Africa: establishing a wide range of contacts; developing a reliable economic and social database; initiating a series of studies into the general economy and the urban and education sectors; and disseminating the lessons of the Bank's global experience, for example, through seminars on its 1990 World Development Report on Poverty.

A central aim of the Bank's programme, endorsed by the South African Government and leading Black opposition groups, was to be prepared to assist a future Government in moving the economy towards a more rapid and labour-absorbing growth path, while permitting a substantial degree of redistribution. However, the Bank had no intention of starting to prepare projects or to provide direct technical assistance to the South African Government until there was broad support in South Africa and among the Bank's shareholders for the change of role and a significant degree of consensus on the underlying economic issues in the sector concerned. It would provide technical assistance to non-governmental groups to help establish an independent Institute for Economic Research at the University of Cape Town; to that end, a feasibility study had been initiated and the Bank would work closely with advisory groups from universities, the big corporations and Black business organizations, as well as

international aid agencies, in determining the Institute's structure and aims.

South Africa was a long-standing member of IMF, with the same right of access to its facilities and resources as other members in good standing. The last occasion when South Africa had made purchases from the Fund was in the early 1980s. Since then, IMF's contact with it had consisted primarily of the article IV consultation, which the Fund held with all members at regular intervals. In that context, IMF had, through its staff reports and discussions of its Executive Board, commented on the conduct of macroeconomic policy in South Africa, including the deleterious effects of apartheid on the country's economic and social performance. The latest visit of IMF staff to South Africa as part of the consultation process was in August 1991.

In addition, IMF had advised the South African authorities on specific technical taxation issues. It was expected that future discussions would focus on the medium-term setting of macroeconomic policy, particularly fiscal policy, to address South Africa's pressing social problems, while at the same time promoting growth in output and employment.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, in resolution 46/65, urged specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the 1989 Declaration on Apartheid,<sup>(1)</sup> in particular with regard to increased support for the opponents of apartheid. In resolution 46/79 C, it urged IMF and the World Bank, among others, not to extend new loans and credits to South Africa until agreement was reached on a non-racial democratic constitution or specific recommendations were made by the transitional authorities to be established by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

#### Military and nuclear relations

The Special Committee reported that South Africa's 1991 budget showed a relative reduction in the allocation to defence, in keeping with the trend begun in the 1990/91 financial year, which ended the rise in defence spending throughout the 1980s. The 1991 figure of R 9.187 billion represented 11 per cent of total State spending, compared with the 1989/90 figure of more than 15 per cent. The special defence account, used partly for financing overseas armaments procurement, received R 4.17 billion of the defence budget, a slightly lower proportion than that of 1990. The allocation for the secret services account was increased by 38 per cent over the preceding two years to R 380 million. The reduction in defence expenditure seemed to reflect the shortage of loans,

major exposure of the arms embargo violations in recent years and the changes taking place in the country, the Special Committee observed.

The 1991 Persian Gulf conflict had provided an opportunity for increased military exports from South Africa and it was widely believed that, in exchange for its weapons, South Africa had received illicit shipments of Gulf oil. Also, military collaboration between Israel and South Africa, despite their slightly reduced trade, apparently continued unabated; there had been reports that South Africa was financing an Israeli-developed sea-launched cruise missile, believed to be comparable to the United States Tomahawk system. Central and Eastern European countries had since 1989 been developing links with South Africa, and the South African Air Force had purchased some aircraft from Czechoslovakia.

The Special Committee observed that the cases of confirmed or suspected military collaboration between South Africa and foreign Governments or corporations bore witness to the regime's determination to engage in armaments trading and to the weaknesses in the implementation by Member States of the United Nations arms embargo.

The Committee had sought information from Iraq, the Netherlands, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates on their alleged military collaboration and armaments contracts with South Africa. Bangladesh, the Sudan, Switzerland and Turkey were contacted in connection with alleged breaches of a 1977 Security Council resolution<sup>(18)</sup> and General Assembly resolutions on the arms embargo. Replies had been received from Argentina, the Netherlands and Qatar.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/79 C by recorded vote.

Military and other collaboration with South Africa  
The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, its resolutions 45/176 B and C of 19 December 1990, as well as the resolutions of the Security Council on the arms embargo and military collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the report of the Security Council Committee established by Council resolution 421(1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa on its activities during the period 1980-1989,

Noting with appreciation the resolve and effectiveness of the Security Council in its handling of questions relating to the preservation of international peace and security,

Noting that the monitoring and enforcement mechanism of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council on South Africa in its resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977 would benefit from further strengthening,

Reiterating that the full implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa is an essential

element of international action towards the eradication of apartheid,

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and that the phased application of appropriate pressure remains an effective and necessary instrument in the process towards the peaceful end to apartheid,

Taking note of the accession of South Africa on 10 July 1991 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and subsequent conclusion and ratification of a related safeguards agreement,

Expressing serious concern about the continued violations of the mandatory arms embargo, particularly by those countries which surreptitiously trade in arms with South Africa,

Expressing concern that South Africa's external military relations, especially in the area of military technology and, in particular, in the production and testing of missiles, continue unabated, as mentioned in paragraphs 100 to 102 of the report of the Special Committee,

Gravely concerned about the practice carried out by certain oil-producing States whereby oil is exchanged for South African arms,

1. Deplores the actions of those States which, directly or indirectly, continue to violate the mandatory arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields, and calls upon those States to terminate forthwith any illegal acts and honour their obligations under Security Council resolution 418(1977);

2. Urges all States to adopt strict legislation relating to the implementation of the arms embargo and prohibit the supply to South Africa of nuclear and military products, as well as computer and communications equipment, technological skills and services, including military intelligence, destined for use by the military, police and security agencies of that country, until free and fair elections have been held and a democratic government has been established;

3. Calls for the early and full disclosure by South Africa of its nuclear installations and materials in conformity with its treaty obligations as an essential element to the peace and security of the southern African region;

4. Urges the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the full implementation and the effective monitoring of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in its resolutions 418(1977) and 558(1984) of 13 December 1984, to implement the recommendations of the Committee established under Council resolution 421(1977) concerning appropriate measures in response to violations of the mandatory arms embargo and to provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

5. Calls upon all States to maintain existing financial measures, and, in particular, urges Governments and private financial institutions, as well as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, not to extend new loans and credits to South Africa, whether to the public or private sector, until agreement has been reached on a non-racial democratic constitution or until specific recommendations are made on this matter by the transitional authorities to be established by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa;

6. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the issue of military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

General Assembly resolution 46/79 C

13 December 1991 Meeting 72 121-2-34 (recorded vote)

3-nation draft (A/46/L.42 & Add.1); agenda item 37.

Sponsor: Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/770; S-G, A/C.5/46/63.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 50; plenary 58-62, 64, 72.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, 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, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, USSR, Uruguay.

### South Africa's nuclear capability

The alleged collaboration between South Africa and Israel in the nuclear field caused great concern to the Special Committee and the international community as a whole. Following the 1979 detection by a United States satellite of an apparent "flash" over the Atlantic Ocean near South Africa, the international community and the United Nations had taken steps to prevent South Africa from obtaining technological assistance to accelerate the development of its nuclear programme. (For further action regarding South Africa's nuclear capability, see PART ONE, Chapter II.)

In June 1991,<sup>(19)</sup> South Africa agreed to become a party to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>(11)</sup> and, on 10 July, deposited an instrument of accession to the Treaty at Washington, DC., the United States being one of the three depositaries of the Treaty besides the United Kingdom and the former USSR. It then concluded a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

At its General Conference in September, IAEA adopted a resolution requesting its Director General to ensure early implementation of the safeguards agreement and to verify the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear in-

stallations and material. The resolution was annexed to the Secretary-General's report on South Africa's nuclear capability of October 1991.<sup>(20)</sup>

In his report, the Secretary-General said that, as requested by the Assembly in 1990,<sup>(21)</sup> he continued to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and had, in that connection, been in contact with IAEA and OAU. He had also been informed by South Africa of its accession to the non-proliferation Treaty.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, in resolution 46/34 A, called on South Africa to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with IAEA, to disclose all its nuclear installations and materials in conformity with its treaty obligations and to enhance confidence-building, peace and security in the region. The Assembly also called on all States, corporations, institutions and individuals not to engage in collaboration with South Africa that might lead it to violate its treaty obligations.

### Israel-South Africa relations

The Special Committee against Apartheid, in the second part of its report<sup>(2)</sup> prepared in response to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,<sup>(22)</sup> dealt exclusively with relations between South Africa and Israel. The Committee said it had for almost two decades monitored with concern the relations between them in the light of their close links, particularly in the military and nuclear fields. The Committee stated that evidence showed that Israel was maintaining military links with South Africa in contravention of the 1977 Security Council arms embargo<sup>(18)</sup> and despite Israel's assurance that no new contracts would be undertaken.

The Committee further noted that total combined trade between South Africa and Israel fell from \$343 million in 1989 to \$317 million in 1990. The reduction was attributed to a drop in Israeli exports to South Africa of 41 per cent. South Africa's exports on the other hand rose by more than 20 per cent over the same period.

Cooperation in the exchange of medical technology and products also seemed to be growing. The Special Committee reported that a senior delegation from the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation visited Israel in June to promote investment in the Bantustan by offering various tax incentives especially to attract high-technology commerce.

On 10 November, the South African President, F. W. de Klerk, accompanied by his Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Israel for a three-day visit, the first by a South African head of State since 1976. On 11 November, the two countries

signed a broad agreement for economic and scientific cooperation.

In conclusion, the Special Committee said it considered the provision of Israeli technology and know-how to South Africa as additional evidence of Israel's violations of the mandatory arms embargo. It recommended that the General Assembly call on Israel to cease its continuing collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/79 D by recorded vote.

Relations between South Africa and Israel

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 45/176 D of 19 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel, and the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability,

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and in particular the collaboration in the production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. Strongly deplores the collaboration of Israel with the South African regime in the military and nuclear fields:

2. Reiterates its demand that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. Urges the Security Council to consider taking appropriate measures against Israel for its violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

General Assembly resolution 46/79 D

13 December 1991 Meeting 72 93-31-30 (recorded vote)

7-nation draft (A/46/L.43 & Add.1); agenda item 37.

Sponsors Iran, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania.

Financial implications. 5th Committee. A/46/770; S-G. A/C.5/46/63.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 50; plenary 58-62, 64, 72.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, 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 Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland,

Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR.

\*Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

#### Situation in South Africa

##### Political prisoners and other detainees

The release of all political prisoners was one of the prerequisites provided for in the 1989 Declaration on Apartheid to help create a climate conducive to negotiations. In its annual report,<sup>(8)</sup> the Special Committee said the South African authorities had taken steps over the past year to release certain categories of political prisoners.

According to the Human Rights Commission of South Africa, more than 1,000 such prisoners had been released, 825 of them between January and August 1991. The South African authorities, on the other hand, said that a total of 1,145 prisoners claiming political status had been released by the end of August. The Commission contended that there were still more than 800 political prisoners in the country's jails. Repeated delays and controversies had arisen over the implementation of agreements reached between the South African authorities and ANC on the subject, leading the Lawyers for Human Rights in South Africa to state, in a submission of 17 October to the Special Committee, that the issue remained not only unresolved but highly volatile.

The Special Committee said that among the controversial features of the method adopted by the authorities to deal with the release of political prisoners was the establishment of "indemnity committees". Besides, the exclusion of political prisoners convicted of violent crimes from the process of release was seen by many human rights observers as a violation of previous agreements.

As the ultimate decision to grant political prisoner status remained in the hands of the regime, the Special Committee said there was a need to set up proper mechanisms to deal with disputed cases. It quoted the Human Rights Commission of South Africa as stating that the regime could not avoid ultimate responsibility for the fate of political prisoners held in the "independent" Bantustan of Bophuthatswana, where there were said to be 128 political prisoners as at 17 October, 24 of whom reportedly went on a hunger strike for several weeks.

Lawyers for Human Rights had warned, according to the Special Committee, that right-wing extremists could take advantage of the continuing debate over political prisoners and commit more acts of terror in the hope that, even if apprehended, they would benefit from a general am-



nesty. They further considered that the impasse fuelled the prevailing "culture of violence" with dire implications for the future of human rights in the country.

The Special Committee said that, despite certain amendments to security legislation, the South African authorities continued to use their powers of detention without trial against political activists. In June, the Internal Security and Intimidation Act, No. 138, of 1991 was passed into law, thus abrogating sections 28 and 50 A of the 1982 Internal Security Act, which permitted long-term preventive detention. Short-term preventive detention and witness detention, however, remained unchanged.

The Public Safety Act of 1953, which remained unaltered, also permitted detention without trial for 30 days. A number of other modifications were reportedly made to the Internal Security Act, withdrawing powers of house arrest and internal banishment, and eliminating a number of punishable offences (such as promotion of communism). The two Acts, however, allowed the formal prohibition of gatherings.

Arrests of political activists and political trials continued, with more than 8,000 arrests being recorded by the Human Rights Commission between July 1990 and June 1991. Of that number, 2,500 arrests were reportedly made in May, a month of mass demonstrations throughout South Africa. The Special Committee said that 312 prisoners, 17 of whom were considered political by the Commission, were on death row as at 30 August.

Activities of the Special Committee. During 1991, the Special Committee against Apartheid continued to promote the international campaign on behalf of South African political prisoners. On 11 October, it observed the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners.

In a letter of 9 October to the General Assembly President,<sup>(23)</sup> South Africa said it regretted the observance of the Day since all political prisoners with a legitimate claim to political status, within the meaning and spirit of the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes, had been released. (The Groote Schuur Minute was an agreement reached between the South African Government and ANC in May 1990 on a common commitment to resolve the existing climate of violence and intimidation, as well as a commitment to a peaceful process of negotiations. The Pretoria Minute covered discussions held between the two sides on 6 August 1990 in which they again committed themselves to the Groote Schuur Minute. They also adopted a report on political offences, including guidelines on what constituted them. At that meeting, ANC announced it was suspending all armed actions and related activities.)

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, in resolution 46/79 A, called on the South African authorities to enhance the climate conducive to negotiations by, among other things, ensuring the immediate release of any remaining political prisoners and the repeal of repressive laws and discriminatory legislation.

#### Apartheid in sports

Significant developments took place during 1991 regarding sports and cultural links with South Africa. After an absence of more than 25 years, South Africa was readmitted to the Olympic movement on 9 July 1991. Announcing its decision, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) said it had concluded that, following the repeal of the Land and Group Areas Acts, the revision of the Population Registration Act and the progress achieved in unifying sports on a non-racial basis, South Africa had sufficiently met its conditions for readmission.

At the Commonwealth level, the United Kingdom had led efforts to lift the sports boycott of South Africa, even before IOC adopted its decision. In October, the Commonwealth heads of Government, at their Harare summit, said they were encouraged by the considerable progress in the evolution of a unified and non-racial sports movement in South Africa and welcomed the IOC decision. They agreed to continue to encourage those developments and, where appropriate, to provide assistance. They stressed the need for each sporting body to provide assistance to sportsmen and sportswomen disadvantaged by apartheid, and set three criteria for lifting restrictions on a particular sport: the formal endorsement of the achievement of unity by the appropriate representative non-racial sporting organization in South Africa; readmittance to the relevant international governing body; and agreement of the appropriate non-racial sporting organization within South Africa to resume international competition. The Commonwealth leaders also stated that their Governments would continue to be guided in those matters by the National Olympic Committee of South Africa and other appropriate representative non-racial sporting organizations.

In June,<sup>(24)</sup> EC noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in desegregation in sports and proposed to lift the sports ban on a case-by-case basis, where unified and non-racial sporting bodies had been set up.

In July, South Africa was readmitted to the International Cricket Conference. It was also readmitted to the International Federation of Amateur Cycling, while the World Boxing Council sent a delegation to the country to re-evaluate the continuation of the ban on South African boxers. The

International Federation of Motorcyclists also lifted its ban in July. On 19 July, the National Olympic and Sports Congress and the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee agreed that the ban should be lifted on the following sporting disciplines, which had unified their ranks on a non-racial basis: badminton, canoeing, ice-skating, yachting, cycling, triathlon and equestrian events. On 5 October, they agreed to recommend that Tennis South Africa, the new united tennis organization in the country, be affiliated with the National Olympic Committee of South Africa.

At the General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (Cairo, Egypt, 19-21 September), a monitoring committee was set up to advise on developments in South African sport.

A new issue of the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa, published in April 1991 by the Special Committee, showed that 3,593 athletes, of whom only 157 were new additions in 1990, had violated the sports ban between 1 September 1980 and 31 December 1990.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, in resolution 46/79 A, called on the international community to resume sports links with unified non-racial sporting organizations of South Africa which had received endorsement by appropriate non-racial sporting organizations in the country and to assist disadvantaged athletes there.

#### Culture and apartheid

In its report, the Special Committee said that a broad and wide-ranging debate on the future of culture in the interim and post-apartheid periods continued in South Africa. Efforts also continued to establish a broad-based and non-partisan cultural body in order to facilitate contacts with the world of culture outside the country. The Committee explained that the cultural boycott was based on a two-pronged approach of isolating the apartheid cultural structures and supporting the democratic ones.

Participants at a symposium organized by the Committee (Los Angeles, California, United States, May 1991) supported the United Nations policy of encouraging certain international cultural and academic contacts, which gave appropriate assistance to the anti-apartheid structures and to the disadvantaged sectors of South African society. Representatives of South African organizations had the opportunity of exchanging ideas with members of the United States entertainment industry on assistance to the anti-apartheid cultural structures in South Africa.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, in resolution 46/79 A, called on the international community, in view of the progress made in South Africa to overcome obstacles to negotiations, to resume academic, scientific and cultural links with democratic anti-apartheid organizations and individuals in those fields.

#### Women under apartheid

Responding to a 1990 request of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>(25)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women in January 1991 a report on women and children living under apartheid,<sup>(26)</sup> which dealt with the effects of apartheid on equal educational opportunity, women's legal rights and their participation in the economy. It said their experience under apartheid differed from other groups as the degree of disadvantage was determined by race, class and culture. Within each ethnic group, women had a lower status than men in both law and practice and, as with racism, the disadvantage ranged across the political, economic, social, domestic, cultural and civil spheres.

The subordinate role of women in South Africa predated independence and had been institutionalized in the laws, as well as in the customs and practices, of all racial groups. Specific efforts would have to be made, during the transition to majority rule, to ensure that elimination of discrimination based on sex was also dealt with.

On 9 August 1991, the Special Committee against Apartheid commemorated the Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa—a day set aside by the General Assembly in 1981<sup>(27)</sup> for the observance of the 1956 demonstration by 20,000 women against the Pass Laws. The Secretary-General, in a statement to the Committee read on his behalf, said the women of South Africa had borne a heavy burden over decades under apartheid. Socio-economic inequalities had particularly victimized them and it was in that area that international solidarity with them could best be manifested. Assistance to them would contribute to the stability and progress of their country and promote a peaceful transformation of the political, economic and social environment in South Africa.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/20 by recorded vote.

### Women and children under apartheid

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1990/13 of 24 May 1990,

Recalling also the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989 and contained in the annex thereto,

Noting the positive changes initiated by the Government of South Africa aimed at dismantling the system of apartheid,

Deeply concerned about the continuing degradation and abuse of African women and children by the white minority regime of South Africa, as noted in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Recognizing that the equality of women and men cannot be achieved without the success of the struggle towards a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on women and children living under apartheid;

2. Commends those women both inside and outside South Africa who have resisted oppression and who have remained steadfast in their opposition to apartheid;

3. Urges all parties engaged in negotiations for a post-apartheid society to ensure that the principle of equality between women and men is incorporated in all laws and institutions;

4. Urges the Government of South Africa to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women at the earliest possible opportunity;

5. Appeals to all countries and United Nations bodies, in consultation with liberation movements, as appropriate, to increase their support for educational, health, vocational training and employment opportunities for women and children living under apartheid;

6. Demands the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees, among whom are women and children, in accordance with the undertaking of the President of South Africa;

7. Urges the international community to maintain all existing and any other necessary measures against South Africa until all the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa have been met;

8. Decides that the Commission on the Status of Women should remain seized of the issue of women and children living under apartheid.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/20

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 37-1-16 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/87) by recorded vote (31-1-16), 20 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1991/28); agenda item 9.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Ecuador, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

### Aid programmes and inter-agency cooperation

United Nations assistance to victims of apartheid was provided through national liberation movements recognized by OAU and directly to individuals for education and training. Legal assistance, relief and education continued to be given by the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to persons prosecuted under South Africa's repressive and discriminatory legislation. Similar assistance was provided by NGOs such as the International Defence and Aid Fund.

In a report of November 1991 to the General Assembly,<sup>(5)</sup> the Secretary-General said the United Nations system was preparing a concerted response to current and future requests for assistance, particularly from the disadvantaged sectors of South African society. He indicated his readiness to help, when requested, in the promotion of the complex and delicate process under way in South Africa and in the provision of assistance during the transitional period and beyond.

In April, ACC issued guidelines for a coordinated approach by the United Nations system to questions relating to South Africa.<sup>(6)</sup>

### Assistance by UN agencies

UNDP activities. As the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)—like other United Nations agencies—had no official mandate to support operational activities within South Africa, it had since 1974 limited its involvement to externally based projects to assist the national liberation movements. Its special assistance programme continued to be implemented with the endorsement of the Liberation Committee of OAU, based at Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania. The ongoing programme for 1987-1991 included over 30 projects with a total funding of \$17 million. More than two thirds of the amount had been allocated to projects in training and education.

In June 1990, the UNDP Governing Council allocated an additional \$12 million for the continuation of the national liberation movements programme during the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996). Discussions took place in February 1991 with the national liberation movements, prospective training institutions and selected United Nations technical agencies on a future technical cooperation initiative in a post-apartheid South Africa.

To advance the needs assessment process, UNDP also helped organize an information exchange mechanism, composed of a group of development partners (United Nations Centre against Apartheid, African Development Bank, World Bank, Economic Commission for Africa, Commonwealth Secretariat, European Economic Community), to shape consensus on appropriate technical cooperation responses to the South African milieu. Their

first meeting took place on 30 September 1991 at Geneva, and a second was projected for the first quarter of 1992.

UNICEF activities. Assistance by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to South African children and women was channelled through ANC and PAC. In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), UNHCR and UNDP, UNICEF helped South African children and women residing in Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia in the areas of health, nutrition, emergency relief, formal and non-formal education, and early childhood care and development.

In 1990, the UNICEF Executive Board had approved a three-year (1990-1992) \$3 million master plan of operations with three main components: a situation analysis study to help determine the priority problems of children and women in South Africa; a children's rights campaign to assist anti-apartheid NGOs in intensifying their activities within the general framework of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child;<sup>(28)</sup> and direct support to victims of apartheid based on the results of the situation analysis. Significant progress had been made in the short period since implementation of those activities began in the middle of 1991.

UNHCR action. In addition to a Memorandum of Understanding signed by UNHCR with South Africa on 4 September 1991 on the voluntary repatriation of South African refugees and political exiles, the two sides reached consensus on the text of an agreement intended to govern the legal status, privileges and immunities of UNHCR and its personnel in South Africa. An office of Charge de Mission was established in the country to facilitate the implementation of the repatriation programme, which was expected to end within 12 months.

According to UNHCR, the number of South African refugees in southern Africa had broadly remained stable at some 38,000, of whom over half received UNHCR assistance. The involvement of other relevant United Nations agencies and NGOs was foreseen in the Memorandum of Understanding. The effective participation of those agencies in providing humanitarian and development assistance was, however, dependent on progress made in the fulfilment of the General Assembly's 1990 resolution on international efforts to eradicate apartheid.<sup>(29)</sup>

The other points of the agreement included a comprehensive amnesty for all political offences, a mechanism for representations on behalf of persons not granted amnesty, free access for UNHCR officers to returnees anywhere in the country, and complete freedom of movement for returnees in South Africa.

UNESCO action. The General Conference of UNESCO in November 1989 had adopted a special

project entitled "Contribution to the elimination of apartheid: towards an apartheid-free world" within UNESCO's third medium-term plan, 1990-1995. The 1992-1993 programme, taking into account developments in South Africa, was to be coordinated closely with other United Nations efforts during the transition period and thereafter. Under that programme, assistance was to be provided to the national liberation movements and to anti-apartheid democratic institutions and organizations for the elaboration of strategies for alternative policies and programmes for culture, information and education for all. Training in education, social sciences and other nation-building areas would be provided.

UNESCO collaborated with the Centre against Apartheid in organizing the International Conference on Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid (Paris, 25-27 June). Follow-up activities to the Conference were planned, in particular assistance for formulating educational policies and strategies for a post-apartheid South Africa, in consultation with and at the request of ANC, PAC and educational anti-apartheid organizations within South Africa. Jointly with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, UNESCO organized a workshop on human rights issues for a post-apartheid South Africa (Banjul, Gambia, 18-21 June).

WHO action. WHO's global programme on acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) attempted to maintain informal information exchange on the incidence of the human immunodeficiency virus infection and of AIDS with international NGOs in South Africa with a clear anti-apartheid position.

#### United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

Nine grants totalling \$3,775,000 were made in 1991 from the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in 1965<sup>(30)</sup> to provide assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and relief to South African refugees. According to a report of October 1991 of the Secretary-General,<sup>(31)</sup> the Trust Fund had received since his report of September 1990<sup>(32)</sup> \$3,077,705 in voluntary contributions from 28 Member States. The total income of the Trust Fund since its inception was \$43,614,247 and the total amount of grants was \$43,383,541, including those approved in 1991. Pledges of \$924,540 were outstanding as at 30 September 1991.

The Committee of Trustees of the Fund had on 28 February held consultations in New York with prominent lawyers and representatives of national human rights and lawyers' associations from South Africa to discuss the Trust Fund's activities. There had been broad agreement that the Fund should pursue its work as long as apartheid existed.

Following the consultations, the Committee agreed at a formal meeting on 7 March that the Trust Fund's mandate remained very much relevant to the evolving political situation in South Africa. It also agreed that there was a great need for legal, humanitarian and educational assistance to former political prisoners and to those to be released, as well as returning exiles, in order to facilitate their reintegration into South African society. The Committee said there might be an increasing need for legal assistance to address the legitimate grievances resulting from the formal dismantling of apartheid structures.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/79 F without vote.

#### United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 45/176 H of 19 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Taking note of its resolution 45/176 A adopted without a vote on 19 December 1990, and in particular of paragraph 16, relating to the reintegration of released political prisoners into South African society,

Welcoming the repeal and revision of the major apartheid and security laws and a number of discriminatory and repressive laws, rules and regulations,

Welcoming also the release of a large number of political prisoners and the agreement reached between the South African authorities and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees allowing for the voluntary repatriation of political exiles and refugees,

Further welcoming the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991 as a significant initiative towards addressing the critical issue of violence in the country and providing a framework within which substantive and broad-based discussions can take place,

Remaining concerned about the continued existence of a number of discriminatory and repressive laws, rules and regulations in South Africa,

Concerned about the delay in the full implementation of agreements regarding the release of any remaining political prisoners and the return of refugees and exiles and about reports that trials of politically motivated cases were carried out in 1991,

Recognizing the work carried out by the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa over the years in providing legal and humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid and their families and noting with satisfaction the transfer of programmes of the Fund to broad-based, impartial organizations inside South Africa,

Strongly convinced that continued, direct and substantial contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian, legal and relief assistance during the critical transition to a non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. Supports continued and substantial humanitarian, legal and educational assistance by the international community in order to alleviate the plight of those persecuted under discriminatory legislation in South Africa and their families, and to facilitate the reintegration of released political prisoners and returning exiles into South African society;

3. Supports assistance by the Trust Fund for work in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing continuing adverse effects of these laws and encouraging increased confidence in the rule of law;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid in South Africa;

5. Appeals for generous contributions to the Trust Fund;

6. Also appeals for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa;

7. Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/79 F

13 December 1991 Meeting 72 Adopted without vote

33-nation draft (A/46/L.40 & Add.1); agenda item 37

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### Work programme of the Special Committee

In its 1991 report,<sup>(8)</sup> the Special Committee against Apartheid recommended that the General Assembly authorize it to continue monitoring the situation in South Africa and international pressure on the regime. Outlining its programme of work for 1992, the Committee said it would be guided by a two-track approach, namely, pressure and assistance. It would emphasize the need for close monitoring of developments in South Africa and for concerted pressure on the authorities as well as increased assistance to the anti-apartheid forces and the disadvantaged sectors of the society. Special attention would be given to issues such as constitution-building, human rights, domestic peace, education and training, and ways to help address the serious socio-economic problems of the country.

Its two main concerns during the period under review were the situation of political prisoners and the recurring violence in South Africa. In May, it expressed deep concern about the deteriorating

physical condition of political prisoners on hunger strike and demanded their immediate and unconditional release. In July, it reiterated its concern at the Government's inability or unwillingness to bring the violence to an end. It expressed again in September concern about the resurgence of violence, resulting in the death and injury of hundreds of persons.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/79 B by recorded vote.

#### Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

1. Commends the Special Committee against Apartheid for the diligent manner in which it has discharged its responsibilities in monitoring the situation in South Africa and in promoting concerted international support for the process towards the early establishment of a democratic, non-racial society;

2. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee and endorses its recommendations relating to its programme of work;

3. Authorises the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate as the focal point for the international campaign against apartheid and for the promotion of the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and acting with the support services of the Centre against Apartheid:

(a) To continue monitoring closely developments in South Africa and the actions of the international community, particularly regarding appropriate pressure on South Africa and timely assistance to the victims and opponents of apartheid;

(b) To continue mobilizing international action in support of the early establishment of a democratic, non-racial South Africa, inter alia, through collection, analysis and dissemination of information, through liaison and consultations with Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and relevant individuals and groups, both inside and outside South Africa, able to influence public opinion and decision-making, and through missions, hearings, conferences, publicity and other pertinent activities, and to continue undertaking activities aimed at supporting the political process towards the establishment of a non-racial, democratic South Africa;

4. Appeals to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their cooperation with the Special Committee and the Centre in the discharge of their mandates;

5. Requests all components of the United Nations system to cooperate further with the Special Committee and the Centre in their activities in order to ensure consistency, improve coordination and efficient use of available resources and avoid duplication of efforts in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

6. Appeals to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and individuals to cooperate with the Centre and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in their activities relating to South Africa and, in particular, in disseminating information on the evolving situation in South Africa and on the considerable assistance needs of the opponents of apartheid and the disadvantaged sectors of South African society in rectifying the glaring socio-economic inequalities in their country, and further appeals to them to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid;

7. Decides to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and other appropriate bodies;

8. Also decides that the special allocation of 480,000 United States dollars to the Special Committee for 1992 from the regular budget of the United Nations should be used towards the cost of special projects aimed at promoting the process towards the elimination of apartheid and the democratization of South Africa, with particular emphasis on the issues of constitution building, human rights, domestic peace, education and training and ways to help address the serious socio-economic inequalities in the country.

General Assembly resolution 46/79 B

13 December 1991 Meeting 72 143-0-16 (recorded vote)

Draft by Nigeria (A/46/L.41); agenda item 37.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/770; S-G, A/C.5/46/63.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 50; plenary 58-62, 64, 72.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, United Kingdom, United States.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)GA res. S-16/1, annex, 14 Dec. 1989. (2)A/45/1052. (3)GA res. 44/244, 17 Sep. 1990. (4)A/44/960 & Add.1-3. (5)A/46/648. (6)ACC/1991/DEC/1-16 (dec. 1991/7) (7)A/46/643. (8)A/46/22. (9)A/C.115/L.675. (10)A/46/777. (11)YUN 1968, p. 17, res. 2373(XXII), annex, 12 June 1968. (12)A/46/390 (AHG/Decl.4(XXVII)). (13)A/44/697. (14)YUN 1986, p. 137,

GA res. 41/35 F, 10 Nov. 1986. (15)A/46/44. (16)E/C.10/1991/10. (17)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA. res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. (18)YUN 1977, p. 161, SC res. 418(1977), 4 Nov. 1977. (19)A/46/302. (20)A/46/572. (21)GA res. 45/56 B, 4 Dec. 1990. (22)GA res. 45/176 D, 19 Dec. 1990. (23)A/46/554. (24)A/46/287. (25)ESC res. 1990/13, 24 May 1990. (26)E/CN.6/1991/8. (27)YUN 1981, p. 199, GA res. 36/172 K, 17 Dec. 1981. (28)GA res. 44/25, annex, 20 Nov. 1989. (29)GA res. 45/176 A, 19 Dec. 1990. (30)YUN 1965, 115, GA res. 2054 B (XX), 15 Dec. 1965. (31)A/46/507. (32)A/45/550.

## Other States

### Angola

A peace agreement was signed on 31 May 1991 by the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA). It was based on a plan proposed jointly by the United States, the USSR and Portugal whereby an internationally monitored cease-fire would come into effect and a transition period of 18 months would lead to multi-party elections in October or November 1992. During the transition period, a joint political and military committee, composed of equal numbers of government and UNITA officials, with Portugal, the United States, the USSR and the United Nations as observers, was to deal with the whole process leading to the cease-fire, elections, stability and internal security, and was to oversee the creation of a single national army. While the two parties had at times accused each other of violating the Peace Accords and delaying the release of political prisoners, progress towards the normalization of political life in Angola had continued steadily since June 1991.

Prior to the signing of the Peace Accords, the Government of Angola made repeated allegations that South Africa continued to assist UNITA, the Special Committee against Apartheid said in its annual report.(1) Under the provisions of an agreement signed in 1988, which led to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978)(2) on the independence of Namibia, South Africa had undertaken to end all military support to UNITA; however, at a meeting of the joint commission monitoring implementation of the agreement (Cape Town, South Africa, January 1991), Angola accused South Africa of having sent tons of arms and other supplies to UNITA through neighbouring countries.

The texts of the Peace Accords were transmitted to the Secretary-General by Angola on 17 May 1991.(3) Portugal, the former colonial Power, transmitted on 17 May a joint communiqué(4) on the peace talks it had hosted at Lisbon on 15 and 16 May. Angola and Cuba, on 24 May,(5) forwarded a joint declaration concerning the completion of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

### UNAVEM II

On 30 May, under resolution 696(1991), the Security Council established the second United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of 17 months from the date of the adoption of the resolution. Its mandate was to verify the Peace Accords ("Acordos de Paz para Angola").

The Secretary-General had recommended the enlargement and extension of the mandate of the original UNAVEM in response to the new developments in Angola. Reporting to the Security Council on 6 June,(6) he said that UNAVEM had successfully accomplished its mission ahead of schedule. The original mandate, set out by the Council in 1988,(7) included verification of the redeployment to the north and the staged and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola by 1 July 1991, under a timetable a reed to by Angola and Cuba in December 1988.(8)

The Secretary-General, in a May report,(9) advised the Security Council on how it might wish to respond to an Angolan request, which, if accepted, would entail the enlargement and extension of UNAVEM's mandate. Angola, on 17 May,(3) had asked the Secretary-General to take action to ensure the participation of the United Nations in verifying the implementation of the Peace Accords and the extension of UNAVEM's presence until the holding of general elections. The report also set out the verification tasks arising from the Peace Accords.

The Secretary-General said it was a matter of great satisfaction that an end was at last in sight to the cruel war that had ravaged Angola for too long. He congratulated the Angolan Government and UNITA, the mediator (Portugal) and the two observer delegations (USSR, United States) for their statesmanship and diplomatic skill in negotiating the Peace Accords. The concepts spelt out in the cease-fire agreement for its monitoring and verification seemed to be sound, he said, provided that the two sides adhered scrupulously to their commitments under the Accords and that their representatives worked together in a new spirit of cooperation and national reconciliation.

### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 696(1991).

The Security Council,

Welcoming the decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to conclude the "Acordos de Paz para Angola",

Stressing the importance it attaches to the signing of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola" and to the fulfilment by the parties in good faith of the obligations contained therein,

Stressing also the importance of all States refraining from taking any actions which could undermine the agreements mentioned above and contributing to their implementation as well as respecting fully the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Noting with satisfaction the decision taken by the Governments of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba to complete the withdrawal, ahead of schedule, of all Cuban troops from Angola by 25 May 1991,

Considering the request submitted to the Secretary-General by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Angola in his letter dated 8 May 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 May 1991 and the addendum thereto dated 29 May 1991,

Taking into account that the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) established by Security Council resolution 626(1988) of 20 December 1988 expires on 22 July 1991,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General and its addendum and the recommendations therein;

2. Decides accordingly to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (henceforth UNAVEM II) as proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the "Acordos de Paz para Angola", and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to this effect;

3. Also decides to establish UNAVEM II for a period of 17 months from the date of adoption of the present resolution in order to accomplish the objectives stated in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council immediately after the signature of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola" and to keep the Council fully informed of further developments.

Security Council resolution 696(1991)

30 May 1991 Meeting 2991 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/22652).

**Report and communication.** Following the Council's request in resolution 696(1991) that it be kept informed of developments immediately after the signing of the Peace Accords, the Secretary-General in a 4 June report(10) said he had been present at the ceremony. He had also immediately taken steps to implement the mandate of UNAVEM II. Advance parties were deployed on 2 June to five of the six regional headquarters.

In a 13 June letter to the Council,(11) the Secretary-General proposed that the military observer element of UNAVEM II be composed of contingents from the following Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Ireland, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe. He reminded the Council that Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, India, Jordan, Norway, Spain and Yugoslavia were already contributing military observers.

## Financing of UNAVEM II

The General Assembly on 20 December 1991 approved \$42,876,720 gross (\$42,062,000 net) to cover UNAVEM II operations from 1 January to 31 October 1992. For the period from 1 June to 31 December 1991, it had appropriated in August \$49,467,000 gross, which was to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with a special formula established for peace-keeping operations in 1989.

In a report of December 1991,(12) the Secretary-General noted that assessments totalling \$66.8 million had been apportioned among Member States in respect of UNAVEM from its inception (3 January 1989) to 30 November 1991, against which contributions totalling \$43.8 million had been received, leaving a balance due of \$23 million. He estimated that there would be a cash deficit of some \$21.3 million unless outstanding contributions were received before 31 December. He recommended that no action be taken currently in connection with the projected net unencumbered balance of \$1,021,200, as well as the interest and miscellaneous income of \$443,100, and that those amounts be retained in the UNAVEM II Special Account pending the receipt of the outstanding contributions.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), also in a report of December,(13) recommended for the 10 months from 1 January to 31 October 1992 appropriations of \$10,719,180 gross (\$10,515,500 net) less than the Secretary-General had recommended in his revised estimates. It recommended, however, that additional commitment authority of up to that amount be authorized on the basis of a performance report to be submitted in 1992.

Taking into account a projected surplus of UNAVEM I of \$1,421,568 gross (\$1,351,258 net), ACABQ had recommended in July(14) appropriations of \$48,045,342 gross (\$47,711,242 net) for the initial seven months of UNAVEM II from 1 June to 31 December 1991. The Secretary-General, also in July,(15) had initially estimated the total cost of UNAVEM II at \$122,621,900 gross (\$121,416,000 net) for the 17-month mandate period from 1 June 1991 to 31 October 1992. That amount included a commitment authority of \$4.7 million to cover emplacement of some 120 military observers and police monitors and 19 additional international staff in the mission area, as well as urgently needed logistical support.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 27 August, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/269 without vote.



## Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 626(1988) of 20 December 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, as well as Council resolution 696(1991) of 30 May 1991, by which the Council decided to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (thenceforth called the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II) and to establish the mission for a period of seventeen months,

Noting that the budgetary estimate for the Verification Mission as contained in the report of the Secretary-General amounts to 122,621,900 United States dollars gross (121,416,000 dollars net) for the seventeen-month mandate period,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Verification Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Verification Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Verification Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

1. Concurs with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General, in his report on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, to indicate the measures taken in response;

2. Urges all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Verification Mission in full and on time;

3. Decides to continue to use the Special Account, established for the United Nations Angola Verification Mission in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/231 of 16 February 1989, for the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II beginning on 1 June 1991;

4. Decides also to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 49,467,000 United States dollars gross, inclusive of the amount of 10 million dollars authorized by the Advisory Committee under the terms of General Assembly resolution 44/203 of 21 December 1989, for the operation of the Verification Mission for the period from 1 June to 31 December 1991;

5. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 49,467,000 dollars gross for the above-mentioned period among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolution 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;

6. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 5 of the present resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 334,100 dollars approved for the period from 1 June to 31 December 1991, inclusive;

7. Decides also, having reviewed its decision as contained in paragraph 3 of its resolution 45/246 of 21 December 1990 in the light of paragraphs 10 and 23 of the report of the Advisory Committee, that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 5 of the present resolution, their respective share in the projected surplus of 1,421,658 dollars gross (1,351,258 dollars net) for the period from 3 January 1989 to 31 May 1991, inclusive;

8. Decides further that Liechtenstein shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (b) of General Assembly resolution 43/232;

9. Decides that Namibia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (d) of General Assembly resolution 43/232;

10. Invites voluntary contributions to the Verification Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

11. Decides to include in the draft agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II".

General Assembly resolution 45/269

27 August 1991 Meeting 80 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/45/882/Add.1) without vote, 13 August (meeting 66); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/45/L.34); agenda item 131. Meeting numbers. GA 45th session: 5th Committee 65, 66; plenary 80.

On 20 December, again on the Fifth Committee's recommendation, the Assembly adopted resolution 46/195, also without vote.

## Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 626(1988) of 20 December 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, as well as Council resolution 696(1991) of 30 May 1991, by which the Council decided to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (thenceforth called the United Nations Angola Verification Mis-

sion II) and to establish the Verification Mission for a period of seventeen months,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Verification Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Verification Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations.

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Verification Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

1. Concurs with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Urges all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II in full and on time;

3. Decides to appropriate at this stage to the Special Account for the Verification Mission an amount of 42,876,720 United States dollars gross (42,062,000 dollars net) and to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to 10,719,180 dollars gross (10,515,500 dollars net) with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the operation of the Verification Mission for the period from 1 January to 31 October 1992;

4. Decides also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amounts indicated in paragraph 3 above among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/246 of 21 December 1990, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;

5. Decides that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

6. Decides that Estonia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

7. Decides also that the Federated States of Micronesia shall be included in the group of Member States set

out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

8. Decides further that Latvia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

9. Decides that Lithuania shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

10. Decides also that the Marshall Islands shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

11. Decides further that the Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Verification Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

12. Decides that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the Verification Mission until 31 December 1991 of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 5 to 11 above shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the apportionments authorized in paragraph 4 above;

13. Decides also that the unencumbered balance of appropriations and the interest and miscellaneous income shall be retained in the Special Account in light of the outstanding assessed contributions;

14. Invites voluntary contributions to the Verification Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Verification Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

General Assembly resolution 46/195

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/820) without vote, 20 December (meeting 57); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/46/L.11); agenda item 120.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 55, 57; plenary 79.

### Comorian island of Mayotte

The question of Mayotte—one of a group of four islands in the Indian Ocean Comoro Archipelago—remained on the General Assem-

bly's agenda in 1991. The Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros acceded to independence on 6 July 1975, following a referendum in 1974. France, the former colonial Power, had since continued to administer the island of Mayotte.

Report of the Secretary-General. In a report of October 1991 to the General Assembly,<sup>(16)</sup> the Secretary-General said he had addressed a note verbale to the Comoros and France, drawing their attention to the contents of a 1990 Assembly resolution on the question of the island of Mayotte<sup>(17)</sup> and inviting them to provide him with any pertinent information for inclusion in his report. A similar communication had been sent to the Secretary-General of OAU. Under the 1990 resolution, the Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to make available his good offices in the search for a negotiated solution to the problem.

France, in its response, reiterated its position that Mayotte had since December 1976 been a territorial collectivity of the French Republic. That special status did not close the door to any future development. The climate of confidence that had been established between the Comoros and France had made dialogue possible. In the same spirit, the President of France had declared that France was willing to resolve the problem of Mayotte, subject to the requirements of its own law and international law. France was prepared to contribute to a just and lasting solution in accordance with its Constitution and the wishes of the peoples concerned. Accordingly, it was maintaining a continuing dialogue at the highest level with the Comoros,

In its letter to the Secretary-General, the Comoros said that, in the search for a settlement of the problem, it had always favoured dialogue and agreement in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter. A round-table conference in 1989, attended by representatives of all shades of political opinion in the country, had unanimously confirmed that Mayotte belonged to the Comoros and that it should be reintegrated.

After his election, and following meetings in Paris and Moroni with the President of France, President Said Mohamed Djohar had reaffirmed his willingness to resolve the problem. Towards that end, he had announced his new approach of tripartite discussion involving the French and Comorian authorities, as well as the people of Mayotte. The French President, during a visit to Moroni in June 1990, had responded that a concrete and pragmatic approach must be taken to resolve the issue.

The Comoros further stated that the willingness of the two parties to engage in a dialogue must be supported by the international community at large, and the United Nations in particular, in order to ensure that the numerous resolutions on

the subject were finally implemented and that a just and lasting solution was found. It once again called on the Secretary-General to use his good offices and to continue his role of mediator in the search for a just and equitable settlement that respected the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros.

OAU quoted a resolution adopted by its Assembly of Heads of State and Government (Abuja, Nigeria, 3-5 June 1991). The OAU Assembly had again reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Comoros over Mayotte and had appealed to the French Government to meet the legitimate demands of the Comoros in accordance with the relevant resolutions of OAU, the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States. OAU mandated its Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the question of Mayotte to resume dialogue with the French authorities in the effort to ensure the return of the island to the Comoros.

In his concluding statement, the Secretary-General said he had maintained close contact with all parties, informing them of his readiness to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful solution to the problem.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 October, the General Assembly by a recorded vote adopted resolution 46/9.

#### Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291(XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985, 41/30 of 3 November 1986, 42/17 of 11 November 1987, 43/14 of 26 October 1988, 44/9 of 18 October 1989 and 45/11 of 1 November 1990, in which, *inter alia*, it affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385(XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 Decem-

ber 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced also that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. Reaffirms the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. Invites the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. Calls for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. Urges the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

General Assembly resolution 46/9

16 October 1991 Meeting 32 115-1-34 (recorded vote)

31-nation draft (A/46/L.9 & Add.1); agenda item 28.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenade, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myan-

mar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland,\* Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

\*Later informed the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

## Liberia

The Security Council considered the situation in Liberia for the first time on 22 January 1991, a little over a year after a conflict had broken out in the West African country. The meeting was requested by Côte d'Ivoire in a letter of 15 January to the Council President.<sup>(18)</sup> Liberia and Nigeria, at their request, were invited to participate without the right to vote.

Meeting number. SC 2974.

Liberia described the deteriorating situation in the country as well as the humanitarian and other needs of the population. It said full implementation of a peace plan formulated in 1990 by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)-which had a multinational cease-fire monitoring force (ECOMOG) there-could lead to the establishment of durable and lasting peace in the country.

Nigeria, speaking as the alternate Chairman of the group of ambassadors of countries members of ECOWAS at the United Nations, said that ECOMOG's mandate was to restore peace and create an atmosphere conducive to the resumption of free political activity and, eventually, democratic elections. The operation had been endorsed by all the leaders of the West African subregion as well as by OAU. Those leaders had succeeded in getting the parties to agree to a cease-fire, and it was important that the Council urge them to abide by it.

The President of the Council, after consultations among Council members, read out a statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>(19)</sup>

"The members of the Security Council took note of the final communiqué of the first extraordinary session of the heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) issued in Bamako, Mali, on 28 November 1990.

"The members of the Security Council commend the efforts made by the ECOWAS heads of State and Government to promote peace and normalcy in Liberia.

"The members of the Security Council call upon the parties to the conflict in Liberia to continue to respect the cease-fire agreement which they have signed

and to cooperate fully with ECOWAS to restore peace and normalcy in Liberia.

"The members of the Security Council express appreciation to the Member States, the Secretary-General and humanitarian organizations for the humanitarian assistance to Liberia and call for additional assistance. In this connection the Council welcomes the resumption of the United Nations emergency programme in Liberia following the acceptance of a general cease-fire.

"The members of the Security Council support the appeal launched by the ECOWAS Summit to the international community for increased humanitarian assistance to the people of Liberia."

By a letter of 10 April to the Secretary-General,(20) Sierra Leone charged that a contingent of armed bandits of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, led by Charles Taylor, had at 0800 hours on Saturday, 23 March, attacked the border towns of Bomaru and Senga in the eastern province of Sierra Leone. Two senior military officers and 11 civilians had been killed. Sierra Leone military forces had been sent to the area and, after an intense engagement, the invaders had been repelled. Since 1 April, those forces had retaken large areas previously held by the invading army. Because of the seriousness and persistence of the attacks, Sierra Leone reserved the right to use all necessary means, including assistance from friendly countries, to protect the lives of its people and defend its territorial integrity.

At the invitation of ECOWAS, a United Nations representative went to Côte d'Ivoire to observe negotiations in June on Liberia's future. The Yamoussoukro Communiqué of 30 October 1991 referred to an agreement by all the concerned parties in the Liberian conflict on a cease-fire and the holding of elections within six months.

### Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

On 18 December 1991, the General Assembly, by decision 46/436, decided to defer consideration of a July 1986 Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU on the aerial and naval military attack against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the United States Administration in April of that year(21) and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh (1992) session.

### Namibia

#### Namibia and South Africa

South Africa and Namibia held a number of meetings during 1991 on the issue of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, as well as the boundary between the two countries on the Orange River. According to joint statements issued at Windhoek,

Namibia, on 17 May and 24 September, a joint technical committee was established to advise on the functions and structures of a joint administration to be set up in Walvis Bay, pending the settlement of the issue.

#### UN Fund for Namibia

In a report of September 1991 to the General Assembly's Fifth Committee, submitted in response to a 1990 Assembly resolution,(23) the Secretary-General provided an update of the activities and financial status of the United Nations Fund for Namibia. It covered not only the financing of the individual scholarship programmes but also the training projects carried out under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. The Fund, financed mainly through voluntary contributions, was administered by the United Nations Council for Namibia until 11 September 1990, when the Assembly decided to dissolve the Council.(24) The Assembly also decided that the Fund should continue to operate in order to ensure completion of all currently financed programmes and activities, and that it would operate under the Secretary-General's custody.(25) It established a Trust Committee, which was to serve as the Fund's trustee until its dissolution, expected in 1994.

In 1991, under the Fund's General Account and the Nationhood Programme Account, training and education projects were financed for Namibians who had been awarded scholarships in various fields of study prior to the independence of Namibia in March 1990. Expenditures under the General Account also provided for the extension of scholarship awards, social and medical assistance for awards holders and their repatriation to Namibia upon completion of their course work. The ongoing projects financed under the General Account prior to 1991 were approved for transfer to the Nationhood Programme Account effective 1 January 1991, with the exception of one project whose one remaining student was being absorbed under the individual scholarship programme. As at 1 January, there were 80 scholarship holders; it was projected that 40 of those awards would be extended to 1992 and 10 to 1993. Total estimated costs of awards from 1991 through the anticipated completion of the programme in 1993 was approximately \$2.1 million, i.e., \$0.5 million higher than estimated in 1990.

Under the Nationhood Programme, eight previously approved projects were still under implementation. One project, initially scheduled for completion at the end of 1991, providing support to the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for assistance to Namibians in Angola, was terminated, since the Governing Board of the Centre decided in March to terminate the operations of the Centre in Angola, transferring it to Namibia.

In addition, the Secretary-General estimated that three group training projects would require financing from the Fund amounting to \$1,406,000 for the period 1991-1994. Also, funding was approved by the Trust Committee under two new projects for the financing of outstanding commitments in relation to completed projects.

The projects were being implemented in various countries. The fields of training covered were in areas such as mining, maritime training, journalism and communications, banking, vocational training, telecommunications, logistics and law, political science and economic development. Six projects were expected to be completed in 1991, four in 1992, one in 1993 and two in 1994. Total requirements for all 13 projects were estimated at \$3,385,300.

Due to various factors, a surplus of \$2,673,400 was projected as at 31 December 1994 under the Nationhood Programme Account, while a deficit of \$205,700 was projected for the individual scholarship programme under the General Account at the time of its estimated completion in 1993. It was the Secretary-General's intention to review with the Trust Committee the possibility of absorbing the deficit under the General Account within the overall fund balance, should the need for such action arise.

The report did not cover the United Nations Institute for Namibia, which was also financed from the Fund. Pursuant to a 1990 Assembly resolution,<sup>(25)</sup> the Institute had ceased its operations at Lusaka, Zambia, on 30 September 1990 and the results of the liquidation proceedings were being finalized. It was projected that all remaining activities financed through the Fund under the Nationhood Programme Account and the General Account would be completed by the end of 1994.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By resolution 46/185 A, section II, of 20 December 1991, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report and approved his proposals. In resolution 46/65, it again requested United Nations agencies and organizations to continue providing humanitarian, material and moral assistance to Namibia and all newly independent and emerging States to enable them to consolidate their political independence and achieve genuine economic independence.

#### Financing of UNTAG

In April 1991,<sup>(26)</sup> the Secretary-General presented his second performance report on the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG). He said that revised expenditures, including costs related to the liquidation of UNTAG through 30 June 1991 and the requirements to meet the shortfall in voluntary contributions for

the repatriation of Namibians, consisted of disbursements of \$322.1 million and unliquidated obligations of \$54.8 million, for a total of \$376.9 million gross (\$368.3 million net); revised requirements were \$64.9 million less than the total resources (original cost estimates plus voluntary contributions in cash and kind) of \$441.8 million (gross).

The Secretary-General also noted that of the \$409.6 million in contributions assessed to Member States, \$386.5 million had been received as at 31 March 1991, leaving contributions in the amount of \$23.1 million outstanding. Voluntary contributions in cash totalled \$13.1 million, while those in kind amounted to \$14.7 million.

The Secretary-General also provided supplementary information on the disposition of the property of UNTAG. The overall residual value of that property at the conclusion of the mission amounted to \$40.8 million, disposed of as follows: \$14.5 million worth of items retained by the United Nations for use in existing or future operations; \$374,000 of items sold to United Nations agencies and related organizations; and \$26 million of items donated to the Government of Namibia.

The Secretary-General proposed that the shortfall of \$3,336,000 for funding the repatriation of some 45,000 Namibians by UNHCR be charged to the UNTAG Special Account. He further proposed that the special arrangements approved by the General Assembly in 1990<sup>(27)</sup> for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNII-MOG)-under which appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents or logistic support were to be retained beyond the period stipulated in article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations-be extended and applied to UNTAG.

ACABQ, also in a report of April,<sup>(28)</sup> recommended that the unencumbered balance of \$54.3 million (not including the shortfall for the repatriation of Namibians) as shown in the Secretary-General's report be credited in relevant amounts to Member States in accordance with the Financial Regulations and applicable practice. It recommended that the Board of Auditors be requested to expedite the audit of the UNTAG account so that it could be approved by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session. It further recommended that the shortfall for the repatriation of Namibians be considered by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session and that, in the meanwhile, the Secretary-General explore the question in consultation with UNHCR. The analysis and alternative proposals would include a detailed accounting of UNHCR expenditure on the repatriation.

Concerning the proposal to extend the 1990 decision of the Assembly to UNTAG, ACABQ recalled that, in its oral report on the financing of

UNIIMOG, it had requested the Secretary-General to propose revised guidelines and possible amendments to the Financial Regulations for setting limits to the period within which Governments were required to submit their claims. Pending the receipt of such proposals and without prejudice as to what it might recommend at that time, ACABQ recommended acceptance of the extension of the Assembly's decision to UNTAG.

The Secretary-General, in a report of December 1991,(29) recommended that the unutilized balance of \$39,276,257 in the UNTAG Special Account be transferred to his proposed peace-keeping reserve fund, if established. In the meantime, it should remain in the Special Account until the Assembly reached a decision on such a fund. Reflecting changes in actual disbursements, liquidation of outstanding obligations and revised requirements for the repatriation of Namibians, the estimated operating costs of UNTAG had been further reduced to \$366,234,324 as at 30 November 1991. Member States had utilized \$26,247,433 of the \$46,011,473 in credits due to them. The unutilized credit balance payable to certain Member States amounted to \$19,782,606, while outstanding assessed contributions from 57 States totalled \$3,431,580.

The Secretary-General also recommended that the Assembly take a decision on his proposal that the shortfall of \$3,351,395 in contributions, against programme costs of \$35,327,085 for the repatriation of Namibians, be met from the Special Account; the shortfall could not be covered from any other funds available to UNHCR and the repatriation programme had been seen as an integral part of the UNTAG operation in the achievement of Namibia's independence.

The report of the Board of Auditors on the audit of the UNTAG Special Account was submitted in December 1991.(30) The Board recommended that a decision be taken on the feasibility of establishing a reserve fund to finance the initial basic requirements of new peace-keeping operations with the interest income of \$29.4 million from contributions to UNTAG and what might accrue from future peace-keeping operations. An amount of \$3,352,000 should be considered to meet the overall shortfall in funding for the repatriation of Namibian refugees incurred by UNHCR. Regular follow-up on the payment of outstanding contributions should continue to be made and Member States should be encouraged to utilize credits from the revised UNTAG assessment to settle their commitments with other peace-keeping operations. A timely and adequate review, as well as a follow-up of unliquidated obligations, should be undertaken to free the accounts of invalid obligations. Action should be taken to write off the property with a residual value of \$26 million donated by

the United Nations to the Government of Namibia, the UNTAG account should be credited with property sold to United Nations agencies, amounting to \$6.2 million, and UNTAG equipment with the residual value of \$0.38 million issued on loan to some United Nations agencies should be officially acknowledged.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 May, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/265 without vote.

#### Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 435(1978) of 29 September 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for a period of up to twelve months, as well as Council resolutions 629(1989) of 16 January 1989 and 632(1989) of 16 February 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling that the amount of 409,555,646 United States dollars was assessed on Member States for the Group,

Bearing in mind that assessed contributions remain uncollected,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions in cash and in kind have been made to the Group by certain Governments,

Recognizing that the situation in which a peace-keeping operation has terminated with resources in excess of net estimated revised costs is unprecedented,

1. Takes note of the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Notes that the net estimated cost of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group to Member States has been revised to 345,314,701 dollars and that the financial obligations of Member States to the Group shall be adjusted accordingly;

3. Decides that the Member States whose payments to the Group exceed their adjusted financial obligations shall be credited in full with the difference;

4. Notes that the United Nations has been called upon to launch new peace-keeping operations and that significant obligations will result for Member States;

5. Invites Member States to consider the utilization of the credits due to them to be set off against their assessed contributions for other United Nations peace-keeping operations in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;

6. Requests the Board of Auditors to take the measures necessary to expedite the audit of the Special Account for the United Nations Transition Assistance Group and submit its findings to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

7. Requests the Advisory Committee, on receipt of the special audit requested in paragraph 6 of the present resolution, to make appropriate recommendations re-

garding the Special Account, taking into consideration interest earnings of the Special Account;

8. Takes note of the proposal of the Secretary-General that the shortfall of 3,336,000 dollars for funding the repatriation of some 45,000 Namibians by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees be charged to the Special Account;

9. Notes that the unencumbered balance shown in annex VI to the report of the Secretary-General does not include the reported shortfall in the funding for the repatriation of Namibian refugees;

10. Invites the Secretary-General to renew his appeal to Governments to meet this reported shortfall, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this issue, through the Advisory Committee, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

11. Concurs with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraph 8 of its report and approves the special arrangements for the Group with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, whereby appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to the Group shall be retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

12. Urge those Member States that are still in arrears to make every effort to pay their assessed contributions to the Group.

#### ANNEX

Special arrangements with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations

1. At the end of the twelve-month period provided in regulation 4.3, any unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question relating to goods supplied and services rendered by Governments for which claims have been received or which are covered by established reimbursement rates shall be transferred to accounts payable; such accounts payable shall remain recorded in the Special Account until payment is effected;

2. (a) Any other unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question owed to Governments for goods supplied and services rendered, as well as other obligations owed to Governments, for which required claims have not yet been received shall remain valid for an additional period of four years following the end of the twelve-month period provided for in regulation 4.3;

(b) Claims received during this four-year period shall be treated as provided under paragraph 1 of the present annex, if appropriate;

(c) At the end of the additional four-year period any unliquidated obligations shall be cancelled and the then remaining balance of any appropriations retained therefor shall be surrendered.

General Assembly resolution 45/265

17 May 1991 Meeting 76 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/45/1014) without vote, 17 May (meeting 60); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/45/L.29) orally revised; agenda item 132. Meeting numbers. GA 45th session: 5th Committee 53, 54, 56, 60; plenary 76.

#### REFERENCES

(1)A/46/22. (2)YUN 1978, p. 915, SC res. 435(1978), 29 Sep. 1978. (3)S/22609. (4)S/22617. (5)S/22644. (6)S/22678. (7)SC res. 626(1988), 20 Dec. 1988. (8)S/20345. (9)S/22627 &

Add.1. (10)S/22672. (11)S/22716. (12)A/46/759. (13)A/46/774. (14)A/45/1043. (15)A/45/1028. (16)A/46/560. (17)GA res. 45/11, 1 Nov. 1990. (18)S/22076. (19)S/22133. (20)S/22474. (21)YUN 1986, p. 257. (22)A/C.5/46/10. (23)GA res. 45/248 B, 21 Dec. 1990. (24)GA res. 44/243 A, 11 Sep. 1990. (25)GA res. 44/243 B, 11 Sep. 1990. (26)A/45/997 & Corr.1. (27)GA res. 45/245, 21 Dec. 1990. (28)A/45/1003. (29)A/46/725. (30)A/46/750.

## UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

Scholarship awards under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa reached 1,278 in 1990/91, compared with 1,200 in 1989/90, according to a report of October 1991 of the Secretary-General. (1) The Programme was administered by the Secretary-General in consultation with an Advisory Committee and was financed from a Trust Fund made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals. Under the 1991 Programme, scholarship assistance was granted to students from South Africa and, for a transitional period, to students from Namibia.

For the period from 1 September 1990 to 31 August 1991, a total of \$4,425,370 in contributions was received from 28 countries. In addition, pledges for 1991 amounted to \$1,483,350. The 1991 contributions and pledges, totalling \$5,908,720, represented a significant increase over the previous year's total of \$4,841,044.

Scholarship awards to Namibian students were to cease with effect from 31 December 1992, partly because Namibia, now independent, was receiving bilateral and multilateral development assistance. Those on the Programme's scholarship after that date would continue to be sponsored until the completion of courses for which awards were made.

The report said serious efforts were made to sponsor more students from South Africa, in accordance with recommendations of a 1989 evaluation report. The number of 1990/91 scholarship holders from South Africa was 935, and from Namibia 343. The Programme established contacts with South African-based NGOs whose mandate was to match graduates with jobs as well as with actual or potential employers in the private sector and communities. It was also strengthening Black and other universities concerned through exchange programmes for graduates and junior faculty.

During the period under review, the Programme continued to work on existing co-sponsorship projects and initiated a number of new projects with scholarship agencies, educational institutions, foundations, and government and in-



tergovernmental agencies. Those new projects resulted in the Programme's involvement in more forms of training than it could have arranged on its own, and at a lower cost per award. They also made it possible for the Programme to grant awards to an increasing number of students from inside South Africa, and it was expected that the co-sponsored arrangements would be expanded.

The Secretary-General concluded that it was increasingly recognized that a large trained cadre of Black South Africans would play a critical role in facilitating a smooth transition to a post-apartheid society. He appealed for continued generous financial and other support to the Programme.

The Programme's Advisory Committee, in conjunction with UNESCO and the Special Committee against Apartheid, organized an International Conference on Educational Assistance to Victims of Apartheid in South Africa (Paris, 25-27 June). The Conference identified educational needs in post-apartheid South Africa and made a number of recommendations on how they could be met. Those recommendations had implications for the Programme in terms of an expanded role as a focal point for international efforts aimed at providing greater educational and training assistance to victims of apartheid. The recommendations included provision of resources to address problems such as illiteracy, school drop-outs, the marginalization of women and assistance for the establishment of a massive programme of adult education.

The Paris Statement adopted by the Conference called on South Africa to address fully and urgently the quantitative and qualitative components of the education crisis by taking appropriate political, legal, financial and other measures. It urged support for the endeavours of the South African people towards major educational restructuring; assistance for the training of managers of educational change at all levels; assistance in the fields of public administration, policy analysis and planning, and business management; and the strengthening of the capacity of institutions and organizations.

The Statement said education and training programmes conducted abroad should consider, to the extent possible, the potential for job placement in South Africa, including self-employment. It also called for support to universities and other educational institutions that promoted educational and training programmes for the Black majority.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/80 without vote.

#### United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern

Africa, in particular resolution 45/19 of 20 November 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1990 to 31 August 1991,

Noting with satisfaction that the recommendations of the evaluation of the programme undertaken in 1989 as endorsed by the Advisory Committee continue to be implemented,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Also noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling abroad to a greater number of students from inside South Africa in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and post-graduate levels in priority fields of study,

Strongly convinced that the development of the Programme is essential in order to meet the increasing demand for educational and training assistance to disadvantaged students from South Africa,

Taking note of the recommendations of the International Conference on the Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid in South Africa, convened in Paris from 25 to 27 June 1991 by the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in cooperation with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa,

Noting that in order to address the priority needs of disadvantaged South Africans, the Programme is allocating greater resources for the purpose of institution-building in South Africa, in particular by strengthening black and other institutions of higher learning through a graduate student and junior faculty enhancement programme abroad in the field of educational management and other short-term specialized training courses with built-in returnability and employability of participants,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. Commends the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continued efforts to develop the Programme so that it can best meet the needs evolving from changing circumstances in South Africa, to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance cooperation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to South Africa;

3. Welcomes the main thrust of the Paris Statement on International Assistance to the Victims of Apartheid in the Fields of Education and Training, adopted by the International Conference on the Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid in South Africa, with special regard to:

(a) Supporting and complementing the endeavours of South Africans towards major educational restructuring

turing through quality education, research and development of learning material;

(b) Providing assistance for the training of the managers of educational change at all levels, including teachers' educators, planners, curriculum specialists and administrators;

(c) Assisting in training programmes in the fields of public administration, policy analysis and planning, and business management, and strengthening the capacity of institutions and organizations;

4. Welcomes the recommendation made in the Paris Statement that a follow-up conference be convened in the first half of 1992 under the auspices of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and within existing resources;

5. Calls upon all non-governmental organizations, scholarship agencies and foundations to cooperate with the Programme in making the proposed follow-up conference a success;

6. Emphasizes that it is incumbent upon the international community to assist in bridging the economic and social disparities in South Africa during the transitional period, particularly in the field of education;

7. Calls upon non-governmental educational programmes and other non-governmental organizations and individuals concerned to assist the Programme in facilitating the returnability and job placement of its graduates;

8. Appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, individuals and international professional associations to use their influence and leverage inside South Africa to assist graduates of the Programme in obtaining access to job opportunities so that they can effectively contribute their professional competence and expertise towards the political, economic and social development of South Africa during the period of transition and beyond;

9. Considers that under the changing circumstances in South Africa, the Programme should have, in addition to its educational and training programmes abroad, the necessary flexibility to provide, in an appropriate manner, educational and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans within the country itself;

10. Expresses its appreciation to all those who have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

11. Appeals to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other assistance to the Programme to enable it to carry out its expanded programme of activities.

General Assembly resolution 46/80

13 December 1991 Meeting 72 Adopted without vote

52-nation draft (A/46/L.25 & Add.1); agenda item 102.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee. A/46/770; S-G, A/C.5/46/63.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 50; plenary 58-62, 64, 72.

## REFERENCE

(1)A/46/561.

## Cooperation between OAU and the UN system

Relations between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity continued to be strengthened and were expected to reach new heights during the 1990s. The General Assembly had for years urged the United Nations system to cooperate with and increase its financial and technical assistance to African regional and sub-regional organizations.

In a report of October 1991,<sup>(1)</sup> prepared in response to an Assembly request of 1990,<sup>(2)</sup> the Secretary-General outlined measures he continued to take to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels. He also outlined assistance and support that various United Nations organizations were providing to African States, and regional and subregional bodies.

As in the past, cooperation between the United Nations and OAU covered four principal areas: consultations and exchange of information; cooperation with regard to the situation in southern Africa; cooperation in the field of economic and social development; and cooperation in other areas, including information and publicity. The report also gave an account of a meeting between the secretariats of the United Nations and OAU, the specialized agencies and other organizations (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2-5 April), which evaluated progress achieved with regard to cooperation between the United Nations system and OAU and made recommendations for further joint action.

The meeting agreed, among other things, that United Nations agencies, in preparing their work programmes, should take due account of the requirements for the establishment of an African Economic Community. It proposed a joint United Nations/OAU system-wide inter-agency task force to work out a comprehensive and integrated work programme for the implementation of the proposed economic community.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 26 November 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/20 without vote.

## Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling its previous resolutions on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in particular resolutions 43/12 of 25 October 1988, 43/27 of 18 November 1988, 44/17 of 1 November 1989 and 45/13 of 7 November 1990,

Recalling also the agreement of 15 November 1965 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as updated and signed on 9 October 1990 by the Secretaries-General of the two organizations,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth ordinary session, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 27 May to 1 June 1991, and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-seventh ordinary session held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991, in particular its resolution AHG/Res. 205(XXVII) on the African Economic Community,<sup>a</sup>

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 4 October 1991,

Mindful of the need for continued and closer cooperation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity, in particular in the political, economic, social, technical, cultural and administrative fields,

Also mindful of the current political development in South Africa and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the people of South Africa and to their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle to eradicate the policies of apartheid, and to the independent States of southern Africa that are victims of such policies,

Deeply concerned that the critical economic situation persists in Africa despite the policies of reform being implemented by African countries,

Concerned that some constraints, such as the collapse of prices of primary commodities, severe debt-servicing burdens and limited availability of finance, continue to pose critical obstacles to African economic recovery and development,

Considering that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 did not live up to expectations,

Aware of the efforts under way by the Organization of African Unity and its member States in the area of economic integration and, in particular, the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on 3 June 1991 at Abuja of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community,

Recalling further that in its resolution 45/13 it, *inter alia*, called for increased support from the United Nations and its relevant agencies for the establishment of an African economic community,

Deeply concerned about the gravity of the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to

strengthen this cooperation and to implement the relevant resolutions;

2. Notes with appreciation the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. Notes also with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to reactivate the consultative mechanism between the two organizations;

4. Commends the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral cooperation and economic integration among African States and requests the United Nations system to continue to lend its support to these efforts;

5. Calls up on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the issue of decolonization;

6. Reiterates the determination of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, to continue its efforts for the early eradication of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa and to provide adequate assistance to that end;

7. Urges the international community to contribute generously to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid, established by the Organization of African Unity, and to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund, established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;

8. Calls upon the United Nations organs-in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid-to continue to involve closely the Organization of African Unity in all their activities concerning Africa;

9. Urges all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to provide economic and technical assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructure by the presence in their countries of large numbers of refugees;

10. Urges the United Nations to provide such technical assistance as may be appropriate to the Organization of African Unity should the latter decide to launch a peace-keeping operation;

11. Reaffirms that the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s will necessitate the full participation of the international community, in particular of the Governments, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and emphasizes the importance and the need to ensure follow-up to and monitoring and implementation of the New Agenda in accordance with General Assembly decisions;

12. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to work in close coordination and cooperation

<sup>a</sup>A/46/390.

with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in particular on follow-up to and review and evaluation of the implementation of the New Agenda;

13. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of all the United Nations bodies/committees and its working groups on follow-up to and monitoring and assessment of the implementation of the New Agenda;

14. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend their support and cooperation to the member States and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for the effective organizational arrangement and smooth functioning of the African Economic Community;

15. Also urges all Member States and regional and international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide support as appropriate to the establishment of the African Economic Community, and to assist in the economic integration and cooperation in Africa, in particular by providing financial and technical assistance to African regional and subregional organizations such as the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States and the Arab Maghreb Union, as well as those for drought and desertification such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Inter-governmental Authority for Drought and Development;

16. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to mobilize international support for special programmes of economic assistance to African States facing grave economic difficulties, as well as to the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to cope with the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the apartheid regime of South Africa;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of measures taken by the United Nations system and by the international community in support of the implementation of special programmes of economic assistance in Africa;

18. Endorses the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity for the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held in 1992, in order to review and evaluate the final progress achieved in the implementation of the proposals and recommendations agreed upon in April 1990 and 1991 on cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations system for 1990-1991 and to adopt new and effective joint action;

19. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to support the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, with a view to holding sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, particularly the establishment of the African Economic Community and the strengthening of the African regional and subregional organizations;

20. Requests the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to ensure that the representatives of their secretariats continue to hold regular consultations, as and when appropriate, on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. Calls upon the relevant organs of the United Nations system to continue to ensure the fair and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

22. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations information network continues to disseminate information so as to increase public awareness of the situation prevailing in southern Africa, as well as of the social and economic problems and needs of African States and of their regional and subregional institutions;

23. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system.

General Assembly resolution 46/20

26 November 1991 Meeting 55 Adopted without vote

Draft by Gabon (A/46/L.19/Rev.1); agenda item 30.

#### REFERENCES

(1)A/46/468 & Add.1,2. (2)GA res. 45/13, 7 Nov. 1990.

## Chapter II

## Americas

The United Nations played a crucial role in 1991 in accelerating the efforts of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to attain and consolidate peace in the sub-region. The countries agreed on further frameworks to facilitate their peace negotiations and the United Nations Observer Group in Central America continued to verify and promote compliance with the security undertakings they had entered into at their Esquipulas II Summit in 1987.

The Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for the Central American Peace Process remained continuously engaged in mediating the negotiations between the Government and the opposition party in El Salvador and in Guatemala. On the Secretary-General's recommendation, the Security Council, among other actions, established the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador. The Council twice extended the Group's mandate and the General Assembly approved funds for its financing and that of the Mission and adopted two resolutions on the general situation in Central America.

During the year, the Council and the Assembly also met to consider the situation in Haiti resulting from the overthrow of the Government in September.

## Central America situation

In a continued effort to implement the procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America, as agreed upon at their 1987 Esquipulas II Summit,(1) the Central American countries took several steps, at summit meetings in 1991, to forge their commitment to bring that objective to fruition. The most notable of these was the Declaration of San Salvador of 17 July, embodying the countries' agreement to establish appropriate institutional machinery for the effective attainment of Central America's integration in the political, economic, social and cultural domains of an emerging new world order.

Other steps included the adoption of: the Guadalajara Declaration,(3) by which the countries determined-along with other Latin American and Caribbean countries, Portugal and Spain-to unite in contributing to a common future of peace, greater

well-being and social equality; and the Tegucigalpa Declaration, reiterating the importance of the Esquipulas procedure, together with the Tegucigalpa Commitment to the human development of all Central Americans, with emphasis on children and youth, and the Tegucigalpa Protocol amending the Charter of the Organization of Central American States to mark the establishment of the Central American Integration System.(4)

In a report of 2 December 1991 on the situation in Central America,(5) covering in particular the status of negotiations to end the civil strife in El Salvador and in Guatemala (see below), the Secretary-General stated that the Security Commission, established under Esquipulas II, held several meetings: at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on 23 and 24 November 1990; and, in 1991, at Managua, Nicaragua, on 12 and 13 April, at Guatemala City on 19 and 20 September, and at San José, Costa Rica, on 24 and 25 October. Among the matters discussed were a model report on weapons inventories, inventory verification, mine-clearing and disarming of civilians. The October meeting was held to consider a draft treaty on Central American security, submitted by Honduras,(6) aimed principally at preventing armed conflict and drug trafficking in the region and fostering cooperation for the protection of the environment and in cases of natural disasters.

(For detailed treatment of the developments on the question of the Central American refugees and displaced persons, see PART THREE, Chapter XV.)

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolutions 46/109 A and B.

## A

Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530(1983) of 19 May 1983, 562(1985) of 10 May 1985, 637(1989) of 27 July 1989, 644(1989) of 7 November 1989, 650(1990) of 27 March 1990, 653(1990) of 20 April 1990, 654(1990) of 4 May 1990, 656(1990) of 8 June 1990 and 719(1991) of 6 November 1991, and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986, 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989, 44/44 of 7 December 1989 and 45/15 of 20 November 1990,

Aware that the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central

America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

Convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Aware also of the political will which inspires them to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, establishing commitments to be fulfilled in good faith, through the verifiable performance of actions aimed at achieving peace, democracy, security, cooperation and respect for human rights,

Taking note of the second report of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador of 15 November 1991<sup>a</sup> and of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 October 1991 concerning the United Nations Observer Group in Central America,

Taking note with satisfaction of the work carried out in the region by the Group in verifying the security commitments entered into by the Central American Governments under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and of the work of the International Support and Verification Commission in the repatriation and relocation of displaced persons and refugees, which it has undertaken with the cooperation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, and of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, which is monitoring compliance with human rights commitments,

Convinced that the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters reached in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 and phase II thereof, signed on 15 August 1991, constitute positive and promising contributions to strengthening the process of democratization, development and peace in Nicaragua and in the region,

Observing with satisfaction that the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional are continuing the negotiating process, begun on 4 April 1990 under the auspices of the Secretary-General, with a view to putting an end, once and for all, to the armed conflict by political means in the shortest possible time, as well as promoting the democratization of the country, guaranteeing unrestricted respect for human rights and reunifying Salvadoran society,

Observing also with satisfaction the progress of the talks between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca aimed at ending the internal armed confrontation and bringing about reconciliation and full respect for the human rights of all Guatemalans, which have taken place under the auspices of the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala, in the presence of the Representative of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing the unfailing determination of the Rio Group to achieve peace in Central America and the valuable contribution made by its member States throughout the regional peace effort,

1. Commends the effort made by the Central American countries to achieve peace through the implementation of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987, as well as of the agreements adopted at subsequent summit meetings;

2. Expresses its strongest support for these agreements and urges the Governments to continue their efforts to consolidate firm and lasting peace in Central America;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to consolidate peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the maintenance, establishment and effective functioning of the appropriate verification machinery;

4. Welcomes the implementation of phases I and II of the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters concluded in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 and 15 August 1991 and endorses, in particular, the provision concerning exceptional circumstances and the invitation made in phase I to the international community and the international funding agencies to provide effective and efficient support for the implementation of the Agreement, and also supports the agreements reached in phase II regarding property rights and privatization;

5. Fully endorses the efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about peace in Central America and in particular his active role as an intermediary in Guatemala and El Salvador;

6. Urges the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to step up the confidence-building and security measures unilaterally adopted by them in order to maintain the suspension of the armed confrontation pending the conclusion in the shortest possible time of political agreements which will put an end to the armed conflict once and for all and will achieve the other goals laid down in the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990;

7. Expresses its support for the process of negotiation between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, which has given rise to the agreements signed at Mexico City on 26 April 1991 and the Querétaro Agreement signed at Querétaro, Mexico, on 25 July 1991, and encourages both parties to continue their efforts to reach a political solution to the long process of confrontation experienced by Guatemala;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution.

## B

Central America: region of peace, freedom,  
democracy and development

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the importance of the commitments assumed by the Central American Presidents under the agreement signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 at the Esquipulas II summit meeting; the declarations adopted at Alajuela, Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988 and at Costa del Sol, El Salvador, on 14 February 1989; the agreements concluded at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989, at Montelimar, Nicaragua, on 3 April 1990, at Antigua, Guatemala, on 17 June 1990 and at Pun-

<sup>a</sup>A/46/658-S/23222 & Corr.1.

tarenas, Costa Rica, on 17 December 1990; and the Declaration of San Salvador of 17 July 1991,

Recognizing the importance of all aspects of the peace-keeping operations which have been carried out in Central America, pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council and with the support of the Secretary-General, and the need to preserve and enhance the results obtained,

Considering that at their meetings at Montelimar, Nicaragua, and Antigua, Guatemala, the Central American Presidents reaffirmed their determination to set Central America on the road to a stable peace through the establishment of democratic regimes throughout the region, the individual and collective forging of a better economic and social future for the area, and the design of specific mechanisms and courses of action for the peaceful settlement of disputes or possible conflicts between the States of the region,

Considering also that, at the Puntarenas summit meeting, the Presidents declared Central America to be a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and that in the Declaration of San Salvador they agreed to update the legal framework of the Organization of Central American States and to work for the inclusion of Central America in a world order marked by interdependence, the emergence of new forms of integration and cooperation and the effective implementation of international law,

Considering the commitments which have been entered into during the negotiations on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel, within the Security Commission established under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, for the purpose of achieving a stable and lasting peace in Central America,

Taking into consideration that the force of the new democratic spirit prevailing in Central America has created a sphere of political action which makes it feasible to resume with greater momentum the process of regional integration, as the basis for a firm and lasting peace in the region, taking into account the specific circumstances of each country,

Bearing in mind the political determination in Central America to strengthen the process of cooperation in the political, economic and social fields, which complements the progressive steps towards pacification, reconciliation and democratization,

Reaffirming the belief that peace is one, undivided and indivisible, and thus inseparable from freedom, democracy and development, and that these goals are essential for consolidating the transformations which will guarantee sustained, participatory and equitable development in Central America and redefining the manner in which the Central American economies are linked to the rest of the world,

Recognizing the valuable and effective contribution of the United Nations and of various governmental and non-governmental mechanisms to the process of democratization, pacification and development in Central America,

Recognizing also the importance for the progressive transformation of Central America into a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development of both the political dialogue and the economic cooperation set in motion by the Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation between the European Community and the Central American countries and the joint initiative of the industrialized countries

(Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three), in Latin America, through a Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America,

Bearing in mind that there remain in Central America major obstacles to the full exercise of peace, freedom, democracy and development, the final overcoming of which requires a global frame of reference which would enable the international community to focus its support on efforts towards collective affirmation and democratic progress being made by the Central American countries,

1. Reaffirms the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development;

2. Encourages the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments which genuinely represent the will of their people and which base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and strict respect for human rights and on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel;

3. Welcomes with satisfaction the agreements reached and progress made by the Security Commission in the creation of a new security model based on coordination, communication and prevention, confidence-building between the States of the region, and the presentation of an inventory of weapons present in Central America;

4. Stresses the importance that the outcome of the political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its member States, the States of Central America and Panama and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three) as well as the initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three), through the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America, have for the efforts of the Central American countries to achieve peace and to consolidate democracy and economic development;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system to provide, as appropriate and within the available resources, the necessary technical and financial support to the Central American Governments for the purpose of consolidating the processes of peace, freedom, democratization and development in the region;

6. Reiterates the importance that the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, which the General Assembly welcomed in its resolution 42/231, has for the implementation of this resolution, in particular because it provides the underpinning for the execution of the Central American Economic Plan of Action, which the Central American Presidents approved at their meeting held at Antigua, Guatemala, in June 1990;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development";

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution.

General Assembly resolutions 46/109 A and B

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

29-nation draft (A/46/L.30/Rev.2); agenda item 31.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru.

Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.  
 Financial implications 5th Committee, A/46/772; S-G, A/C.5/46/62.  
 Meeting numbers, GA 46th session: 5th Committee 51; plenary 64, 75.

#### UN Observer Group in Central America

The mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) was extended twice in 1991, on 6 May and 6 November, until 7 November 1991 in the first instance and until 30 April 1992 in the second. Set up by the Security Council in 1989,(7) ONUCA was charged with verifying compliance with the security undertakings agreed upon by the five Central American countries at their Esquipulas II Summit in 1987,(1) specifically the cessation of aid to irregular forces and insurrectionist movements active in the subregion and the prevention of the use of a State's territory for attacks on any of the other States. It maintained its headquarters at Tegucigalpa, a liaison office at the capital of each of the five host countries, and verification centres and patrol posts at various sensitive areas in the subregion.

The Secretary-General reported to the Council on all operational aspects of ONUCA before the expiry of each mandate period.

Report of the Secretary-General (April). In his report on the organization and activities of ONUCA for the period 27 October 1990 to 29 April 1991,(8) the Secretary-General noted that, as at the reporting date (29 April), it was composed of 158 military observers and a 29-man naval squadron. He stated that ONUCA, in the course of its intense land, air and sea patrolling of the areas of its deployment, had detected no specific violation of the security undertakings. However, it had been requested by El Salvador to investigate the origin of ground-to-air missiles reportedly used by that country's armed opposition movement, Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), particularly in Usulután Department on 23 November 1990, as well as the origin of a large number of small arms confiscated by the Salvadorian army. Investigation revealed that the missiles had been illicitly removed from Nicaragua's arsenals; FMLN had fired 11 of them and 17 were returned to Nicaragua on 2 February 1991.

Honduras had made a similar request concerning a truck-load of war matériel it had intercepted near the Honduras-Nicaragua border on 22 February. Nicaragua's own investigation into the matter indicated that the matériel might have been shipped illegally to Honduras with the assistance of Nicaraguan army personnel. Following a confrontation between the Salvadorian army and FMLN on 12 December 1990, ONUCA dispatched a medical team to evacuate the wounded temporarily to Tegucigalpa. On 2 April 1991, Honduras further called on ONUCA to look into an FMLN attack earlier that day on the Salvadorian customs post at El Poy that caused

Salvadorian soldiers and customs officials to cross the border into Honduras.

The Secretary-General noted the recommendations adopted by the Central American Security Commission in November 1990, calling for assistance in the disarming of civilians, mine-clearing and verification of arms inventories. He informed the five Governments that the United Nations stood ready to provide the assistance requested within the limits of its means and capabilities, subject to Security Council approval.

A study into the cost-effectiveness of the current method of operation of ONUCA, undertaken on the Secretary-General's instructions, concluded that ONUCA should continue to maintain a regular and visible presence in those border areas where activities contrary to the Esquipulas II undertakings seemed most likely to occur. Its focus, however, should be on liaison and information exchange with the security authorities of the five host countries, with whose Governments full responsibility for the detection and prevention of violations rested. Based on the findings of the study and on the Chief Military Observer's recommendation for a reduction in the strength of ONUCA, the Secretary-General recommended that ONUCA be extended for a further six-month period and that the number of military observers be reduced to 130.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (May)

On 6 May 1991, the Security Council, having considered the Secretary-General's report, unanimously adopted resolution 691(1991).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 637(1989) of 27 July 1989, 644(1989) of November 1989 and 675(1990) of 5 November(1990), as well as the statement made by the President of the Security Council on its behalf on 7 November 1989,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 29 April 1991;

2. Decides to extend, under its authority, the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, as defined in resolution 644(1989), for a further period of six months, that is, until 7 November 1991, bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General and the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments and to report on all aspects of the operations of the Observer Group before expiry of the new mandate period.

Security Council resolution 691(1991)

6	May	1991	Meeting	2986	Adopted	unanimously
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Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/22564).

Report of the Secretary-General (October). The Secretary-General further reported that, during the period 30 April to 28 October 1991,(9) ONUCA continued patrolling sensitive border areas, increasing its visits to, and intensifying information ex-



change with, national armies and security authorities in the field and in the capitals of the Central American host countries. It had come to believe that border violations throughout the subregion appeared to be linked to such criminal activities as drug trafficking, arms smuggling and cattle rustling.

ONUCA received only one formal request for investigation, from El Salvador on 21 May, to determine the origin of SAM-16 ground-to-air missiles reported to be in the possession of FMLN. Having verified the information supplied by Nicaragua, a possible source of the missiles, that it had accounted for all the missiles in its arsenals, ONUCA did not expect to be able to make the determination requested. It also inspected, on 26 July and 26 August, parts of caches of arms discovered in southern Honduras and San Salvador.

Earlier, on 23 June, an anti-tank rocket was fired at ONUCA headquarters at Tegucigalpa. There were no casualties and damage to the building was light. The group that had claimed responsibility for a series of bombings in that capital in December 1990 identified itself as the source of the attack, to protest against United Nations policy in respect of third world countries.

The Secretary-General observed that, since its establishment in November 1989, ONUCA had been functioning in an improved political and military environment. The Powers that had actively supported opposing sides in the Central America conflict appeared to be disengaging and had publicly announced their intention to revise their policies in favour of negotiated solutions and economic and social development. Relative peace and tranquillity had replaced the 10 years of devastating internal strife in Nicaragua. Important progress towards a peaceful solution of the internal conflict in El Salvador had recently been achieved, and the ongoing direct talks in Guatemala between the Government and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, a coalition of that country's opposition groups, offered hope for a solution.

Noting the host countries' request to extend ONUCA for another six months, and in view of the current fluid and dynamic situation in the subregion, the Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council approve ONUCA's extension to 30 April 1992. For accounting purposes, he recommended that the end of the mandate period coincide with the end of a calendar month, hence the extension for a further five months and 23 days rather than a full six months.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (November)

On 6 November 1991, the Security Council, having considered the Secretary-General's report, unanimously adopted resolution 719(1991).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 637(1989) of 27 July 1989, 644(1989) of 7 November 1989, 675(1990) of 5 November 1990 and 691(1991) of 6 May 1991, as well as the statement made by the President of the Security Council on its behalf on 7 November 1989,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 28 October 1991;

2. Decides to extend, under its authority, the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, as defined in resolution 644(1989), for a further period of five months and twenty-three days, that is, until 30 April 1992, bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General and the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments and to report on all aspects of the operations of the Observer Group before the expiry of the new mandate period and in particular to report to the Council within three months from the date of adoption of the present resolution, taking account of any developments in the region which indicate that the present size of the Observer Group or its future should be reconsidered.

Security Council resolution 719(1991)

6 November 1991 Meeting 3016 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/23196).

#### Composition

In accordance with the Secretary-General's recommendation of April 1991,(8) the already reduced military strength of ONUCA was further reduced in 1991. As at the end of October,(9) its strength stood at 164 (132 military observers from 10 countries and a 32-man naval squadron), representing a reduction in the previous (April) strength of observers from 158 and an increase in the naval squadron from 29.

Medical support, provided by Germany, consisted of four civilian medical officers, four medical assistants and four pilots. Germany had informed the Secretariat, however, that, as from the end of the year, it would no longer provide either the personnel or the Dornier aircraft flown by the pilots. Alternative arrangements were being urgently explored. A total of 142 civilian staff members (56 international and 86 local recruits)-reduced from 147-were serving with ONUCA. Air-ambulance support consisted of 20 civilian aircrew and maintenance personnel for four helicopters and a small, commercially chartered, fixed-wing aircraft.

The ONUCA verification centres were reduced from eight to three, while the patrol posts were increased from four to eight.

#### Financing

In December 1991,(10) the Secretary-General provided a detailed report on the financing of ONUCA as at 30 November. He stated that, of the total assessment of \$82.8 million apportioned

among Member States from ONUCA's inception to 7 November 1991, \$74 million had been received. The balance of approximately \$8.8 million, unless paid, would mean a projected deficit of some \$4,109,000 in the ONUCA Special Account.

The Secretary-General reported on the budget performance for the mandate periods 7 November 1990-7 May 1991 and 7 May-7 November 1991. A summary of resources and operating costs from inception to 7 November 1991 showed a projected net unencumbered balance of \$2,188,700 and an interest and miscellaneous income of \$1,778,500, which he recommended for retention in the Special Account, pending receipt of outstanding assessed contributions. Thus far, credits amounting to \$17,337,700 gross (\$17,106,600 net) had been made to Member States.

The Secretary-General estimated that \$13,082,100 gross (\$12,673,400 net) was required for the period 7 November 1991-30 April 1992. In the event of further mandate extensions, he recommended appropriate provisions to cover a monthly estimated cost of \$2,267,700 gross (\$2,196,700 net) for the 12-month period beginning 1 May 1992. In addition, he requested that the waiver of regulations 4.3 and 4.4 of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations applied to other peace-keeping operations be applied also to ONUCA.

Following a review of the report, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)(11) made its recommendations to the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/196 without vote on 20 December 1991.

#### Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 644(1989) of 7 November 1989, by which the Council established the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Group, the latest of which was resolution 719(1991) of 6 November 1991,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Group,

a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Group by certain Member States,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Group with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Concurs with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Urges all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Observer Group in Central America in full and on time;

3. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Observer Group in Central America the amount of 14,400,400 United States dollars gross (13,898,800 dollars net) authorized and apportioned by the General Assembly in paragraph 9 of its resolution 45/247 of 21 December 1990 for the operation of the Group for the period from 7 May to 7 November 1991, inclusive;

4. Decides also that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States for the period 7 May to 7 November 1991, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of 5,400,400 dollars gross (5,398,800 dollars net) in respect of the period from 7 November 1990 to 7 May 1991, inclusive;

5. Decides further to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 12,408,700 dollars gross for the operation of the Group for the period from 7 November 1991 to 30 April 1992, inclusive;

6. Decides, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 12,408,700 dollars for the above-mentioned period among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/247, the scale of assessments for the year 1991 to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 3,828,970 dollars, which is the amount pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the scale of assessments for the year 1992 to be applied against the balance, that is, 8,579,730 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 30 April 1992, inclusive;

7. Decides also that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 6 above, their

respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 408,700 dollars approved for the period from 7 November 1991 to 30 April 1992, inclusive; that is, 126,110 dollars, being the amount pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the balance, that is, 282,590 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 30 April 1992, inclusive;

8. Decides further that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

9. Decides that Estonia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

10. Decides also that the Federated States of Micronesia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

11. Decides further that Latvia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

12. Decides that Lithuania shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

13. Decides also that the Marshall Islands shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

14. Decides further that the Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Group shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

15. Decides that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the Group until 7 November 1991 of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 8 to 14 above shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the apportionments authorized in paragraph 6 above;

16. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Group at a rate not to exceed

2,071,000 dollars gross (2 million dollars net) per month for the period from 1 May 1992 to 30 April 1993, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Group beyond the period of five months and twenty-three days authorized under its resolution 719(1991), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

17. Decides that the unencumbered balance of appropriations and the interest and miscellaneous income shall be retained in the Special Account in light of the outstanding assessed contributions;

18. Invites voluntary contributions to the Group in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Group is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

General Assembly resolution 46/196

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/821) without vote 20 December (meeting 57); draft by Canada (A/C.5/46/L.12); agenda item 122.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 55, 57; plenary 79.

### El Salvador situation

In his report of 2 December 1991 on the Central America situation,<sup>(5)</sup> the Secretary-General summarized the progress of negotiations, begun in April 1990, to end the armed conflict in El Salvador between the Government and FMLN. He had last reported on the subject in November 1990.<sup>(12)</sup> Included was an account of his intermediary role and that of his Personal Representative for the Central American Peace Process, Alvaro de Soto, to advance those negotiations.

The report stated that the parties held four rounds of discussions between December 1990 and February 1991, with the active participation of the Personal Representative. They were followed by several weeks of protracted negotiations that culminated in the signing, on 27 April, of the Mexico Agreements,<sup>(13)</sup> covering constitutional reforms relating to, among other issues, the role of the armed forces and their subordination to civil authority, the creation of a National Civil Police, the judicial system and human rights, and the electoral system.

No substantive headway was made in two rounds of talks held in May and June at Caraballeda, Venezuela, and Querétaro, Mexico, aimed at reaching a political agreement on the armed forces and on cease-fire accords under United Nations verification. Within the two-stage framework laid down in the 1990 Geneva<sup>(14)</sup> and Caracas<sup>(15)</sup> Agreements, FMLN insisted on cease-fire arrangements that would allow it to preserve its military capability—arrangements that were unacceptable to the Government.

At the First Ibero-American Summit (Guadalajara, Mexico, July 1991), the Secretary-General met separately with El Salvador's President, Alfredo F. Cristiani, and the FMLN General Command, as well as with the Presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela. Discussed was the advisability of reviewing the two-phase format of the negotiating process to see whether negotiations could be compressed into a single phase in order to establish, before a cease-fire, the necessary conditions and guarantees for the reintegration of FMLN into the country's civilian, institutional and political life within a framework of full legality. The Secretary-General's consultations with President Cristiani and the FMLN General Command continued in New York from 16 to 25 September, when the two parties signed the New York Agreement.<sup>(16)</sup>

The Agreement provided for the creation of a National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace to oversee and supervise all political agreements reached by the parties. It further contained provisions relating to the purification of the armed forces, their doctrine and training system, to the establishment of the National Civil Police and to economic and social questions. The parties also agreed to "The Compressed Negotiations",<sup>(17)</sup> an integral part of the Agreement, stipulating that all substantive items would be negotiated and agreed before the cease-fire, and that the cease-fire would be of a predetermined duration, during which no substantive negotiations would take place.

The Secretary-General informed the Security Council on 30 September that, following the New York Agreement, conditions had been established for the final phase in the negotiations. He suggested that the moment might have come for the parties to reach a *modus vivendi* for the gradual cessation of hostilities; if accepted, a *modus vivendi* might include a simple liaison mechanism consisting of a detachment of United Nations military observers to be assigned to the command of both parties.

The negotiations, which had resumed from 13 to 21 October and from 3 to 16 November, were under way in Mexico at the time of reporting, with the continued active participation of the Secretary-General's Personal Representative. With the unilateral decision taken by FMLN on 16 November to cease offensive operations, armed confrontation had considerably dwindled.

#### UN Observer Mission in El Salvador

In May 1991, the Security Council established under its authority a United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to monitor all agreements concluded between the Government of El Salvador and FMLN. Its initial mandate, in

its first phase as an integrated peace-keeping operation, was to verify compliance by the parties with the San José Agreement; its subsequent tasks or phases would be subject to Council approval. The Mission's mandate was for an initial period of 12 months.

The first report of the human rights component of ONUSAL was transmitted to the Council and the General Assembly on 16 September (see PART THREE, Chapter X).

**Report of the Secretary-General.** The Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council on 16 April 1991<sup>(18)</sup> to follow up on his intention, made known to the Council in December 1990,<sup>(19)</sup> to request that ONUSAL be set up to monitor agreements concluded between the Salvadorian Government and FMLN, commencing with verification of the Agreement on Human Rights signed by both parties at San José on 6 July 1990.<sup>(20)</sup>

The Secretary-General stated that a preliminary mission visited El Salvador from 13 to 23 March to assist in determining the extent to which verification could be conducted before cessation of the armed conflict and in preparing an operational plan for implementing the verification functions outlined in the San José Agreement. In its discussions with high-level government officials, political and religious leaders and non-governmental organizations, as well as with FMLN representatives in four zones of conflict, the mission recognized that the absence of the other political agreements envisaged in the framework of the 1990 Geneva Agreement<sup>(14)</sup> would require reaching specific, ad hoc working arrangements with the military and judicial authorities and FMLN. It concluded that the verification tasks could be carried out to a significant extent despite the absence of a cease-fire; while the armed conflict could pose risks to personnel security not usually encountered in United Nations observation or verification missions, they were not such as to prevent ONUSAL's establishment before a cease-fire.

The Secretary-General accepted the recommendation that ONUSAL's human rights component be set up at the earliest feasible moment in advance of a cease-fire, emphasizing that it should proceed without awaiting the outcome of ongoing negotiations on outstanding issues. Measures to ensure the security of ONUSAL and its independent functioning would include: an agreement on its status, privileges and immunities, to be concluded between the United Nations and El Salvador; and an FMLN declaration of full cooperation in assuring ONUSAL's safety and in facilitating the fulfilment of its functions. The Secretary-General broadly categorized the verification tasks and outlined the operational plan, operating structure and areas of deployment.

In an addendum to his report,(21) the Secretary-General indicated that he would recommend to the General Assembly that the costs of ONUSAL be considered an expense of the Organization, to be borne by Member States in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The assessments to be levied on Members would be credited to a special account established for the purpose.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 20 May 1991, the Security Council, having considered the Secretary-General's report, unanimously adopted resolution 693(1991).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637(1989) of 27 July 1989, in which it lent its full support to the Secretary-General for the continuation of his mission of good offices in Central America,

Recalling also the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990 and the Caracas Agenda of 21 May 1990 concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional,

Deeply concerned at the persistence of and the increase in the climate of violence in El Salvador, which seriously affects the civilian population, and thus stressing the importance of the full implementation of the San José Agreement on Human Rights signed at San José on 26 July 1990 between the two parties,

Welcoming the Mexico Agreements of 27 April 1991 between the two parties,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 December 1990 and 16 April 1991,

Commending the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their efforts at good offices and expressing its full support for their continuing efforts to facilitate a peaceful settlement to the conflict in El Salvador,

Underlining the great importance that it attaches to the exercise of moderation and restraint by both sides to ensure the security of all United Nations-employed personnel as well as to the adoption by them of all other appropriate and necessary measures to facilitate the negotiations leading to the achievement of the objectives set forth in the Geneva and other above-mentioned agreements as soon as possible, including their full cooperation with the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative to this end,

Recognizing the right of the parties to determine their own negotiating process,

Calling upon both parties to pursue the current negotiations urgently and with flexibility, in a format concentrated on the items agreed upon in the Caracas Agenda, in order to reach, as a matter of priority, a political agreement on the armed forces and the accords necessary for the cessation of the armed confrontation, and to achieve as soon as possible thereafter a process which will lead to the establishment of the necessary guarantees and conditions for reintegrating the members of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, within a framework of full legality, into the civil, institutional and political life of the country,

Expressing its conviction that a peaceful settlement in El Salvador will contribute to a successful outcome in the Central American peace process,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 16 April 1991;

2. Decides to establish, under its authority and based on the Secretary-General's report referred to in paragraph 1 above, a United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to monitor all agreements concluded between the two parties, whose initial mandate in its first phase as an integrated peace-keeping operation will be to verify the compliance by the parties with the San José Agreement on Human Rights, and also decides that the subsequent tasks or phases of the Observer Mission will be subject to approval by the Council;

3. Also decides that the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador will be established for an initial period of twelve months;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to establish the first phase of the Mission as described in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

5. Calls upon both parties, as agreed by them, to pursue a continuous process of negotiations in order to reach at the earliest possible date the objectives set forth in the Mexico Agreements and all other objectives contained in the Geneva Agreement, and to this end to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative in their efforts;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed on the implementation of the present resolution.

Security Council resolution 693(1991)

20 May 1991 Meeting 2988 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/22616).

The Council subsequently agreed to the Secretary-General's proposal (23) that the military component of ONUSAL be composed of contingents from Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Spain and Venezuela.

#### Financing

An item on the financing of ONUSAL was inscribed on 10 June 1991 on the agenda of the General Assembly's resumed forty-fifth (1990) session and allocated to the Fifth Committee at the request of the Secretary-General.(24) Owing to the urgent nature of the item, the Assembly granted the request, waiving its rule of procedure requiring a meeting of the General Committee to consider the item's inclusion.

In a report accompanying his request,(25) the Secretary-General set out the requirements of the Mission, including cost estimates totalling \$31,177,700 gross (\$28,782,800 net) for the initial 12-month mandate period. That figure incorporated commitments of \$611,300 for a preparatory office in San Salvador.

On the recommendation of ACABQ,(26) the Fifth Committee approved an appropriation of \$13.8 million gross (\$13 million net) for 1 July-31 December 1991, and authorization for commitments

not to exceed \$9.2 million gross (\$8.8 million net) for 1 January-30 June 1992.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly, on 21 June 1991, adopted without vote resolution 45/267.

#### Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 693(1991) of 20 May 1991, by which the Council established, under its authority, the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to monitor all agreements concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, whose initial mandate in its first phase as an integrated peace-keeping operation will be to verify the compliance by the two parties with the Agreement on Human Rights, signed at San José on 26 July 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Noting that the budgetary estimates for the Mission as contained in the report of the Secretary-General amount to 31,177,700 United States dollars gross (28,782,800 dollars net) for the twelve-month period of its authorized mandate,

Recognising that the costs of the Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Urging all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full and on time, particularly in view of the urgent need for the start-up cost of the operation,

Recognizing that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States that are permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of the Mission,

1. Decides to appropriate an amount of 13.8 million dollars gross (13 million dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 611,300 dollars authorized by the Secretary-General for pie-implementation costs under the terms of General Assembly resolution 44/203 of 21 December 1989, for the operation of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador for the six-month period from 1 July to 31 December 1991, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account in accordance with paragraph 15 of his report;

2. Decides, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 13.8 million dollars gross (13 million dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolution 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;

3. Decides also that Liechtenstein shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (b) of General Assembly resolution 43/232;

4. Decides further that Namibia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (d) of General Assembly resolution 43/232;

5. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 of the present resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 800,000 dollars;

6. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission in an amount not to exceed 9.2 million dollars gross (8.8 million dollars net), with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1992, inclusive, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

7. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador".

General Assembly resolution 45/267

21 June 1991 Meeting 76 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/45/1026) without vote, 19 June (meeting 62); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/45/L.32); agenda item 158.

Meeting numbers. GA 45th session: 5th Committee 61, 62; plenary 77, 78.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

The Security Council, having heard the Secretary-General's oral report at consultations held on 30 September 1991, unanimously adopted resolution 714(1991) on the same date.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637(1989) of 27 July 1989, in which it lent its full support to the Secretary-General for his mission of good offices in Central America,

Also recalling its resolution 693(1991) of 20 May 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,

Welcoming the New York Agreement signed 25 September 1991 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, which provides guarantees and conditions on which to

reach a peaceful settlement to the armed conflict, including, inter alia, the provisions concerning the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace, permitting the reintegration of the members of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, within a framework of full legality, into the civil, institutional and political life of the country,

Welcoming also the oral report of the Secretary-General, made at the consultations held on 80 September 1991,

1. Commends the parties for the flexibility and seriousness which they demonstrated during the course of the recent talks in New York;

2. Congratulates the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for Central America for their skilful and tireless efforts which have been vital to the peace process;

3. Expresses appreciation for the contributions of the Governments of the Group of Four Friends of the Secretary-General. Colombia. Mexico. Spain and Venezuela, which have advanced the peace Process in El Salvador;

4. Urge both sides at the next negotiating round, which will begin on 12 October 1991, to proceed at an intensive and urgent pace to reach at the earliest possible date a cease-fire and an overall settlement to the armed conflict in accordance with the framework of the New York Agreement;

5. Reaffirms its strong support for the urgent completion of the peace process in El Salvador and expresses its readiness to support the implementation of a settlement;

6. Urges both sides to exercise maximum and continuing restraint, particularly with respect to the civilian population, in order to create the best climate for a successful last stage of the negotiations;

7. Calls upon both sides to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador.

Security Council resolution 714(1991)

30 September 1991 Meeting 3010 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/23090).

#### Guatemala situation

Reporting on the situation in Guatemala on 2 December 1991,(5) the Secretary-General recalled that the way had been paved for a process of reconciliation and peace in that country by the Basic Agreement for the Search for Peace by Political Means,(12) concluded between the Government and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) in 1990. Pursuant to that Agreement, five meetings were held in 1990 between the parties in the presence of the Conciliator and Chairman of the National Reconciliation Commission and the Secretary-General's Observer.

Two agreements were concluded by the parties on 26 April 1991 at Mexico City: one on procedure,(27) in which they agreed to conduct a process of direct negotiations with the active participation of the Conciliator and in the presence of the Observer; the other on a general agenda.(28)

Two rounds of talks on substantive issues followed, at Cuernavaca in June and at Querétaro in July, which resulted in the signing on 25 July of the Querétaro Agreement,(5) providing a framework agreement on democratization in the search for peace by political means. Valuable progress was made during two rounds of talks at Mexico City in September and October. To give impetus to the process, however, the Conciliator and the Observer held a series of shuttle meetings with the two parties, which were in progress at the time of reporting.

The Secretary-General added that his Representative had travelled frequently to meet with Guatemala's President, Jorge Serrano Elías, and URNG commanders, and that he himself had met twice with the President.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1987, p. 188. (2)A/45/1039-S/22828. (3)A/46/317-S/22823. (4)A/46/829-S/23310. (5)A/46/713-S/23256. (6)A/45/1038-S/22822. (7)SC res. 644(1989), 7 Nov. 1989. (8)S/22543. (9)S/123171. (10)A/46/745. (11)A/46/767. (12)A/45/706-S/21931. (13)A/46/553-S/23130. (14)A/46/551-S/23128. (15')A/46/552-S/23129. (16)A/46/502-S/23082. (17)A/46/502/Add.1-S/23082/Add.1. (18)S/22494 & Corr.1. (19)S/22031. (20)A/44/971-S/21541. (21)S/22494/Add.1. (22)S/22752. (23)S/22751. (24)A/45/242. (25)A/45/242/Add.1. (26)A/45/1021. (27')A/45/1007-S/22563. (28)A/45/1009-S/22573.

## The Caribbean

### Cuba

At Cuba's request, submitted with supporting statements from various organizations and church and other religious groups,(1) an item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba" was inscribed on the agenda of the 1991 session of the General Assembly. An explanatory memorandum annexed to the request cited the substantial losses that Cuba had sustained as a consequence of the more than 30 years of embargo, which, it asserted, was in violation of the United Nations Charter.

A draft resolution proposed but not pressed to the vote by Cuba(2) would have had the Assembly call for an immediate end to the embargo. By decision 46/407 of 13 November, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh (1992) session.

### Haiti situation

In a coup d'état on 29 September 1991, the military in Haiti overthrew the Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, elected in Decem-

ber 1990 under that country's first free and democratic elections and sworn in on 7 February 1991. The Security Council met to consider the situation, including human rights violations reportedly occurring in the wake of the coup. An item entitled "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti" was subsequently added to the agenda of the 1991 session of the General Assembly at the request of Honduras.<sup>(3)</sup>

(Detailed treatment of special emergency assistance to Haiti, human rights violations there and the Haitian refugees is contained in PART THREE, Chapters III, X and XV, respectively.)

#### SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The Security Council convened on 3 October 1991, in response to Haiti's request,<sup>(4)</sup> to consider the situation in that country and its consequences for regional stability.

Meeting number. SC 3011.

Addressing the Council, President Aristide called on the international community to decide with the Haitian people to cry "no" to the dictatorship that had overthrown his Government and described the ensuing violence. He stated that, with the international community's help, Haiti had been able to hold free elections and that, with further help, it would also be able to save its threatened democracy. Fifteen other Member States which addressed the Council condemned the assault on the elected Government and the violence being perpetrated by the military, supported the demand for the immediate restoration of President Aristide's legitimate constitutional rule, and asserted their resolve not to recognize the self-appointed junta.

The Council adjourned without taking action but would remain seized of the matter.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Before the General Assembly were two resolutions adopted by the Organization of American States, the first affirming OAS support for the democratic Government of Haiti<sup>(3)</sup> and the second reiterating support for democracy in that country.<sup>(5)</sup>

On 11 October, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/7.

#### The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti",

Bearing in mind that, on the basis of its resolution 45/2 of 10 October 1990, the United Nations system, at the request of the lawful authorities of that country and in cooperation with the Organization of American States, supported the efforts of the people of Haiti to consoli-

date their democratic institutions and also supported the holding of free elections on 16 December 1990,

Concerned about the critical events occurring in Haiti since 29 September 1991, which have brought about a sudden and violent interruption of the democratic process in that country, entailing human rights abuses and the loss of human lives,

Bearing in mind the presentation made by the President of Haiti, Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to the Security Council on 3 October 1991,

Given the importance of support from the international community for the development of democracy in Haiti by strengthening its institutions and giving high priority to the serious social and economic problems that it faces,

Aware that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization promotes and encourages respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government",

Welcoming resolutions MRE/RES.1/91 and MRE/RES.2/91 adopted on 3 and 8 October 1991, respectively, by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Organization of American States,

1. Strongly condemns the attempted illegal replacement of the constitutional President of Haiti, the use of violence and military coercion and the violation of human rights in that country;

2. Affirms as unacceptable any entity resulting from that illegal situation and demands the immediate restoration of the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, together with the full application of the National Constitution and hence the full observance of human rights in Haiti;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations: in accordance with his functions, to consider providing support sought by the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in implementing the mandates arising from resolutions MRE/RES.1/91 and MRE/RES.2/91 adopted by that organization;

4. Appeals to the States Members of the United Nations to take measures in support of the resolutions of the Organization of American States referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. Emphasizes that an increase in technical, economic and financial cooperation, when constitutional order is restored in Haiti, is necessary to support its economic and social development efforts in order to strengthen its democratic institutions;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report as soon as possible on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Decides to keep open the consideration of this item until a solution to the situation is found.

General Assembly resolution 46/7

11 October 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

27-nation draft (A/46/L.8/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 145.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Congo, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu.

#### REFERENCES

<sup>(1)</sup>A/46/193 & Add.1-7. <sup>(2)</sup>A/46/L.20. <sup>(3)</sup>A/46/231. <sup>(4)</sup>S/23098. <sup>(5)</sup>A/46/550-S/23127.



## Chapter III

## Asia and the Pacific

Significant progress was achieved during 1991 towards the settlement of certain long-standing conflicts in Asia and the Pacific.

Even as the United Nations Command continued to report violations of the 1953 Armistice Agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, the two sides signed an accord towards the end of the year in an effort to promote national reconciliation. Negotiations towards a political settlement of the Cambodia situation culminated in the signing in October of the Paris Agreements, which called for their implementation under United Nations auspices. With the signing of the Agreements, an official cease-fire went into effect and the United Nations emplaced an advance mission in Cambodia in November, to pave the way for a United Nations transitional authority there to oversee free and fair elections for a new Cambodian Government.

Throughout the year, the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative were unremitting in their efforts to achieve a comprehensive solution of the Afghanistan problem, based on the 1988 Geneva Agreements concluded under United Nations auspices. The United Nations Iran-Iraq Observer Mission, mandated in 1988 to supervise the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq and the withdrawal of their troops to internationally recognized boundaries, was terminated at the end of February 1991 with troop withdrawal completed in that month. Thereafter, the United Nations began action aimed at assisting the parties in their reconstruction efforts.

The international crisis created by Iraq's 1990 invasion and occupation of Kuwait continued into 1991. Iraq's defiance of the Security Council demand that it immediately and unconditionally withdraw from Kuwait, as well as its disregard for the opportunity given it to comply until mid-January, led to military action against Iraq by Member States cooperating with Kuwait, in implementation of that demand and of related Council decisions. The military operations, having successfully forced Iraq's withdrawal, were suspended on 27 February. Resolution 687(1991), adopted by the Council on 3 April, embodied the terms of a formal cease-fire, which Iraq officially accepted on 6 April. That acceptance was subsequently confirmed as irrevocable and unqualified to the Council President, who acknowledged it on 11 April and

declared the formal cease-fire effective. The Council adopted 14 other resolutions relating to the Iraq-Kuwait situation in general and to the terms of the cease-fire in particular. By one of these, the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission was established.

During and in the aftermath of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf region, the United Nations system urgently dispatched various fact-finding missions to Iraq and Kuwait for the purpose of determining immediate and effective humanitarian assistance.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/211 of 25 March, decided to hold, at its 1991 second regular session, an informal exchange of views on the economic, social and environmental consequences of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and its short-, medium- and long-term implications, based on documentation to be provided by the Secretary-General. (For action taken by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme, see PART THREE, Chapters II, XIV and VIII, respectively. For details on the human rights situation in Iraq, see PART THREE, Chapter X.)

## East Asia

## Korean question

The annual report of the United Nations Command (UNC) concerning the maintenance in 1990 of the 1953 Armistice Agreement<sup>(1)</sup> was submitted to the Security Council on 13 June 1991 by the United States<sup>(2)</sup> on behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to a 1950 resolution of the Security Council.<sup>(3)</sup>

The report stated that the Korean People's Army (KPA) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) continued to frustrate the investigative function of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) by refusing to participate in its investigations and to misuse MAC as a propaganda forum for presenting political overtures unrelated to the Agreement. Set up to supervise the Agreement's implementation and settle any violations of it through

negotiations, MAC held six meetings in 1990 to consider, among other matters, two serious violations. One was the construction of an extensive illegal barrier system in the Democratic People's Republic portion of the demilitarized zone (DMZ), stretching more than 140 kilometres and incorporating anti-tank barriers, electrified and barbed-wire fences, and fortified positions. Photographic evidence of the barrier system was presented to MAC on 17 January. The other violation was the construction of an infiltration tunnel across the Military Demarcation Line under the DMZ, discovered by UNC on 3 March. It was the fourth such tunnel since discovery of the first one in 1974. A proposal that a joint UNC and KPA/CPV team investigate the matter was rejected by the Democratic People's Republic, which insisted on an investigation of its own.

Throughout 1990, UNC addressed confidence-building measures such as the restoration of the Joint Observer Team to investigate serious violations, prior notification and observation of training exercises, removal of propaganda signs in the DMZ, and establishment of a viable verification system for Armistice compliance in the DMZ and in the Joint Security Area (Panmunjom).

Referring to the yearly military training exercise, "Team Spirit", conducted jointly by the United States and the Republic of Korea, UNC pointed out that such exercises were not addressed by the Armistice Agreement and thus could not constitute a violation of it, as the Democratic People's Republic maintained. As with previous exercises, the Democratic People's Republic had received prior notification of "Team Spirit 90" held in March, with an invitation to observe, which it rejected. On the other hand, UNC noted, the secret exercises routinely held by the Democratic People's Republic were a cause for genuine concern.

Informal MAC discussions continued regarding eliminating from the Joint Security Area all military facilities and guard posts, including heavy and automatic weapons; reducing, disarming and controlling the guard forces; and inspections and verifications. The return through MAC of Korean War remains found in the territory of either side, as stipulated by the Agreement, was also pursued. On 28 May, however, the Democratic People's Republic, in an action interpreted by UNC as aimed at increasing its political contacts in the United States, returned several sets of remains of United States military personnel directly to a United States congressional delegation in the Joint Security Area.

In a special report transmitted by the United States on 27 March 1991,<sup>(4)</sup> UNC notified the Security Council that, with effect from 25 March, Major General Hwang Won-Tak of the Republic

of Korea had assumed duties as the senior member representing UNC at MAC. The report noted that the Agreement neither addressed MAC membership by nationality or United Nations affiliation nor provided guidelines for designating a senior member; UNC and KPA/CPV each had discretionary authority to appoint its members, not subject to review or approval by the other side.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea lodged a protest against that appointment as a violation of the Armistice Agreement and warned of its paralysing effect on MAC activities.<sup>(5)</sup> It had earlier protested against the upcoming "Team Spirit 91" as a nuclear war test targeted against it and had reiterated its call for the discontinuance of such manoeuvres.<sup>(6)</sup>

The Republic of Korea announced on 18 December 1991 the signing of an accord between it and the Democratic People's Republic to promote national reconciliation, including the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula;<sup>(7)</sup> in this connection, it called on the Democratic People's Republic, as a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>(8)</sup> to conclude a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).<sup>(9)</sup>

(For details of the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations, see PART ONE, Chapter IV, under "Institutional questions".)

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>YUN 1953, p. 136, GA res. 725(VIII), annex, 7 Dec. 1953.  
<sup>(2)</sup>S/22705. <sup>(3)</sup>YUN, 1950, p. 230, SC res. 84(1950), 7 July 1950. <sup>(4)</sup>S/22405. <sup>(5)</sup>S/22839. <sup>(6)</sup>S/22167 & Corr.1 & S/22281.  
<sup>(7)</sup>S/23296. <sup>(8)</sup>YUN 1968, p. 17, GA res. 2373(XXII), annex, 12 June 1968. <sup>(9)</sup>S/22269.

## South-East Asia

### Cambodia situation

Negotiations during 1991 towards peace in Cambodia culminated in the conclusion of settlement agreements that called for their implementation under United Nations auspices. The negotiations drew impetus from a major development following the General Assembly's urgings and call in October 1990<sup>(1)</sup> for cooperation by the four parties to the Cambodia conflict (National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia; Khmer People's National Liberation Front; Party of Democratic Kampuchea; People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea) and for intensified consultations by the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia (PCC).

That development was the completion by the PCC Co-Presidents and the permanent members of the Security Council in November 1990 of draft agreements on a comprehensive political settlement<sup>(2)</sup> based on a framework formulated by the five permanent Council members,<sup>(3)</sup> accepted by the Cambodian parties<sup>(4)</sup> and endorsed by the Council.<sup>(5)</sup> The draft was formally presented in December to the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC)—the legitimate source of authority in Cambodia during a transitional period (from the signing of a settlement agreement to the formation of a new Cambodian Government following free and fair elections) and the body representing Cambodia at the United Nations and at other international institutions and conferences.

On 1 February 1991, the draft agreements were also presented to Cambodia's neighbouring countries, Thailand and Viet Nam, whose cooperation in implementing a political settlement was essential.<sup>(6)</sup>

The Secretary-General, on 8 August,<sup>(7)</sup> brought the Security Council up to date on the latest developments. He reported that SNC unanimously agreed, at its meeting attended by the PCC Co-Presidents and his Special Representative, Rafeeuddin Ahmed, as observers (Pattaya, Thailand, 24-26 June), to an immediate and unlimited cease-fire and to undertake to stop receiving outside military assistance. At a further meeting (Beijing, China, 16 and 17 July), SNC elected Prince Norodom Sihanouk as its President, reiterated its acceptance of the framework document in its entirety and requested the dispatch of a United Nations survey team to Cambodia to evaluate the modalities of control of the cease-fire and cessation of foreign military aid. The Co-Presidents and permanent Council members agreed (Beijing, 17 and 18 July) to recommend the dispatch of such a mission to begin the process of preparing for the military aspects of a United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), envisaged by the framework document as the body to be delegated all powers necessary to ensure implementation of an agreement on a comprehensive political settlement, once that agreement was signed.

The Secretary-General accordingly informed the Council of his intention to proceed with arrangements for the dispatch of the survey mission as soon as possible, to which the Council agreed.<sup>(8)</sup>

#### Paris Conference on Cambodia

The Paris Conference on Cambodia, originally referred to as the International Conference on Cambodia that held a first session in Paris in 1989,<sup>(9)</sup> reconvened in 1991 for a second session in Paris, from 21 to 23 October, at the conclusion of which it adopted four instruments, referred to

as the Paris Agreements. They were: (1) Final Act of the Paris Conference; (2) Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, with annexes on the UNTAC mandate, military matters, elections, repatriation of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons, and the principles for a new Cambodian constitution; (3) Agreement concerning the Sovereignty, Independence, Territorial Integrity and Inviolability, Neutrality and National Unity of Cambodia; and (4) Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia. The texts were transmitted to the Secretary-General on 30 October.<sup>(10)</sup>

#### UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia

In response to a request addressed to him in the PCC Final Act, the Secretary-General, on 30 October 1991,<sup>(11)</sup> drew the attention of the Security Council to the Paris Agreements to enable it to consider them at the earliest opportunity. The Agreements *inter alia* invited the Council to establish a United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia at an appropriate time.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

The Security Council, having considered the Paris Agreements,<sup>(10)</sup> unanimously adopted resolution 718(1991) on 31 October 1991.

##### The Security Council

Recalling its resolutions 668(1990) of 20 September 1990 and 717(1991) of 16 October 1991,

Welcoming the meeting in Paris, on 23 October 1991, of the Paris Conference on Cambodia at ministerial level, at which the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict were signed.

Having considered the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict,

Noting that those agreements provide *inter alia* for the designation of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the establishment of a United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia,

Noting further that it is the intention of the Secretary-General to send a survey mission to Cambodia as soon as possible to prepare a plan for implementing the mandate envisaged in the agreements, for submission to the Security Council,

Underlining the necessity for the full cooperation of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, and all Cambodians for their part, in the implementation of the agreements,

1. Expresses its support for the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991;

2. Authorises the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative for Cambodia to act on his behalf;

3. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to send a survey mission to Cambodia as soon as possible to prepare a plan for implementing the mandate envisaged in the agreements;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit at the earliest possible date a report containing his implemen-

tation plan, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, on the understanding that this report would be the basis on which the Council would authorize the establishment of the Transitional Authority, the budget of the Authority to be subsequently considered and approved in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations:

5. Calls upon all Cambodian parties to comply fully with the cease-fire that entered into force at the time of the signature of the agreements;

6. Calls upon the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, and all Cambodians for their part, to cooperate fully with the United Nations in the implementation of the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

Security Council resolution 718(1991)

31 October 1991 Meeting 3015 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/23180).

On 11 November,<sup>(12)</sup> the Council welcomed the Secretary-General's proposal<sup>(13)</sup> concerning the appointment, at the appropriate time, of Major-General John M. Sanderson (Australia) as Commander of the military component of UNTAC and of Brigadier-General Michel Loridon (France) as Deputy Commander.

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1990 request of the General Assembly,<sup>(1)</sup> the Secretary-General, in November 1991,<sup>(14)</sup> provided a detailed account of development in Cambodia since his last report on the subject in October 1990,<sup>(15)</sup> from the elaboration of the draft texts of the Paris Agreements to their signing in October 1991 and to the subsequent Security Council request for the preparation of a plan of implementation.

Responding to a 1988 request of the Assembly,<sup>(16)</sup> the Secretary-General strengthened his efforts in coordinating humanitarian relief assistance to Cambodia during 1991 and set up for this purpose an inter-agency coordinating mechanism within Cambodia. His Special Representative, Shah A. M. S. Kibria, maintained close contact with international and non-governmental organizations regarding specific needs. Shortly after the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) sent ambulances from Thailand into Cambodia in July—the first official border crossing since 1975—the United Nations transported emergency relief supplies from Bangkok to Phnom Penh. Additional deliveries of relief assistance, including several thousand tons of rice from the World Food Programme (WFP), were being transported into Cambodia on an ongoing basis.

A combined relief effort was mounted by Governments, United Nations agencies and voluntary organizations to meet the emergency created by widespread flooding in August and September, which caused extensive agricultural and infrastructural damage.

Intensified military activity in western Cambodia during the first part of 1991, as well as deteriorating health and agricultural conditions, had led to a renewed movement of large numbers of people across the border into Thailand, swelling the population in camps supported by the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) in Thailand from 290,000 refugees at the end of 1990 to the current level of 340,000. Cash and food requirements for these populations had been met, however, for the remainder of the year. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), designated in 1989 as the lead agency to carry out the repatriation of border populations upon the conclusion of a comprehensive political settlement, assumed on 1 November 1991 the management and administrative support for UNBRO, which had been provided by the United Nations Development Programme since 1988. Registration programmes aimed at identifying areas for refugee resettlement were under way.

Relief assistance was also being provided to displaced persons within Cambodia. In April 1991, relief assistance was recommended for this segment of the population across nine sectors at a cost of some \$12 million. Government contributions remained limited, however.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 November 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/18 without vote.

#### The situation in Cambodia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia",

Recalling its resolution 45/3 of 15 October 1990 and Security Council resolutions 668(1990) of 20 September 1990, 717(1991) of 16 October 1991 and 718(1991) of 31 October 1991,

Recalling also the support and assistance of the international community, the participants of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and all interested States and parties, especially the humanitarian aid rendered to the Cambodian people since 1978,

Welcoming the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, signed at the Paris Conference on Cambodia on 23 October 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff towards the implementation of the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

1. Expresses its support for the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, hereinafter referred to as the "Paris Agreements", which, *inter alia*, would maintain, preserve and guarantee the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia;

2. Supports the efforts of the Secretary-General to set up an effective United Nations Transitional Authority

in Cambodia as soon as possible, with the aim of restoring peace and stability in Cambodia and to implement the Paris Agreements;

3. Welcomes the fact that commitment to self-determination for the Cambodian people through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations and full respect for human rights have been incorporated in the provisions of the settlement;

4. Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure respect for and full observance of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Cambodian people and to assist them to exercise their right to self-determination through free and fair elections, as provided for in the Paris Agreements;

5. Also calls upon all parties concerned to comply fully with the cease-fire that entered into force at the time of the signature of the Paris Agreements;

6. Urges all parties concerned to implement fully the terms of the Paris Agreements, in close cooperation with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia;

7. Expresses its deep appreciation to the international community, the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, the permanent members of the Security Council, States in the region, other States and the Cambodian parties themselves, in particular His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, for their invaluable contributions over the past decade to restore and maintain peace and unity in Cambodia and to promote national reconciliation;

8. Expresses its deep appreciation also to donor countries, the United Nations agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations that have rendered assistance to the Cambodian people and urges them to continue their support for the process of repatriation of the Cambodian refugees and displaced persons under the leadership and coordination of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia;

9. Reiterates its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and his staff for their continuing efforts in helping to implement the Paris Agreements;

10. Reiterates also its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in coordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to continue such efforts as necessary.

General Assembly resolution 46/18

20 November 1991 Meeting 50 Adopted without vote

Draft by President (A/46/L.21); agenda item 24

### UN Advance Mission in Cambodia

In a report of 30 September 1991,<sup>(17)</sup> the Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council authorize the establishment of a United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC). The recommendation was made in the light of the survey mission's report on its visit to Cambodia from 19 August to 4 September. The mission pointed out that it could not make the evaluation requested of it due to the inability of certain Cambodian parties to provide the required information, nor was it able to begin preparations for implementing the military aspects foreseen for UNTAC; the mine-awareness programme, best

provided by a small military team of UNAMIC, should initially be concentrated in north-western Cambodia and in areas likely to be resettled by returning refugees.

The Secretary-General recalled that, at consultations with the PCC Co-Presidents and the permanent Council members, his proposal to deploy in Cambodia a small advance mission mainly of military liaison officers to assist the parties to maintain the current cease-fire was welcomed, with a suggestion that he proceed to develop a plan along the lines he had indicated. He accordingly recommended that UNAMIC be set up under the command of the United Nations, vested in the Secretary-General under the authority of the Security Council. It would consist of civilian liaison staff, military liaison officers, a military mine-awareness unit and support personnel, mostly civilian.

UNAMIC would establish headquarters at Phnom Penh and deploy liaison teams to the military headquarters of each of the four Cambodian parties and at two forward positions: Battambang and Siem Reap. It would operate an independent round-the-clock communications system, open also to the Cambodian parties. It would function as an integrated operation under the overall responsibility in the field of a civilian Chief Liaison Officer, responsible for liaison with SNC on preparations for UNTAC deployment and on other matters related to the United Nations role in implementing the Paris Agreements, and whose office would comprise eight international staff. A 70-member military component, led by a Senior Military Liaison Officer, would facilitate communications among the military headquarters of the four Cambodian parties on cease-fire matters. A civilian unit of some 75 international and 75 local staff would provide support and technical services. An air unit would provide rapid deployment of Mission personnel, establish necessary supply lines and permit medical evacuations. As to its mine-awareness role, UNAMIC would deploy small military teams with training experience on how to avoid injury from mines and booby traps, giving priority to populations in areas of recent military confrontation.

The Mission would become operational immediately after the signing of the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict; its mandate would extend until UNTAC was established and its budget would be adopted by the Assembly. At that time, the Mission would be absorbed by UNTAC and its good offices expanded during the first phase of the cease-fire.

UNAMIC would have to be assured of the cooperation of the four Cambodian parties. It should be guaranteed freedom of movement and

communication and be granted the relevant privileges and immunities provided for by the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.<sup>(18)</sup>

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 16 October 1991, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 717(1991).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 668(1990) of 20 September 1990, in which it endorsed the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict of 28 August 1990,

Taking note of the draft agreements for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

Welcoming the very significant progress made, on the basis of those draft agreements, towards a comprehensive political settlement which would enable the Cambodian people to exercise its inalienable right to self-determination through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations,

Welcoming in particular the election of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the Chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia,

Noting with satisfaction the other decisions taken by the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, concerning in particular the implementation of a voluntary ceasefire and the renunciation of foreign military assistance, and underlining the need for the full cooperation of the Cambodian parties,

Considering that such progress has opened the way to an early reconvening of the Paris Conference on Cambodia at ministerial level and the signing of the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement based on the framework document of 28 August 1990 and welcoming the preparations being made by the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia in that regard,

Convinced that such a comprehensive political settlement can offer at last a peaceful, just and durable solution to the Cambodia conflict,

Taking note of the request by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, for United Nations personnel to be sent to Cambodia at the earliest possible moment,<sup>a</sup>

Underlining the necessity of a United Nations presence in Cambodia immediately after the signing of the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement, pending the implementation of the arrangements set out in those agreements,

Having considered, to this end, the report of the Secretary-General<sup>1</sup> proposing the establishment of a United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Decides to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia immediately after the signing of the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement and in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General, with members of the Mission to be sent to Cambodia immediately after the signing;

3. Calls upon the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, and the Cambodian parties for their part, to

cooperate fully with the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia and with the preparations for the implementation of the arrangements set out in the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement;

4. Welcomes the proposal of the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to reconvene the Conference at an early date at ministerial level to sign the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by 15 November 1991 on the implementation of the present resolution, and to keep the Council fully informed of further developments.

<sup>a</sup>A/46/494-S/23066.

Security Council resolution 717(1991)

16 October 1991 Meeting 3014 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/23145).

As proposed by the Secretary-General on 29 October<sup>(19)</sup> and 12 November,<sup>(20)</sup> and as agreed to by the Council,<sup>(21)</sup> the UNAMIC military contingents would be made available initially by the following 23 countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Reports of the Secretary-General. On 14 November 1991,<sup>(22)</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, with the signing on 23 October of the Paris Agreements, the arrangements for the establishment of UNAMIC had entered into force and it had become operational.

In keeping with the plan described in his report of 30 September,<sup>(17)</sup> the Secretary-General had appointed A. H. S. Ataul Karim (Bangladesh) as Chief Liaison Officer and, with the Council's consent, had designated Brigadier-General Michel Loridon (France) as Senior Military Liaison Officer. They assumed their functions in Phnom Penh on 9 and 12 November, respectively. The military communications unit (Australia), which arrived in Phnom Penh on 10 November, was joined by the air operations unit (France) two days later. Deployment of the remaining civilian and military personnel would proceed rapidly and was expected to be completed on schedule by mid-December.

In a further report of 30 December,<sup>(23)</sup> the Secretary-General recommended that the UNAMIC mandate be expanded, pointing to a growing sense in the international community of the urgent need to begin a de-mining effort in Cambodia so as to take advantage of the dry season that would end in May. Under the Paris Agreements, responsibility for that effort was entrusted to UNTAC.

Pending the establishment of UNTAC, therefore, the Secretary-General proposed that the UNAMIC mine-awareness programme be developed immediately to include training of Cambodian personnel in mine detection and clearance; that a demining programme be initiated concurrently by a specialized military unit, which would concentrate in north-western Cambodia and give priority to refugee repatriation routes, reception centres and resettlement areas; and that an engineering component be included to ensure the repair, safety and adequacy of roads and bridges for an anticipated large number of returning refugees. The Secretary-General also set out the corresponding personnel requirements for the expanded mandate, for which he would be presenting a statement of financial and administrative implications.

### Financing

On 4 November 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, included in the agenda of its 1991 session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia". The item's inclusion had been requested by the Secretary-General on 28 October.<sup>(24)</sup>

The Secretary-General informed the Assembly on 3 December that the total resource requirements of UNAMIC for six months, beginning on 1 November 1991, was \$15,811,100 gross (\$15,406,400 net).<sup>(25)</sup> That figure, estimated at full cost, incorporated initial commitments of up to \$6 million for the emplacement of UNAMIC, already entered into with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), as provided for by a 1989 resolution of the Assembly relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.<sup>(26)</sup> Also incorporated was an amount of \$8,035,984 in voluntary contributions in kind, consisting of a 40-personnel military support unit (\$1,178,880) and a 112-personnel air support unit (\$6,857,104).

Following its review of the estimates, ACABQ<sup>(27)</sup> recommended an appropriation of \$13,967,300 net for the six-month period beginning 1 November 1991, which the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee approved on 13 December.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting without vote on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/198 on 20 December 1991.

#### Financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 717(1991) of 16 October 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia, and resolution 718(1991) of 31 October 1991, by which the Council expressed its full support for the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,

Recognizing that the costs of the Advance Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Advance Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations.

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Advance Mission by certain Member States,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Advance Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

1. Concur with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Urges all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia in full and on time;

3. Decides to appropriate an amount of 14,319,200 United States dollars gross (13,967,300 dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 6 million dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee for pre-implementation expenses under the terms of General Assembly resolution 44/203 of 21 December 1989 for the operation of the Advance Mission for the period from 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1992, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a Special Account for the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia in accordance with paragraph 18 of his report;

4. Decides also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 14,319,200 dollars gross among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolution 44/192 B of 21 December 1989 and in paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 45/269 of 27 August 1991, the scale of assessments for the year 1991 to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 6,777,200 dollars gross, which is the amount pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the scale of assessments for the year 1992, to be applied against the balance, that is, 7,542,000 dollars gross, for the period from 1 January to 30 April 1992, inclusive;

5. Decides further that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Mem-

ber States, as provided for in paragraph 4 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 351,900 dollars approved for the period from 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1992, inclusive; that is, 64,900 dollars, being the amount pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the balance, that is, 287,000 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 30 April 1992, inclusive;

6. Decides that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

7. Decides also that Estonia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

8. Decides further that the Federated States of Micronesia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

9. Decides that Latvia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

10. Decides also that Lithuania shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

11. Decides further that the Marshall Islands shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

12. Decides that the Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Advance Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

13. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Advance Mission at a rate not to exceed 2,070,000 dollars gross (2 million dollars net) per month for the period beyond 30 April 1992 should the Security Council decide to continue the Advance Mission, the said amount to be apportioned among Mem-

ber States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

14. Invites voluntary contributions to the Advance Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Advance Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

General Assembly resolution 46/198

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/823) without vote, 20 December (meeting 57); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/46/L.6); agenda item 146. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 51, 57; plenary 79.

## International security in South-East Asia

On 5 December 1991, the General Assembly, by decision 46/410, took note of recent positive developments in South-East Asia and concluded its consideration of the item entitled "Question of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia".

## REFERENCES

- (<sup>1</sup>)GA res. 45/3, 15 Oct. 1990. (<sup>2</sup>)A/46/61-S/22059. (<sup>3</sup>)A/45/472-S/21689. (<sup>4</sup>)A/45/490-S/21732. (<sup>5</sup>)SC res. 668(1990), 20 Sep. 1990. (<sup>6</sup>)A/46/112-S/22344. (<sup>7</sup>)S/22945. (<sup>8</sup>)S/22946. (<sup>9</sup>)A/44/720-S/20959. (<sup>10</sup>)A/46/608-S/23177. (<sup>11</sup>)S/23179. (<sup>12</sup>)S/23208. (<sup>13</sup>)S/23207. (<sup>14</sup>)A/46/617. (<sup>15</sup>)A/45/605. (<sup>16</sup>)GA res. 43/19, 3 Nov. 1988. (<sup>17</sup>)S/23097 & Add.1. (<sup>18</sup>)YUN 1946-47 p. 100, GA res. 22 A (I), annex, 13 Feb. 1946. (<sup>19</sup>)S/23186. (<sup>20</sup>)S/23216. (<sup>21</sup>)S/23187 & S/23217. (<sup>22</sup>)S/23218. (<sup>23</sup>)S/23331. (<sup>24</sup>)A/46/232. (<sup>25</sup>)A/46/723. (<sup>26</sup>)GA res. 44/203, 21 Dec. 1989. (<sup>27</sup>)A/46/763.

## Southern and Western Asia

### Afghanistan situation

The Secretary-General and his Personal Representative in Afghanistan and Pakistan, Benon Sevan, were unremitting in their efforts throughout 1991 to maintain and encourage the movement towards a political settlement in Afghanistan, which began with the conclusion in 1988 of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan.<sup>(1)</sup> Concluded under United Nations auspices and referred to as the Geneva Agreements, they comprised three instruments: the Bilateral Agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Principles of Mutual Relations, in particular on Non-Interference and Non-Intervention; the Bilateral Agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Voluntary Return of Refu-



gees; and the Agreement on the Interrelationships for the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, signed by the USSR and the United States.

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1990 request of the General Assembly,<sup>(2)</sup> the Secretary-General, in October 1991,<sup>(3)</sup> reported on the Afghanistan situation in all its aspects.

He detailed the consultations he had undertaken personally to encourage all segments of the Afghan people, the two parties (Afghanistan and Pakistan), the two guarantors of the Geneva Agreements (the USSR and the United States), and the Governments of the neighbouring and other countries (Iran and Saudi Arabia among them) to work towards a comprehensive political settlement of the Afghanistan problem. He also reported on a series of intensified consultations he had initiated through his Personal Representative. This involved continuous shuttling between Kabul and Islamabad and regular contacts with government authorities in Kabul, leaders of opposition groups based in Afghanistan, Peshawar (Pakistan) and Tehran (Iran), the Nationwide Council of Mujahideen Commanders, tribal and religious leaders, and eminent Afghans residing in and outside Afghanistan.

On 21 May, following a round of such consultations, the Secretary-General issued a five-point statement that could serve as a basis for a political settlement acceptable to the majority of Afghans. The statement pointed to the need for: preserving the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned and Islamic character of Afghanistan; recognizing the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and political, economic and social system, free from outside intervention; a transition period, whose details would be worked out by an intra-Afghan dialogue, leading to the establishment of a broad-based Government; an agreement by all to end arms supplies to all Afghan sides; and adequate financial and material resources for the repatriation of refugees and the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

The Secretary-General welcomed the joint USSR-United States statement of 13 September 1991<sup>(4)</sup> announcing their decision to discontinue their weapons deliveries to all Afghan sides from 1 January 1992; this would facilitate a cessation of hostilities, an essential condition for the peaceful conduct of elections during a transition period leading to a political settlement. He considered the decision a major contribution towards the fulfilment of a key provision of his five-point statement.

Concerning implementation of the agreement on the voluntary return of refugees, differences between Afghanistan and Pakistan had prevented the setting up of the mixed commissions envisaged to

coordinate and supervise repatriation. None the less, the repatriation project begun in July 1990 by UNHCR, in cooperation with WFP and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan, continued to assist voluntarily repatriating refugees. By the end of September 1991, 34,000 families (or 170,000 individuals) had exchanged their ration books for cash and wheat to subsidize their repatriation.

As to humanitarian and economic assistance, the Secretary-General's Personal Representative assumed responsibility, on 1 January, for the overall administration of Operation Salam, the emergency relief programme for Afghanistan. The Operation's 1991 requirements totalled \$162 million in cash and substantial contributions in kind, including 15,000 metric tons of wheat and other food items. Delivery of contributions pledged had become sporadic. A reduction of funding had led to the cancellation or scaling down in June of 57 projects (valued at \$31 million) in agricultural rehabilitation, child immunization, education, nutrition, rehabilitation of the disabled and mine clearance. These set-backs notwithstanding, WFP had distributed over 60,000 metric tons of food commodities; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations had provided 6,800 metric tons of seeds and fertilizer and over half a million fruit and poplar saplings. The Operation's mine-clearance programme, which employed 1,200 Afghans, continued clearing mines and other unexploded ordnance from key access roads, villages, irrigation channels and agricultural land.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Having reviewed the Secretary-General's report, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/23 without vote on 5 December 1991.

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions 43/20 of 3 November 1988, 44/15 of 1 November 1989 and 45/12 of 7 November 1990.

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned about the situation in Afghanistan, which resulted from the violation of principles of the Charter and of the recognized norms of inter-State conduct,

Recalling the conclusion at Geneva, on 14 April 1988, of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, and the completion of the withdrawal of foreign troops in accordance with those Agreements,

Aware of the continuing concern of the international community about the sufferings of the Afghan people and the magnitude of the social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a comprehensive political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Conscious that a successful final political settlement of the Afghanistan problem would have a favourable impact on the international situation and provide an impetus for the resolution of other acute regional conflicts,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their efforts to bring about peace and security,

Supporting the statement of the Secretary-General on Afghanistan of 21 May 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General and the status of the process of political settlement,

1. Emphasizes the importance of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, hereinafter referred to as the "Geneva Agreements", concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988 under United Nations auspices, which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

2. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their constant efforts to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

3. Calls for scrupulous respect for and faithful implementation of the Geneva Agreements by all parties concerned who should fully abide by their letter and spirit;

4. Calls upon all parties concerned to promote actively the search for ways towards a political solution, acceptable to the Afghan people, on the basis of principles contained in the statement of the Secretary-General on Afghanistan;

5. Reiterates that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned and Islamic character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem;

6. Reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

7. Calls upon all parties concerned to work urgently for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour;

8. Emphasizes the need for an early start of the intra-Afghan dialogue for the establishment, through democratic procedures acceptable to the Afghan people, including free and fair elections, of a broad-based government to ensure the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people;

9. Also calls upon all parties concerned to exert every effort to promote a political settlement acceptable to the

Afghan people in order to bring to an end the protracted conflict that has prevailed in Afghanistan for the past several years;

10. Requests the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative to continue to encourage and facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and of the present resolution;

11. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and facilitating their voluntary return, and appeals to the parties concerned to take all necessary measures to ease their lot;

12. Renews its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in coordination with the High Commissioner;

13. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and calls upon all States to provide to the Coordinator adequate financial and material resources for the purposes of achieving the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees, as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of the country;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the situation in Afghanistan and on progress achieved in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and the political settlement relating to Afghanistan;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

General Assembly resolution 46/23

5 December 1991 Meeting 64 Adopted without vote

Draft by President (A/46/L.13); agenda item 29.

Financial implications. ACABQ, A/46/7/Add.10; 5th Committee, A/46/743; S-G, A/C.5/46/38.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 44, 45; plenary 64.

In his statement to the Fifth Committee, the Secretary-General indicated that the draft resolution, if adopted, would entail estimated requirements of \$6,873,400 for 1992. ACABQ reduced the estimates to \$6,600,000 and, based on its comments and observations, the Fifth Committee informed the Assembly that adoption of the draft would require an additional appropriation in the amount specified by ACABQ.

Office of the Secretary-General  
in Afghanistan and Pakistan

The Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan<sup>(3)</sup> assisted the Secretary-General in his activities to facilitate the early realization of a political settlement in Afghanistan, as mandated by the General Assembly. Headed by the Secretary-General's Personal Representative

in the area, it was organized into two small headquarters units, one in Kabul and the other in Islamabad, with a sub-office in Peshawar.

Attached to the Office was a Military Advisory Unit of 10 military advisers from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, Poland and Sweden, responsible for providing military expertise as required, maintaining a continued assessment of the security situation in Afghanistan, and updating plans for military support to a possible increased United Nations involvement in Afghanistan. With the concurrence of their Governments, the advisers were detached temporarily from existing peace-keeping operations, namely, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

#### REFERENCES

<sup>(1)</sup>S/19835. <sup>(2)</sup>GA res. 45/12, 7 Nov. 1990. <sup>(3)</sup>A/46/577-S/23146 & Corr.1. <sup>(4)</sup>A/46/595-S/23163.

#### Iran-Iraq situation

United Nations efforts towards a peaceful settlement of the hostilities between Iran and Iraq continued to focus during 1991 on the full implementation of Security Council resolution 598(1987),<sup>(1)</sup> providing the basic framework for such a settlement. With a cease-fire in place and with the completion in February of the withdrawal of the parties' remaining forces to the internationally recognized boundaries as described in the 1975 Treaty concerning the State Frontier and Neighbourly Relations between Iran and Iraq and its protocols and annexes, the United Nations Iran-Iraq Observer Mission (UNIMOG) was terminated at the end of its mandate on 28 February 1991. Set up by the Security Council in 1988,<sup>(2)</sup> the Mission had been dispatched to Iran and Iraq and mandated by resolution 598(1987) to verify, confirm and supervise the cease-fire and troop withdrawal.

In order to fulfil the other tasks entrusted to him by resolution 598(1987), the Secretary-General, with the Council's concurrence, established in April 1991 a small civilian office in the capital of each country and also appointed a team of experts to study the question of reconstruction, beginning with Iran. Iraq was informed that such a team was also available to it.

#### UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

Report of the Secretary-General (28 January). Before the expiry on 31 January 1991 of the two-month extension of UNIMOG, the Secretary-General reported<sup>(3)</sup> on the Group's activities from 21 November 1990 to 27 January 1991 and on his consultations with the parties about its future.

During that period, the Group had been charged with resolving the remaining problems on the border, arranging information exchange between the two parties regarding unmarked minefields, and assisting them in negotiating and implementing an area of separation and, thereafter, an area of limitation of armaments. The Group's activities were considerably affected by the outbreak of hostilities in the Persian Gulf region (see below, under "Iraq-Kuwait situation"). Its operations in Iraq temporarily ceased from 18 January, with its personnel relocated to either Cyprus or Iran.

At a technical meeting on 6 January at Tehran, the two parties reached agreements on outstanding questions relating to the Group's mandate. The agreements included removal by 22 January of all disputed border positions and Group verification of troop withdrawals to internationally recognized boundaries; arrangements to ensure information exchange on all unmarked minefields; and the establishment, between 10 and 27 January, of a separation area extending 1 kilometre deep on either side of the internationally recognized boundaries and along their entire length. A further technical meeting to review implementation and consider establishing an area of armaments limitation on either side of the separation area, scheduled for 28 or 29 January at Baghdad, could not take place due to developments in the region.

The Group conducted 791 patrols along the entire length of the international boundaries, where the general situation was reported calm, and 238 investigations of disputed positions. With its evacuation of Iraq on 18 January, the Group was divested of its ability to monitor the Iraqi side of those boundaries. By 26 January, 13 out of 17 disputed positions had been withdrawn by Iran and 23 out of 29 by Iraq. There was little progress on mine-clearing and on the matter of a separation area. With winter's onset, however, both sides were obliged to move back their positions, thereby creating a de facto area of separation in the north and, to a lesser extent, in the central area.

The Secretary-General remarked that Security Council resolution 598(1987) was close to fulfilment as to its demand for a cease-fire and troop withdrawal under United Nations supervision and to its call for the repatriation of prisoners of war (POWs). Also, on 9 December 1990, 196 Iranian and 43 Iraqi war dead were repatriated, bringing the total repatriated since the Group's inception to 2,153 Iranians and 2,097 Iraqis.

Despite difficulties occasioned by recent events in the Persian Gulf region, both parties remained committed to implementing in due course their understandings of 6 January and thus counted on the Group's continued presence and assistance. The Secretary-General therefore recommended

that the Council extend the Group's mandate for a further period of one month, or until 28 February 1991.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

Having considered the Secretary-General's report, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 685(1991) on 31 January 1991.

#### The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 598(1987) of 20 July 1987, 619(1988) of 9 August 1988, 631(1989) of 8 February 1989, 642(1989) of 29 September 1989, 651(1990) of 29 March 1990, 671(1990) of 27 September 1990 and 676(1990) of 28 November 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group of 28 January 1991, and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for a further period of one month, that is, until 28 February 1991, as recommended by the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, during February 1991, a report on his further consultations with the parties about the future of the Group, together with his recommendations on this matter.

Security Council resolution 685(1991)

31 January 1991 Meeting 2976 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/22171).

Report of the Secretary-General (26 February). In a further report covering the period from 28 January to 25 February 1991,<sup>(4)</sup> the Secretary-General noted that, although UNIMOG continued to operate only in the Iranian part of its area of deployment, it maintained regular contact with the Iraqi authorities through meetings at the Iran-Iraq border.

The Group confirmed that the parties continued to exchange information on unmarked minefields. It was advised that Iraq had established a separation area and that Iran was in the process of establishing one, but it could not verify the information owing to the suspension of its operations in Iraq and the restrictions on its movement in Iran. On 20 February, the last disputed positions were withdrawn to the internationally recognized boundaries; withdrawal of all forces to those boundaries was thus complete. The Group also coordinated the setting up of joint teams to survey areas where there was doubt as to the exact location of those boundaries.

The Secretary-General concluded that the provisions of resolution 598(1987),<sup>(1)</sup> demanding a cease-fire and calling for a United Nations observer team to verify, confirm and supervise the cease-fire and troop withdrawal, could be considered implemented. He accordingly recommended that the Group's mandate come to an end on 28 February 1991 and its personnel withdrawn. The

Secretary-General paid tribute to the two Governments for their cooperation, to the troop-contributing States and to all who had served with UNIMOG.

#### Composition

As at 25 February 1991,<sup>(4)</sup> UNIMOG, including personnel relocated to Cyprus, had a total strength of 114 (96 military observers from 18 countries: Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zambia—16 military police from Ireland and 2 military medical personnel from Austria), reduced from 140 on 22 January.<sup>(3)</sup> As a result of previous reductions and suspension of rotation replacements, six troop-contributing countries remained unrepresented in 1991: Argentina, Australia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal.

The Andover aircraft of the Royal New Zealand Air Force and its crew were withdrawn on 31 December 1990; the Twin Otter aircraft was returned to Canada on 31 January 1991. The Jetstream aircraft, provided as a voluntary contribution by Switzerland and located at Tehran, continued to provide air support.

#### Financing

In December 1991,<sup>(5)</sup> the Secretary-General provided a comprehensive report on the financing of UNIMOG since its establishment in 1988 to its termination on 28 February 1991. It also covered the disposition of all UNIMOG property.

For the one-month renewal period from 1 to 28 February, the Secretary-General, in keeping with the procedure set forth by the General Assembly in 1990,<sup>(6)</sup> requested and obtained ACABQ concurrence to enter into commitments in an amount of \$2,384,000 gross (\$2,178,000 net), to be financed from the unencumbered balance remaining from previous appropriations made available to UNIMOG.

A summary of the financial administration from inception to end of mandate showed that total resources amounted to \$213,827,900 gross (\$210,509,900 net), consisting of: appropriations (\$196,729,000 gross, \$193,617,000 net); authorizations (\$2,384,000 gross, \$2,178,000 net); and voluntary contributions in kind (\$3,714,900) and in cash (\$11,000,000). Operating costs totalled \$170,217,700 gross (\$166,213,100 net) against appropriations and authorizations, and \$3,714,900 against contributions in kind. Credits to Member States against their assessed contributions from unencumbered balances totalled \$24,481,000 gross (\$23,627,000 net). The unencumbered balance at the time of reporting was \$15,414,300 gross (\$16,954,900 net).

The Secretary-General stated that it remained for the Assembly to authorize the required appropriation for the last mandate renewal and to decide on the disposition of UNIMOG property and of the unencumbered and unutilized balances in the UNIMOG Special Account.

#### UN offices in Iran and in Iraq

Following the termination of UNIMOG, the Secretary-General addressed those provisions of Security Council resolution 598(1987)<sup>(1)</sup> entrusting him with essentially political tasks that remained to be implemented. These called on him (a) to examine measures to enhance the security and stability of the region and (b) to explore, in consultation with Iran and Iraq, the question of entrusting to an impartial body an inquiry into the responsibility for the conflict that had occurred between them, as well as (c) to assign an expert team to study the question of reconstruction (see below).

To facilitate those tasks and for a better assessment of developments in the region, the Secretary-General on 28 February proposed,<sup>(7)</sup> and obtained the Council's concurrence,<sup>(8)</sup> to set up in Iran and in Iraq a civilian office, to include two or three military observers for problems requiring military expertise. The offices were set up in April and were referred to as the United Nations Office of the Secretary-General in the Islamic Republic of Iran (UNOSGI) based at Tehran, and the United Nations Office of the Secretary-General in Iraq (UNOSGI) based at Baghdad. Arrangements concerning their legal status, privileges and immunities were concluded with the Governments on 3 and 27 June, respectively.

Reports of the Secretary-General. On 26 November 1991,<sup>(9)</sup> the Secretary-General reported on the progress of implementation of resolution 598(1987) since 1 March. Further efforts, he noted, had been made difficult due mainly to the complex situation prevailing in the area following the outbreak of hostilities in Iraq and Kuwait (see below).

The Secretary-General described the situation along the border between Iran and Iraq as one of relative unrest, drawing attention to the long lists of alleged cease-fire violations submitted by both and circulated as Security Council documents. UNOSGI at Baghdad confirmed 31 out of 37 alleged cease-fire violations that it had investigated at Iraq's request; UNOSGI at Tehran confirmed 8 out of 11 allegations investigated. The majority of allegations related to unauthorized presence on the border or in the area of separation rather than to any firing. It was the Secretary-General's hope that the recent release of 421 POWs by Iran signalled the beginning of the last phase of the repatriation process, whose completion was long overdue.

As to the resolution's call for measures to enhance security and stability in the Persian Gulf region, the Secretary-General had started a process of consultations that began in September with his visit to Iran and Saudi Arabia and continued in New York with the region's Foreign Ministers and the head of State of Bahrain during the General Assembly session. The Secretary-General suggested that the idea of a declaration, to include basic principles of good-neighbourly relations and other practical arrangements, might be pursued under United Nations auspices.

According to a further report of 9 December,<sup>(10)</sup> the Secretary-General had requested the two Governments, in identical letters dated 14 August, for their views on the question of an inquiry into responsibility for the Iran-Iraq conflict, as called for by resolution 598(1987). He also consulted separately with independent experts so as to gain the fullest understanding of the subject. On the basis of replies received from Iraq on 26 August and from Iran on 15 September, as well as on all other relevant information since the beginning of the conflict, he made the following observations.

The Iran-Iraq war was begun in contravention of international law, the area of violation being the illegal use of force and disregard for a Member State's territorial integrity. The violation entailing responsibility for the conflict was determined to be Iraq's armed attack against Iran on 22 September 1980<sup>(11)</sup> and its continuous occupation of Iranian territory during the conflict-actions unjustifiable under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and morality, despite Iran's encroachment on Iraqi territory before the attack. Of the numerous violations of humanitarian law committed during the war, many had been documented by ICRC and the United Nations, particularly by expert teams dispatched to civilian areas subjected to chemical attacks.

Stating that the events of the Iran-Iraq war and the positions of the parties were a matter of record and public knowledge, the Secretary-General was of the opinion that it served no useful purpose to pursue the inquiry. In the interest of peace and in line with implementing resolution 598(1987) as a comprehensive plan, he said it was imperative to move on with the settlement process. What urgently needed tending to was the careful construction of peaceful relations between the parties and of peace and security in the whole region.

Iraq, through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs,<sup>(12)</sup> characterized the 9 December report as devoid of any legal value, reflecting only the Secretary-General's personal opinion. Based on what it called authenticated evidence, Iraq asserted that the action it took against Iran, as cited by the report, had been in response to a long series of at-

tacks, threats and violations of Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and internal security, begun in July 1980 by Iran in accordance with an openly declared plan to subject Iraq to Iran's authority.

#### Financing

In a December report to the Fifth Committee,<sup>(13)</sup> the Secretary-General set out detailed resource requirements for UNOSGI at Baghdad and at Tehran for which he requested appropriations.

To establish the offices in April, the Secretary-General, with ACABQ concurrence, had entered into related commitments of up to \$3 million under the provisions of a 1989 General Assembly resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1990-1991.<sup>(14)</sup> The estimated expenses submitted for April to 31 December 1991 totalled \$3,015,000.

On the assumption that the offices would be a continuing need, net requirements for 1992, estimated at \$4,410,400, were further submitted. Given their extraordinary nature, relating to the maintenance of peace and security, the Secretary-General recommended that they not be covered by the contingency fund but be dealt with under the relevant provision of the budget process as set forth by the Assembly in 1986.<sup>(15)</sup>

Having reviewed the Secretary-General's estimates and staffing proposals, ACABQ<sup>(16)</sup> recommended that requirements of \$3,015,000 for 1991 be reflected in the second performance report on the 1990-1991 programme budget and that a reduced amount of \$4,170,100 be appropriated for 1992 under the proposed 1992-1993 programme budget.

#### Reconstruction

Addressing a further provision of Security Council resolution 598(1987)<sup>(1)</sup> calling for the assignment of an expert team to study the question of reconstruction in Iran and Iraq, the Secretary-General informed the Council on 23 May<sup>(17)</sup> that he had appointed a team of experts, led by former Under-Secretary-General Abdulrahim Abby Farah, to make an exploratory visit to Iran towards the end of May. The team was to obtain initial information on the nature and extent of damage sustained by Iran as a result of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict and on the status of its reconstruction efforts.

The Secretary-General had indicated earlier<sup>(9)</sup> that the additional damage suffered by Iraq during the more recent hostilities in the Persian Gulf region would complicate the task of an expert team. A study might be possible, however, if records existed on data limited to its conflict with Iran. Iraq had been made aware that a team would be made available when it wished a study to proceed.

Reports of the expert team. The preliminary report of the United Nations team on its exploratory mission to Iran, from 31 May to 21 June 1991,

was presented to the Security Council by the Secretary-General on 31 July.<sup>(18)</sup>

Data on war damages obtained from the Government included the number of provinces that became operational theatres of war and those that were targets of repeated attacks by aircraft and missiles; urban and rural centres that were razed to the ground or suffered varying degrees of damage; housing units destroyed or severely damaged; civilians killed, wounded or permanently disabled; internally displaced persons; and estimates in millions of rials of direct and indirect damage to the economic sectors. In agriculture, date-growing was singled out as a major casualty. Data obtained did not cover the social sectors (health, education, cultural sites).

The mission noted that the inspections it conducted confirmed damage as reported. It found the damage to the country's infrastructure to be of such magnitude as to require several years of reconstruction. The oil industry, the lifeline of the national economy, suffered massive destruction. The Abadan oil refinery and oil-loading facilities at Kharg Island, among the largest in the world, were virtually destroyed. The same was true of the commercial and passenger port of Khorramshahr.

The mission also noted an accelerated reconstruction programme for the oil industry and a concentrated effort to rehabilitate housing and human settlements. Repairs to the transport sector (road, rail, ports and airfields) were done mostly under war conditions, however. Iran's reconstruction programme, whose stated objective was the rehabilitation and revitalization of the environment, economy, industrial base, and cities and villages, had effective support at the central, provincial and local levels.

The team of experts made a further visit to Iran from 7 November to 1 December in order to complete its study of the country's reconstruction efforts and needs. Its second and final report following the visit was submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General on 24 December.<sup>(19)</sup>

The report contained, among other data, detailed information on the nature and extent of damage, resultant requirements, and government estimates of past and future reconstruction costs for the following sectors: housing and human settlements, the petroleum industry, transport, heavy and light industry, agriculture and irrigation, energy and power, telecommunications and broadcasting, education, cultural heritage and health.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>YUN 1987, p. 223, SC res. 598(1987), 20 July 1987. <sup>(2)</sup>SC res. 619(1988), 9 Aug. 1988. <sup>(3)</sup>S/22148. <sup>(4)</sup>S/22263. <sup>(5)</sup>A/46/744. <sup>(6)</sup>GA res. 45/245, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(7)</sup>S/22279. <sup>(8)</sup>S/22280. <sup>(9)</sup>S/23246. <sup>(10)</sup>S/23273. <sup>(11)</sup>YUN 1980, p. 312. <sup>(12)</sup>S/23311. <sup>(13)</sup>A/C.5/46/64. <sup>(14)</sup>GA res. 44/203, 21 Dec. 1989. <sup>(15)</sup>YUN 1986, p. 1025, GA res. 41/213, annex I, 19

Dec. 1986. <sup>(16)</sup>A/46/7/Add.16. <sup>(17)</sup>S/22637. <sup>(18)</sup>S/22863. <sup>(19)</sup>S/23322 & Add.1 & Corr.1.

### Iraq-Kuwait situation

The international crisis created on 2 August 1990 by Iraq's invasion, occupation and subsequent annexation of its neighbouring State, Kuwait, continued to mount in 1991 and to test the ability of the United Nations to uphold Security Council decisions to resolve the crisis.

When the new year began, a pause of goodwill, granted by the Council on 29 November 1990, was in effect, to allow Iraq one final opportunity until 15 January 1991 to comply with resolution 660(1990),<sup>(19)</sup> by which the Council had demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait. The pause was granted under resolution 678(1990),<sup>(20)</sup> by which the Council also authorized Member States cooperating with Kuwait to use all necessary means to uphold and implement resolution 660(1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions, and to restore international peace and security in the area, requested all States to provide appropriate support for the actions taken in pursuance of that provision, and requested the States concerned to keep the Council regularly informed on the progress of actions undertaken in implementation of the resolution.

Even as the military forces of the Member States cooperating with Kuwait were poised to act accordingly, extensive diplomatic initiatives were being undertaken within the United Nations and by intergovernmental bodies and Governments of individual Member States. Besides the widely publicized meeting between Iraq's Minister for Foreign Affairs and the United States Secretary of State at Geneva on 9 January, which had held hopes for the peaceful resolution of the crisis but whose negative results the USSR referred to with profound regret,<sup>(21)</sup> the Secretary-General was actively engaged in obtaining Iraq's compliance (see below).

In keeping with resolution 678(1990), Kuwait, on 16 January,<sup>(22)</sup> reported to the Secretary-General that, in the absence of any signs of withdrawal from Kuwaiti territory, Iraq had failed to signal its willingness to comply with the international community's will. Kuwait then informed the Council President on 17 January<sup>(23)</sup> that, the 15 January deadline having expired, it was exercising its right to self-defence and to the restoration of its rights-foremost among them the recovery of its territories-by cooperating with the forces of friendly States equally determined to end Iraq's occupation. That military operations for the liberation of Kuwait had started was in the meantime announced by Saudi Arabia.<sup>(24)</sup>

The United States reported on 17 January<sup>(25)</sup> that, in the face of Iraq's continued efforts to absorb Kuwait and to strengthen its military presence there,

United States military forces deployed in the Persian Gulf region and those of other States cooperating with Kuwait had initiated military action at 1900 hours (eastern standard time (EST)) on 16 January to liberate Kuwait, to restore its legitimate Government, and to restore international peace and security in the area, consistent with resolution 660(1990) and subsequent Council resolutions. Egypt,<sup>(26)</sup> France<sup>(27)</sup> and the United Kingdom<sup>(28)</sup> likewise reported having taken military action.

As indicated in subsequent reports by France,<sup>(29)</sup> the United Kingdom<sup>(30)</sup> and the United States,<sup>(31)</sup> they had jointly mounted an extensive air campaign against Iraq. Its objective, as described by the United Kingdom, was to break down the intricate command network of Iraq's armed forces, to disrupt and degrade its air defence system, and to destroy its unconventional weapons capabilities and the entire spectrum of its military infrastructure, including its land army that sustained Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. They pointed out that the air campaign was conducted with express directions to avoid causing civilian casualties and to avoid sites of cultural and historic significance.

Reporting to the Council President on 5 March,<sup>(32)</sup> the United States stated that, on the night of 23 February (EST), the military forces of the coalition launched ground operations on several fronts to obtain the full withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. The air campaign until then had effectively isolated the Kuwaiti theatre of operations and weakened the front-line barrier of Iraqi forces, enabling the coalition forces rapidly to achieve their objective: the defeat of the Iraqi forces and the return of the territory of Kuwait to its legitimate Government. Military operations against Iraq were thus suspended at midnight (EST) on 27 February.

Summing up, the United States stated that the combined surface, naval and air operations were taken against Iraq when intensive diplomatic efforts failed to bring about a peaceful Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and following provocative actions by Iraq, including continued indiscriminate missile attacks against civilian targets, large-scale destruction of oil facilities and public and private buildings in Kuwait as part of its "scorched earth" policy, and evidence of increased atrocities against the Kuwaiti civilian population. The United States also gave a summary of the planning and execution of the ground campaign, as described by United States General Norman Schwarzkopf.

Among the missile attacks referred to were the 39 Scud missiles launched by Iraq at Israeli cities throughout the hostilities, causing scores of casualties and considerable property damage, as reported by Israel on 28 January<sup>(33)</sup> and 1 March<sup>(34)</sup>. The USSR had described the first attack as doubtless aimed at converting the Iraq-Kuwait problem into a regional conflict.<sup>(35)</sup>

Kuwait informed the Secretary-General on 4 March<sup>(18)</sup> that its Government was resuming the functions of the State and directing the nation's affairs from Kuwait City.

On 3 April, the Council adopted resolution 687(1991) setting forth the terms for a formal cease-fire (see below, under "Cease-fire"). On 6 April, Iraq gave official notification of its acceptance of the resolution, which was confirmed to the Council President on 8 April. Taking that confirmation as constituting Iraq's irrevocable and unqualified acceptance of the resolution, the Council President, on 11 April, stated that the formal cease-fire was in effect.

Meanwhile, various fact-finding missions and related activities were undertaken to provide humanitarian assistance to Iraq and Kuwait, as well as other assistance to other States to meet specific needs arising from the Iraq-Kuwait situation (see below, under "Humanitarian assistance").

Activities of the Secretary-General. Shortly before military action was taken against Iraq, the Secretary-General undertook a two-day peace mission to that country, on 12 and 13 January, during which he met with high-level Iraqi officials at Baghdad and held a three-and-a-half-hour meeting with President Saddam Hussein. On his return to New York on 14 January, the Secretary-General described that meeting as polite but unsuccessful.

On 15 January, the deadline set by the Council for Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, the Secretary-General, in a statement to the press,<sup>(19)</sup> noted that the world stood poised between peace and war. He appealed to President Hussein to turn the course of events from catastrophe towards a new era of justice and harmony based on Charter principles. He urged that a total withdrawal of Iraq's forces from Kuwait begin without delay, and, based on understandings he had received from Governments at the highest level, assured the President of the following, once withdrawal was under way.

Neither Iraq nor its forces would be attacked by the coalition forces. With the parties' consent and Council agreement, the Secretary-General would be prepared immediately to deploy United Nations observers and, if necessary, United Nations forces to certify withdrawal and prevent the eruption of hostilities on the ground. On Iraq's compliance with the Council resolutions, he would urge a review of the Council decisions imposing sanctions against Iraq<sup>(20)</sup> and encourage the phasing out of foreign forces in the area. Once the crisis was resolved, every effort would be made comprehensively to address the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the question of Palestine.

The Secretary-General reiterated his appeal on 30 January,<sup>(21)</sup> to Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and recalled his statement to President Hussein at their 13 Janu-

ary meeting that United Nations efforts to avert the unfolding tragedy would fail unless Iraq signified its readiness to comply with the relevant Council resolutions, beginning with resolution 660(1990) demanding withdrawal from Kuwait. He further recalled his statement to the Council after adoption of resolution 678(1990) in which he underscored that, in requiring compliance, the United Nations sought not surrender but the most honourable way of resolving a crisis that respected all legitimate interests and was conducive to the wider peace and the rule of law; and that the actions of the United Nations in the current crisis must be perceived as part of its larger endeavour to establish peace through justice whenever the one was imperilled and the other denied.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION (February/March)

At the urgent request of the Arab Maghreb Union (Algeria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia),<sup>(22)</sup> Cuba<sup>(23)</sup> and Yemen,<sup>(24)</sup> the Security Council convened on 13 February 1991 to consider the grave situation in the Persian Gulf region.

Meeting number. SC 2977 (part I-public; part II-private, with resumptions 1-5).

At the outset, the United Kingdom proposed, in accordance with rule 48<sup>a</sup> of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, that consideration of the situation should continue in formal but private meetings where constructive discussion could take place, without what it called the glare of publicity. The Council had been divided among those who preferred not to meet unless it was in a position to advance its objectives and those who preferred a public meeting without further delay to consider options other than the military action being taken against Iraq. France viewed the proposal as a good compromise. Following a debate on it, the proposal was adopted by 9 votes (Austria, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire) to 2 (Cuba, Yemen), with 4 abstentions (China, Ecuador, India, Zimbabwe).

Accordingly, the Council resumed its meeting in private from 14 to 16 and on 23 and 25 February and on 2 March. At their request, the President, under rule 37<sup>b</sup> of the provisional rules of

<sup>a</sup>Rule 48 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "Unless it decides otherwise, the Security Council shall meet in public. Any recommendation to the General Assembly regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General shall be discussed and decided at a private meeting."

<sup>b</sup>Rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as a result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35(1) of the Charter."



procedure, invited the following to participate in the discussion without the right to vote: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

At the request of Egypt<sup>(25)</sup> and Belgium,<sup>(26)</sup> respectively, invitations were extended, under rule 39,<sup>c</sup> to the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations and to a representative of the Commission of the European Economic Committee.

Cuba introduced three draft resolutions, on which the Council took no action: the first<sup>(27)</sup> would have had the Council establish an ad hoc committee of the whole Council to consider possible formulas for halting the armed actions in the Persian Gulf region and achieving a peaceful settlement of the conflict; the second, in its final revised form,<sup>(28)</sup> would have called for the immediate dispatch of a United Nations military observer mission to supervise the suspension of offensive combat operations and for a plan for the deployment of a peace-keeping force in the area; the third, also as finally revised,<sup>(29)</sup> would have called for diplomatic initiatives by the Secretary-General to re-establish peace and security in the region based on his 15 January statement to the press.

The States which spoke at each of the private sessions were listed in the Council's official communiqué approved and issued on 2 March,<sup>(30)</sup> which also listed the Secretary-General as having made a statement.

During the debate, Kuwait made clear its position with respect to the proposals and calls for a temporary partial or comprehensive cease-fire to give ongoing diplomatic efforts a chance to bear fruit: there should be no cease-fire before the complete liberation of Kuwait and before the restoration of its legitimate Government. To end the current situation, Iraq must inform the Secretary-General in writing of its acceptance of the 12 Council resolutions relating to the invasion and annexation of Kuwait. It must immediately and unconditionally withdraw from Kuwait in accordance with resolution 660(1990). Kuwait's legitimate authorities must be enabled to return immediately to Kuwait. Iraq must implement all the other resolutions immediately after the cease-fire, agree to an exchange of POWs of all nationalities, including Kuwaitis

taken prisoner since 2 August 1990, arrange to locate the missing (Kuwait said it had a list of more than 8,000 Kuwaiti POWs and more than 20,000 missing), and pay full reparations to Kuwaitis and third-State nationals as specified by resolution 674(1990).<sup>(31)</sup> Iraq must abrogate all legislation concerning Kuwait's annexation as the nineteenth province of Iraq.

Kuwait called on the Council to demand that Iraq immediately cease its escalation of inhuman practices, including torture and murder, against the defenceless people of Kuwait, cease committing crimes against Kuwait's economy and environment by setting fire to its oil wells and installations, and cease destroying what was left of its social and economic infrastructure.

Iraq attributed the three-week delay in convening the Council after the meeting had first been requested to United States objections and claimed that resuming the meeting in private was aimed at denying some Member States the opportunity to unmask the crimes being perpetrated in the name of the Council against the people of Iraq. It said that since the crisis began, the Council had become an American instrument representing American interests and that the United States would continue its aggression even if the Council were to adopt a resolution on a cease-fire or on halting the rain of bombs on Iraq's defenceless civilians. It stated that in the first three weeks of the aggression against it, 45,000 sorties dropped 85,000 tons of explosives, destroying hospitals, schools, mosques and Iraq's cultural monuments and archaeological sites, nuclear and other industrial facilities for peaceful purposes, releasing radiation and other pollutants into the environment, killing many innocent civilians and perhaps causing deformities in future generations.

Iraq reiterated its readiness to deal on the basis of resolution 660(1990) with a view to reaching an honourable and acceptable political solution, including withdrawal from Kuwait, as announced by its Revolution Command Council on 15 February.<sup>(32)</sup> Iraq's readiness was linked, however, to a comprehensive cease-fire; to a retroactive annulment of the 11 resolutions<sup>(33)</sup> adopted after resolution 660(1990) and all the consequences to which they had given rise; to a withdrawal from the Middle East and Arabian Gulf regions of the forces cooperating with Kuwait; to Israel's withdrawal from Palestine, the occupied Arab territories, the Golan and Lebanon; to a guarantee of Iraq's full and undiminished historical territorial and maritime rights in any political solution; and to a

<sup>c</sup>Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

political arrangement to be agreed upon based on the people's will in accordance with genuine democratic practice and not on the acquired privileges of the House of Al Sabah.

Iraq also informed the Council of its acceptance of and agreement to all the points of a USSR peace initiative that was the subject of Iraq-USSR talks held in Moscow on 18 February<sup>(34)</sup> and whose key element consisted of securing a rapid start of Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait so as to put an immediate end to the bloodshed. Accordingly, it had asked the USSR to exert efforts towards achieving a cease-fire resolution that would guarantee the complete and rapid implementation of resolution 660(1990), together with a guarantee of the safety of the withdrawing troops and respect for the cease-fire, after which the necessary measures would be considered and adopted in order to implement what could or should be implemented in the other resolutions.

Communications from Iraq. By letters of 27 February 1991, the date on which Kuwait was liberated, Iraq informed the Security Council President<sup>(35)</sup> and the Secretary-General<sup>(36)</sup> that, at dawn on that date (Baghdad time), all Iraqi forces had withdrawn from Kuwait, adding that the United States and pro-aggressor forces continued to attack the withdrawing Iraqi forces. Iraq earlier that day<sup>(37)</sup> had reaffirmed its agreement to comply fully with Council resolution 660(1990), stating that its armed forces had started to withdraw to the positions they were in prior to 1 August 1990; it had further given notice of its agreement to comply with resolutions 662(1990) (demanding rescission of Iraq's actions purporting to annex Kuwait) and 674(1990) (demanding that Iraq ensure the protection and well-being of Kuwaiti nationals and of third-State nationals in Kuwait and Iraq, including diplomatic and consular personnel, whose immediate departure from Kuwait and Iraq it should facilitate), provided the Council adopted a resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire and provided it deemed that resolutions 661(1990) (imposing mandatory sanctions against Iraq), 665(1990) (tightening those sanctions) and 670(1990) (tightening those sanctions, except for food for humanitarian purposes) were no longer in effect since the bases for their adoption no longer existed.

By identical letters of 28 February (Baghdad time), Iraq, through its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, officially informed the Council President<sup>(38)</sup> and the Secretary-General<sup>(39)</sup> of its agreement to comply fully with resolution 660(1990) and all the other Council resolutions.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (2 March)

The Security Council, having received notification of momentous developments-the liberation of Kuwait,

the suspension of hostilities and Iraq's agreement to comply with all of the Council resolutions-met on 2 March 1991 to consider a seven-nation draft resolution<sup>(40)</sup> aimed at the immediate consolidation of that *de facto* situation. At their request, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were invited to participate without the right to vote under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. Following oral revisions of the draft by the United States, the Council voted by a show of hands on each of the amendments submitted by Cuba<sup>(41)</sup> in the order prescribed by rule 36.<sup>d</sup> Of the 18 amendments, 1 was not pressed to the vote; the remaining 17, having each failed to obtain the required number of votes, were not adopted.

The amendment proposing deletion of the words "and reaffirming" from the first preambular paragraph<sup>(42)</sup> received 2 votes (Cuba, Yemen) to 1 (Austria), with 12 abstentions (Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire, Zimbabwe). Two amendments proposing deletion of "Article 25 of" from the second preambular paragraph<sup>(43)</sup> and of the entire eighth preambular paragraph<sup>(44)</sup> received 1 vote (Cuba) to none, with 14 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen, Zaire, Zimbabwe).

Nine amendments each received identical votes: 2 (Cuba, Yemen) to none, with 13 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire, Zimbabwe). Those amendments proposed: deleting the words "pursuant to resolution 678(1990)" from the fifth preambular paragraph,<sup>(45)</sup> the end of subparagraph 3 (d), starting from "in areas of . . .",<sup>(46)</sup> and paragraph 7;<sup>(47)</sup> replacing paragraph 1 by " Welcomes the restoration of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait";<sup>(48)</sup> inserting three operative paragraphs-to declare null and void all provisions of the pertinent Council resolutions regarding trade in foodstuffs and in all other products essential for the health and well-being of the Iraqi people,<sup>(49)</sup> to declare an immediate cease-fire<sup>(50)</sup> and to affirm Member States' obligation to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and Kuwait and to note the commitment of Member States cooperating with Kuwait under resolution 678(1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq

<sup>d</sup>Rule 36 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "If two or more amendments to a motion or draft resolution are proposed, the President shall rule on the order in which they are to be voted upon. Ordinarily, the Security Council shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed until all amendments have been put to the vote, but when an amendment adds to or deletes from the text of a motion or draft resolution, that amendment shall be voted on first."

to an end as soon as possible;<sup>(51)</sup> and replacing the chapeau in paragraph 2 with "Notes that Iraq has committed itself to:"<sup>(52)</sup> and in paragraph 3 with "Further notes that Iraq is fully willing to:"<sup>(53)</sup>

The proposal to insert in subparagraph 3 (c) the words "and in conformity with Article 118 of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949" between the words "International Committee of the Red Cross" and "return the remains"<sup>(54)</sup> received 6 votes (Austria, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Yemen, Zimbabwe) to none, with 9 abstentions (Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire). The proposal to delete paragraph 4<sup>(55)</sup> received 3 votes (China, Cuba, Yemen) to none, with 12 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire, Zimbabwe).

Two other operative paragraphs proposed-one to request the Secretary-General to draw up plans for the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping force in the area,<sup>(56)</sup> and the other to request the United Nations system and other international organizations urgently to provide humanitarian assistance to Iraq and Kuwait<sup>(57)</sup>—received 5 votes (Cuba, Ecuador, India, Yemen, Zimbabwe) to none, with 10 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire).

The proposal to replace the rest of the sixth preambular paragraph from "and the objective . . ." by "and the role that the United Nations has to play in restoring and maintaining international peace and security in the region"<sup>(58)</sup> received 4 votes (Cuba, Ecuador, India, Yemen) to none, with 11 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire, Zimbabwe).

The proposal to request the immediate dispatch of a military observer mission<sup>(59)</sup> was not pressed to the vote, given its dependence on the amendment calling for an immediate cease-tire, which had not been adopted.

Having rejected all the proposed amendments, the Council adopted resolution 686(1991).

The Security Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 660(1990) of 2 August 1990, 661(1990) of 6 August 1990, 662(1990) of 9 August 1990, 664(1990) of 18 August 1990, 665(1990) of 25 August 1990, 666(1990) of 13 September 1990, 667(1990) of 16 September 1990, 669(1990) of 24 September 1990, 670(1990) of 25 September 1990, 674(1990) of 29 October 1990, 677(1990) of 28 November 1990 and 678(1990) of 29 November 1990,

Recalling also the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further paragraph 9 of resolution 661(1990) regarding assistance to the Government of Kuwait and

paragraph 3 (c) of that resolution regarding supplies strictly for medical purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs,

Taking note of the letters dated 27 February 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General confirming Iraq's agreement to comply fully with all of the resolutions noted above and of his letter dated 27 February 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating Iraq's intention to release prisoners of war immediately,

Noting the suspension of offensive combat operations by the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678(1990),

Bearing in mind the need to be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions, and bearing in mind also the objective in resolution 678(1990) of restoring international peace and security in the region,

Underlining the importance of Iraq taking the necessary measures which would permit a definitive end to the hostilities,

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and Kuwait, and noting the intention expressed by the Member States cooperating with Kuwait under paragraph 2 of resolution 678(1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end as soon as possible consistent with achieving the objectives of the resolution,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Affirms that all twelve resolutions noted above continue to have full force and effect;

2. Demands that Iraq implement its acceptance of all twelve resolutions noted above and in particular that Iraq:

(a) Rescind immediately its actions purporting to annex Kuwait;

(b) Accept in principle its liability under international law for any-loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq;

(c) Immediately release, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Red Cross Societies or Red Crescent Societies, all Kuwaiti and third-State nationals detained by Iraq and return the remains of any deceased Kuwaiti and third-State nationals so detained;

(d) Immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, to be completed in the shortest possible period;

3. Also demands that Iraq:

(a) Cease hostile or provocative actions by its forces against all Member States, including missile attacks and flights of combat aircraft;

(b) Designate military commanders to meet with counterparts from the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678(1990) to arrange for the military aspects of a cessation of hostilities at the earliest possible time;

(c) Arrange for immediate access to and release of all prisoners of war under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and return the remains of any deceased personnel of the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678(1990);

(d) Provide all information and assistance in identifying Iraqi mines, booby traps and other explosives as

well as any chemical and biological weapons and material in Kuwait, in areas of Iraq where forces of Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678(1990) are present temporarily, and in the adjacent waters;

4. Recognizes that during the period required for Iraq to comply with paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 678(1990) remain valid;

5. Welcomes the decision of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678(1990) to provide access to and to commence immediately the release of Iraqi prisoners of war as required by the terms of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross;

6. Requests all Member States, as well as the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system, to take all appropriate action to cooperate with the Government and people of Kuwait in the reconstruction of their country;

7. Decides that Iraq shall notify the Secretary-General and the Security Council when it has taken the actions set out above;

8. Also decides, in order to secure the rapid establishment of a definitive end to the hostilities, to remain actively seized of the matter.

Security Council resolution 686(1991)

2 March 1991

Meeting 2978

11-1-3

7-nation draft (S/22298), orally revised.

Sponsors: Belgium, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Austria, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Cuba.

Abstaining: China, India, Yemen.

Iraq on 3 March informed the Council President(60) and the Secretary-General(61) of its agreement to fulfil its obligations under resolution 686(1991). It observed that, despite the Council's awareness of the manner in which the United States forces and their partners had carried out resolution 678(1990) and of the resultant major losses suffered by Iraq, resolution 686(1991) had ignored the Iraqi people's suffering and imposed on Iraq alone a long series of obligations—a fact noted by a number of Council members.

Iraq stressed that its agreement to comply with resolution 686(1991) stemmed from its determination to eliminate any pretext for further aggression against it and for inflicting further harm on its people. It hoped the Council would adopt a resolution proclaiming an official cease-fire and cessation of all land, sea and air military operations, as well as the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces stationed without justification in various regions of Iraq. Consequent upon such a resolution, it also hoped for the Council's speedy nullification of resolutions 661(1990), 665(1990) and 670(1990).

## Cease-fire

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (3 April)

The Security Council convened on 3 April 1991 to consider a nine-part draft resolution embodying the terms of a formal cease-fire. At their request, Iraq and Kuwait were invited to participate without the right to vote under rule 37<sup>b</sup> of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Kuwait referred to the draft text as historic, a shield to protect the region from the Baghdad regime and a lesson for any other regime that might be tempted to carry out such evils as Iraq had done. Kuwait called on the Council to deal decisively and with full effectiveness with all aspects and questions, underscoring what it called the question of Iraq's armaments and terrifying arsenal.

Summing up its position on the major provisions of the text, Iraq said it viewed the manner in which the question of boundaries had been addressed as an infringement on its sovereignty and territorial integrity and a contravention of resolution 660(1990), which called on the two parties to begin negotiations on their differences, the boundary question among them. To impose reparations on Iraq alone would only paralyse its capacity to rebuild its economy and keep its people from achieving a minimum standard of living for generations to come. To make Iraq, and not also Israel, destroy its weapons was inconsistent with the declared objective of restoring international peace and security in the region. To maintain the economic blockade despite Iraq's acceptance of all 13 Council resolutions would be in contravention of the Charter and could be regarded as economic aggression under the 1974 Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States(62) and human rights covenants.

Following statements by all 15 Council members, the Council adopted resolution 687(1991).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660(1990) of 2 August 1990, 661(1990) of 6 August 1990, 662(1990) of 9 August 1990, 664(1990) of 18 August 1990, 665(1990) of 25 August 1990, 666(1990) of 13 September 1990, 667(1990) of 16 September 1990, 669(1990) of 24 September 1990, 670(1990) of 25 September 1990, 674(1990) of 29 October 1990, 677(1990) of 28 November 1990, 678(1990) of 29 November 1990 and 686(1991) of 2 March 1991,

Welcoming the restoration to Kuwait of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and the return of its legitimate Government,

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq, and noting the intention expressed by the Member States cooperating with Kuwait under paragraph 2 of resolution 678(1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end as soon as possible consistent with paragraph 8 of resolution 686(1991),

Reaffirming the need to be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions in the light of its unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait,

Taking note of the letter dated 27 February 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council and of the letters dated 27 February 1991 from the Minister addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General, and taking note also of the letters from the Minister dated 3 March 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General and those dated 5 March 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General sent pursuant to resolution 686(1991),

Noting that Iraq and Kuwait, as independent sovereign States, signed at Baghdad on 4 October 1963 "Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of friendly relations, recognition and related matters", thereby recognizing formally the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait and the allocation of islands, which Agreed Minutes were registered with the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and in which Iraq recognized the independence and complete sovereignty of the State of Kuwait within its borders, as specified and accepted in the letter of the Prime Minister of Iraq dated 21 July 1932 and as accepted by the ruler of Kuwait in his letter dated 10 August 1932,

Conscious of the need for demarcation of the said boundary,

Conscious also of the statements by Iraq threatening to use weapons in violation of its obligations under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and of its prior use of chemical weapons, and affirming that grave consequences would follow any further use by Iraq of such weapons,

Recalling that Iraq has subscribed to the Final Declaration adopted by all States participating in the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, establishing the objective of universal elimination of chemical and biological weapons,

Recalling also that Iraq has signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 10 April 1972, Noting the importance of Iraq ratifying this Convention,

Noting, moreover, the importance of all States adhering to the Convention and encouraging its forthcoming Third Review Conference to reinforce the authority, efficiency and universal scope of the Convention,

Stressing the importance of an early conclusion by the Conference on Disarmament of its work on a convention on the universal prohibition of chemical weapons and of universal adherence thereto,

Aware of the use by Iraq of ballistic missiles in unprovoked attacks and therefore of the need to take specific measures in regard to such missiles located in Iraq,

Concerned by the reports in the hands of Member States that Iraq has attempted to acquire materials for a nuclear-weapons programme contrary to its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1 July 1968,

Recalling the objective of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Conscious of the threat that all weapons of mass destruction pose to peace and security in the area and of the need to work towards the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of such weapons,

Conscious also of the objective of achieving balanced and comprehensive control of armaments in the region,

Conscious further of the importance of achieving the objectives noted above using all available means, including a dialogue among the States of the region,

Noting that resolution 686(1991) marked the lifting of the measures imposed by resolution 661(1990) in so far as they applied to Kuwait,

Noting also that despite the progress being made in fulfilling the obligations of resolution 686(1991), many Kuwaiti and third-State nationals are still not accounted for and property remains unreturned,

Recalling the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, opened for signature in New York on 17 December 1979, which categorizes all acts of taking hostages as manifestations of international terrorism,

Deploping threats made by Iraq during the recent conflict to make use of terrorism against targets outside Iraq, and the taking of hostages by Iraq,

Taking note with grave concern of the reports transmitted by the Secretary-General of 20 March 1991 and 28 March 1991, and conscious of the necessity to meet urgently the humanitarian needs in Kuwait and Iraq,

Bearing in mind its objective of restoring international peace and security in the area as set out in its recent resolutions,

Conscious of the need to take the following measures acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Affirms all thirteen resolutions noted above, except as expressly changed below to achieve the goals of this resolution, including a formal cease-fire;

#### A

2. Demands that Iraq and Kuwait respect the inviolability of the international boundary and the allocation of islands set out in the "Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of friendly relations, recognition and related matters", signed by them in the exercise of their sovereignty at Baghdad on 4 October 1963 and registered with the United Nations and published in the United Nations Treaty Series;

3. Calls upon the Secretary-General to lend his assistance to make arrangements with Iraq and Kuwait to demarcate the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, drawing on appropriate material, including the map transmitted by Security Council document S/22412, and to report back to the Council within one month;

4. Decides to guarantee the inviolability of the above-mentioned international boundary and to take, as appropriate, all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

#### B

5. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with Iraq and Kuwait, to submit within three days to the Security Council for its approval a plan for the immediate deployment of a United Nations observer unit to monitor the Khawr Abd Allah and a demilitarized zone, which is hereby established, extending ten kilometres into Iraq and five kilometres into Kuwait

from the boundary referred to in the "Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of friendly relations, recognition and related matters"; to deter violations of the boundary through its presence in and surveillance of the demilitarized zone; and to observe any hostile or potentially hostile action mounted from the territory of one State into the other; and also requests the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Council on the operations of the unit, and immediately if there are serious violations of the zone or potential threats to peace;

6. Notes that as soon as the Secretary-General notifies the Security Council of the completion of the deployment of the United Nations observer unit, the conditions will be established for the Member States cooperating with Kuwait in accordance with resolution 678(1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end consistent with resolution 686(1991);

7. Invites Iraq to reaffirm unconditionally its obligations under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare and to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stock piling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

8. Decides that Iraq shall unconditionally accept the destruction, removal or rendering harmless, under international supervision, of:

(a) All chemical and biological weapons and all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components and all research, development, support and manufacturing facilities;

(b) All ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres and related major parts, and repair and production facilities;

9. Decides also, for the implementation of paragraph 8 above, the following:

(a) Iraq shall submit to the Secretary-General, within fifteen days of the adoption of the present resolution, a declaration of the locations, amounts and types of all items specified in paragraph 8 and agree to urgent, on-site inspection as specified below;

(b) The Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate Governments and, where appropriate, with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, within forty-five days of the passage of the present resolution, shall develop, and submit to the Council for approval, a plan calling for the completion of the following acts within forty-five days of such approval:

(i) The forming of a Special Commission, which shall carry out immediate on-site inspection of Iraq's biological, chemical and missile capabilities, based on Iraq's declarations and the designation of any additional locations by the Special Commission itself;

(ii) The yielding by Iraq of possession to the Special Commission for destruction, removal or rendering harmless, taking into account the requirements of public safety, of all items specified under paragraph 8 (a) above, including items at the additional locations designated by the Special Commission under paragraph 9 (b) (i) above, and the destruction by Iraq, under the supervision of the Special Commission, of all its missile capabilities,

including launchers, as specified under paragraph 8 (b) above;

(iii) The provision by the Special Commission of the assistance and cooperation to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency required in paragraphs 12 and 13 below;

10. Decides further that Iraq shall unconditionally undertake not to use, develop, construct or acquire any of the items specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 above and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Commission, to develop a plan for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with the present paragraph, to be submitted to the Security Council for approval within one hundred and twenty days of the passage of the present resolution;

11. Invites Iraq to reaffirm unconditionally its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

12. Decides that Iraq shall unconditionally agree not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapons-usable material or any subsystems or components or any research, development, support or manufacturing facilities related to the above; to submit to the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency within fifteen days of the adoption of the present resolution a declaration of the locations, amounts and types of all items specified above; to place all of its nuclear-weapons-usable materials under the exclusive control, for custody and removal, of the International Atomic Energy Agency, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission as provided for in the plan of the Secretary-General discussed in paragraph 9 (b) above; to accept, in accordance with the arrangements provided for in paragraph 13 below, urgent on-site inspection and the destruction, removal or rendering harmless as appropriate of all items specified above; and to accept the plan discussed in paragraph 13 below for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of its compliance with these undertakings;

13. Requests the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, through the Secretary-General, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission as provided for in the plan of the Secretary-General in paragraph 9 (b) above, to carry out immediate on-site inspection of Iraq's nuclear capabilities based on Iraq's declarations and the designation of any additional locations by the Special Commission; to develop a plan for submission to the Security Council within forty-five days calling for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless as appropriate of all items listed in paragraph 12 above; to carry out the plan within forty-five days following approval by the Council; and to develop a plan, taking into account the rights and obligations of Iraq under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 above, including an inventory of all nuclear material in Iraq subject to the Agency's verification and inspections to confirm that the Agency's safeguards cover all relevant nuclear activities in Iraq, to be submitted to the Council for approval within one hundred and twenty days of the passage of the present resolution;

14. Notes that the actions to be taken by Iraq in paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 above represent steps towards the goal of establishing in the Middle East a zone

free from weapons of mass destruction and all missiles for their delivery and the objective of a global ban on chemical weapons;

D

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the steps taken to facilitate the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, including a list of any property that Kuwait claims has not been returned or which has not been returned intact;

E

16. Reaffirms that Iraq, without prejudice to the debts and obligations of Iraq arising prior to 2 August 1990, which will, be addressed through the normal mechanisms, is liable under international law for any direct loss, damage, including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources, or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations, as a result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait;

17. Decides that all Iraqi statements made since 2 August 1990 repudiating its foreign debt are null and void, and demands that Iraq adhere scrupulously to all of its obligations concerning servicing and repayment of its foreign debt;

18. Decides also to create a fund to pay compensation for claims that fall within paragraph 16 above and to establish a commission that will administer the fund;

19. Directs the Secretary-General to develop and present to the Security Council for decision, no later than thirty days following the adoption of the present resolution, recommendations for the fund to meet the requirement for the payment of claims established in accordance with paragraph 18 above and for a programme to implement the decisions in paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 above, including: administration of the fund; mechanisms for determining the appropriate level of Iraq's contribution to the fund based on a percentage of the value of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq not to exceed a figure to be suggested to the Council by the Secretary-General, taking into account the requirements of the people of Iraq, Iraq's payment capacity as assessed in conjunction with the international financial institutions taking into consideration external debt service, and the needs of the Iraqi economy; arrangements for ensuring that payments are made to the fund; the process by which funds will be allocated and claims paid; appropriate procedures for evaluating losses, listing claims and verifying their validity and resolving disputed claims in respect of Iraq's liability as specified in paragraph 16 above; and the composition of the commission designated above;

F

20. Decides, effective immediately, that the prohibitions against the sale or supply to Iraq of commodities or products, other than medicine and health supplies, and prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto contained in resolution 661(1990) shall not apply to foodstuffs notified to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661(1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait or, with the approval of that Committee, under the simplified and accelerated "no-objection" procedure, to materials and supplies for essential civilian needs as identified in the report to the Secretary-General dated 20 March 1991, and in any further findings of humanitarian need by the Committee;

21. Decides to review the provisions of paragraph 20 above every sixty days in the light of the policies and practices of the Government of Iraq, including the implementation of all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, for the purpose of determining whether to reduce or lift the prohibitions referred to therein;

22. Decides that upon the approval by the Security Council of the programme called for in paragraph 19 above and upon Council agreement that Iraq has completed all actions contemplated in paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 above, the prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq and the prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto contained in resolution 661(1990) shall have no further force or effect;

23. Decides also that, pending action by the Security Council under paragraph 22 above, the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661(1990) shall be empowered to approve, when required to assure adequate financial resources on the part of Iraq to carry out the activities under paragraph 20 above, exceptions to the prohibition against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq;

24. Decides further that, in accordance with resolution 661(1990) and subsequent related resolutions and until a further decision is taken by the Security Council, all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, or the promotion or facilitation of such sale or supply, to Iraq by their nationals, or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of:

(a) Arms and related material of all types, specifically including the sale or transfer through other means of all forms of conventional military equipment, including for paramilitary forces, and spare parts and components and their means of production, for such equipment;

(b) Items specified and defined in paragraphs 8 and 12 above not otherwise covered above;

(c) Technology under licensing or other transfer arrangements used in the production, utilization or stockpiling of items specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above;

(d) Personnel or materials for training or technical support services relating to the design, development, manufacture, use, maintenance or support of items specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above;

25. Culls upon all States and international organizations to act strictly in accordance with paragraph 24 above, notwithstanding the existence of any contracts, agreements, licences or any other arrangements;

26. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with appropriate Governments, to develop within sixty days, for the approval of the Security Council, guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24 and 25 above and paragraph 27 below, and to make them available to all States and to establish a procedure for updating these guidelines periodically;

27. Calls upon all States to maintain such national controls and procedures and to take such other actions consistent with the guidelines to be established by the Security Council under paragraph 26 above as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the terms of paragraph 24 above, and calls upon international organizations to take all appropriate steps to assist in ensuring such full compliance;

28. Agrees to review its decisions in paragraphs 22, 23, 24 and 25 above, except for the items specified and defined in paragraphs 8 and 12 above, on a regular basis and in any case one hundred and twenty days following the adoption of the present resolution, taking into account Iraq's compliance with the resolution and general progress towards the control of armaments in the region;

29. Decides that all States, including Iraq, shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the Government of Iraq, or of any person or body in Iraq, or of any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or body, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was affected by reason of the measures taken by the Security Council in resolution 661(1990) and related resolutions;

#### G

30. Decides that, in furtherance of its commitment to facilitate the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third-State nationals, Iraq shall extend all necessary cooperation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, providing lists of such persons, facilitating the access of the International Committee to all such persons wherever located or detained and facilitating the search by the International Committee for those Kuwaiti and third-State nationals still unaccounted for;

31. Invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to keep the Secretary-General apprised as appropriate of all activities undertaken in connection with facilitating the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-State nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990;

#### H

32. Requires Iraq to inform the Security Council that it will not commit or support any act of international terrorism or allow any organization directed towards commission of such acts to operate within its territory and to condemn unequivocally and renounce all acts, methods and practices of terrorism;

#### I

33. Declares that, upon official notification by Iraq to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council of its acceptance of the provisions above, a formal ceasefire is effective between Iraq and Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait in accordance with resolution 678(1990);

34. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to take such further steps as may be required for the implementation of the present resolution and to secure peace and security in the area.

Security Council resolution 687(1991)

3 April 1991

Meeting 2981

12-1-2

6-nation draft (S/22430 & Corr.1).

Sponsors: Belgium, France, Romania, United Kingdom United States, Zaire.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Cuba.

Abstaining: Ecuador, Yemen.

In accordance with the responsibilities entrusted to him by the resolution, the Secretary-General established an interdepartmental Coordinating

Group(63) of nine senior United Nations officials, with the Secretary-General as Chairman, to supervise and direct the implementation of the various provisions of the resolution. The Chef de Cabinet would chair the meetings in the absence of the Secretary-General.

Iraq, by identical letters of 6 April 1991 to the Secretary-General and the Council President, (64) stated that it had no choice but to accept the resolution. In what it said were preliminary comments on the juridical and legal aspects of the resolution, Iraq variously characterized its provisions as biased, iniquitous and vengeful, an injustice, a severe assault on the Iraqi people's right to life and a flagrant denial of its inalienable rights to sovereignty and independence and to free choice.

Iraq asserted that boundary issues were the subject of agreement between States, the only basis capable of guaranteeing the stability of frontiers. It reiterated that the Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of friendly relations, recognition and related matters, referred to in paragraph 2, had not been subjected to the constitutional procedures required for its ratification by the legislative branch and Iraq's President, thus leaving the boundary question unresolved. Obliging Iraq to destroy its weapons could not but seriously endanger the regional balance; depriving it of the right to acquire weapons for defence directly contributed to the threat to its internal and external security.

Whereas the resolution provided mechanisms for obtaining redress from Iraq, it made no reference to Iraq's right to claim redress for the considerable losses it had sustained and the massive destruction inflicted on civilian installations and infrastructures as a result of the abusive implementation of resolution 678(1990). The progressive lifting of sanctions over an unspecified period left broad discretionary authority to certain Council members. The lack of an explicit mention of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Iraq despite the resolution's declaration of a formal cease-fire was tantamount to authorizing occupation of Iraqi territory in violation of Iraq's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, unjustifiable by any provision of resolution 678(1990). The stipulation for the deployment of United Nations observer forces was inequitable, as were the numerous mechanisms for the resolution's implementation, which necessitated consultations, in which Iraq's participation was not at all clear.

The National Assembly of Iraq, at its session on 6 April, adopted a decision by which it agreed to resolution 687(1991).<sup>(65)</sup>

The Security Council President, by a letter of 11 April to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations,<sup>(66)</sup> acknowledged Iraq's communication of 6 April, containing official



notification of its acceptance, irrevocable and without qualifying conditions, of resolution 687(1991), in accordance with paragraph 33 of that resolution. The Council President pointed to the Permanent Representative's confirmation to him at their meeting on 8 April that the communication constituted Iraq's irrevocable and unqualified acceptance of the resolution; and to the further confirmation, in the name of the Iraqi Government! that the Revolution Command Council had used its constitutional powers to make the National Assembly's acceptance of the resolution legally binding in Iraq. Accordingly, the Council President noted that the conditions established in paragraph 33 of resolution 687(1991) had been met and that the formal cease-fire was therefore effective.

Kuwait, on 4 April,<sup>(67)</sup> informed the Secretary-General that it welcomed resolution 687(1991). It would scrupulously comply with its provisions and cooperate to ensure its implementation.

#### Iraq-Kuwait boundary

On 2 May 1991, the Secretary-General reported<sup>(68)</sup> on the arrangements which the Security Council had called on him to make for the demarcation of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, drawing on appropriate material, including the map transmitted by Council document S/22412 (resolution 687(1991), paragraph 3). In discharging that task, the Secretary-General took account of the Council demand that the two countries respect the inviolability of the international boundary and the allocation of islands set out in the Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of friendly relations, recognition and related matters, signed by them at Baghdad on 4 October 1963,<sup>(69)</sup> and the formal acceptance from Iraq<sup>(64)</sup> and Kuwait<sup>(67)</sup> of the provisions of resolution 687(1991).

The Secretary-General stated his intention, after consulting with Iraq and Kuwait, to create an Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission of one representative each of Iraq and Kuwait and three independent experts appointed by him, one to serve as Chairman. Its terms of reference would be to demarcate, in geographical coordinates of latitude and longitude, the international boundary set out in the Agreed Minutes and to arrange for the physical representation of the boundary. The coordinates established by the Commission would constitute the final demarcation of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait in accordance with the Agreed Minutes; they would be lodged in the archives of both Governments, with a certified copy to the Secretary-General for submission to the Council and safe-keeping in the United Nations archives.

The physical representation of the boundary would be carried out through the erection of an appropriate

number and type of boundary pillars or monuments. The Commission would arrange for maintenance on a continuing basis and locational accuracy—including repositioning, if necessary—of the surf&l boundary representation. The costs involved should be shared by the two parties.

The Commission would be responsible to the Secretary-General and report regularly to him. It would adopt its own rules of procedure and working methods and would make decisions by majority. Its decisions regarding demarcation of the boundary would be final. The Commission should enjoy unimpeded freedom of movement in the area to be demarcated. The three independent experts should enjoy the status of experts on missions within the meaning of article VI of the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.<sup>(70)</sup>

The Secretary-General annexed to his report a letter of 19 April from Kuwait indicating its acceptance of the terms set out in the report and its readiness to cooperate in implementing them, Iraq's comments of 23 April and his reply of 30 April.

Iraq reiterated that, in international law, a boundary demarcation between two States was a matter for agreement between them; the Council had no competence to impose such a demarcation. The map introduced without legal grounds in resolution 687(1991) was a prejudgement of the proposed demarcation. As Iraq would play no part in selecting the three experts, it would have no way of ensuring their independence so that its views would be represented by only one of live Commission members; it required an explanation of the terms "appropriate material", "appropriate technology" and "identification and examination of appropriate material relevant to the demarcation of the boundary"; finally, it objected to paying half of the costs of demarcation without any account being taken of its views on the boundary question.

In reply, the Secretary-General pointed to the formal acceptance by Iraq and Kuwait of resolution 687(1991) in its entirety, whose provisions included a demand on both to respect the inviolability of their international boundary and the allocation of islands as set out in the Agreed Minutes, as well as a stipulation that the demarcation should be based on appropriate material, including the map transmitted by Council document S/22412. He assured Iraq that he would base his appointment of the experts on the need to ensure independence, competence and integrity. He said it was for the Commission to examine and identify the documentation and the technology or combination of methods for use in the fulfilment of its mandate. Iraq's views would be made known through its participation in the Commission's work; it thus had no basis for objecting to paying its share of the costs.

The report was transmitted on 6 May(71) to the Council, which took note of it on 13 May.(72)

#### Demarcation Commission

The Secretary-General notified the Security Council President on 17 May(73) that the five-member Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission had been constituted, with Riyadh Al-Qaysi representing Iraq, Tariq A. Razouki representing Kuwait, and three independent experts—Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja (Indonesia), as Chairman, Ian Brook (Sweden) and William Robertson (New Zealand). The Commission met in four sessions in 1991: in New York on 23 and 24 May; at Geneva from 2 to 12 July and from 12 to 16 August; and again in New York from 7 to 15 October. It surveyed and photographed boundary areas in September and November.

Iraq informed the Secretary-General of the constructive and cooperative participation of its representative in the work of the first session(74) and that it had taken no action to impede the Commission's activities in the boundary areas.(75)

#### UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

Report of the Secretary-General (April). Pursuant to the Security Council request for a plan for the immediate deployment of a United Nations observer unit to the demilitarized zone (DMZ) established by the Council along the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait (resolution 687(1991), paragraph 5), the Secretary-General submitted a proposal for such a unit on 5 April 1991,(76) to be called the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). Its terms of reference would be: to monitor the 40-kilometre-long Khawr Abd Allah waterway and a DMZ 200 kilometres long and extending 10 kilometres into Iraq and 5 kilometres into Kuwait from the boundary referred to in the 1963 Agreed Minutes; to deter DMZ violations through surveillance; and to observe hostile or potentially hostile action mounted from the territory of one State to the other.

To be composed of military contingents provided by Member States at the Secretary-General's request, UNIKOM would be under United Nations command, vested in the Secretary-General, under the authority of the Council. Command in the field would be exercised by a Chief Military Observer, appointed by the Secretary-General with Council consent.

The plan described the Mission's requirements, including adequate financial arrangements, freedom of movement and communications and relevant privileges and immunities provided for by the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations;(70) certain considerations relevant to the discharge of its mandate; its area of operation—the Khawr Abd Allah waterway and

the DMZ, uninhabited except for oilfields and the Iraqi towns of Umm Qasr and Safwan; and the concept of operation.

The Mission's initial strength would be a maximum of 1,440 all ranks, including five temporary infantry companies of 680, a field engineer unit of 300, an air unit and a logistic unit. Its headquarters would be located at Umm Qasr and a logistic base in Kuwait; liaison offices would be maintained at Baghdad and Kuwait City.

Preliminary estimates for the first six months of operation were approximately \$83 million and \$40 million for the following six months.(77) The costs would be considered a United Nations expense to be borne by Member States. Stressing that UNIKOM'S deployment depended largely on the availability of financial resources, the Secretary-General appealed to Member States for voluntary contributions in cash and in kind.

The Secretary-General indicated that Iraq and Kuwait had informed him of their acceptance of the plan on 8 and 9 April.(78)

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (9 April)

The Security Council, at a meeting on 9 April 1991, to which it invited Iraq and Kuwait to participate without vote under rule 37<sup>b</sup> of its provisional rules of procedure, considered the Secretary-General's report and unanimously adopted resolution 689(1991).

#### The Security Council

Recalling its resolution 687(1991) of 3 April 1991, Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 5 April 1991 on the implementation of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 687(1991) and the addenda thereto of 5 and 9 April 1991;

2. Notes that the decision to set up the observer unit was taken in paragraph 5 of resolution 687(1991) and can only be terminated by a decision of the Council; the Council shall therefore review the question of termination or continuation every six months;

3. Decides that the modalities for the initial six-month period of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission shall be in accordance with the above-mentioned report and shall also be reviewed every six months.

Security Council resolution 689(1991)

9 April 1991 Meeting 2983 Adopted unanimously  
Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/22470).

On 10 April,(79) Kuwait assured the Secretary-General of its full cooperation towards the successful fulfilment of UNIKOM'S tasks.

Also on 10 April,(80) the Council agreed to the Secretary-General's proposal(18) to appoint Major-General Günther Greindl (Austria) as Chief Military Observer. It also agreed, on 12 April,(82) to his proposal(83) that UNIKOM be com-

posed of contingents from Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Reports of the Secretary-General (May-October). The Secretary-General reported on 9 May 1991<sup>(84)</sup> that the advance party of UNIKOM had established liaison with the authorities in Kuwait and Iraq on 13 and 15 April. By the reporting date, it had organized the DMZ into three operational sectors-north, centre and south-had established five observation posts in each, had deployed 285 military observers, and had brought its strength to 1,385, including, in addition to the observers, five companies of 544 infantrymen, temporarily assigned from existing peace-keeping missions, to provide essential security, and various administrative and logistic support units comprising 556 personnel.

The Mission had monitored the withdrawal of armed forces deployed in its assigned zone. The withdrawal having been completed, the DMZ designated by the Security Council came into effect at 2000 hours (Greenwich mean time) on 9 May, and UNIKOM assumed in full the observation responsibilities entrusted to it by the Council.

In a progress report of 12 June,<sup>(85)</sup> the Secretary-General noted that UNIKOM had reached its full complement of 299 military observers (including five on temporary assignment) and expected shortly to occupy its headquarters at Umm Qasr. He said the situation in the DMZ was calm but that UNIKOM had observed, and had brought to the attention of the parties concerned, incursions into the DMZ by Iraqi, Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian military personnel, and military aircraft overflying the Iraq-Kuwait border. UNIKOM had received and investigated three allegations from Iraq and two from Kuwait of violations of DMZ rules.

In an interim report of 3 September,<sup>(86)</sup> the Secretary-General summarized violations observed by UNIKOM: armed and unarmed incursions of one party's military personnel into the other party's side of the DMZ, police armed with more than the side-arms permitted, and military aircraft of the type used by forces allied with Kuwait overflying the zone. Of the several shooting incidents recorded, one was reported to have occurred in and around Kuwait's Bubiyan Island, following which the Kuwaiti Coast Guard detachment, which had first been fired upon, took into custody 11 Iraqi fishing boats and a speedboat and their crew of 45; UNIKOM could not confirm the circumstances surrounding the incident.

The Secretary-General noted several developments that posed certain problems: the appearance along the border area of a sheep market that was also trading arms and alcohol, and of groups of civilian Iraqis collecting weapons, ammunition and other military items on the Kuwaiti side of the zone; and Iraq's deployment of police posts along the boundary line, two on its side of the line but closer than the required reasonable distance of 1,000 metres and five on the Kuwaiti side. Despite UNIKOM efforts to have the posts pulled back, Iraq maintained that they had been in place before 2 August 1990; so as not to prejudice its position on the boundary question, it would comply once the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission created by resolution 687(1991) had settled the question.

On 2 October,<sup>(87)</sup> the Secretary-General reviewed UNIKOM activities from its inception on 9 April to 2 October and recommended that, in the circumstances prevailing in its deployment area, UNIKOM should be extended for a further six months.

He noted that, during the first six months, UNIKOM had discharged its mandate with the cooperation of the parties. The DMZ had been generally respected and the situation there had been calm. Violations from incursions by military personnel into the DMZ had become fewer and continued to decrease. The main source of friction and concern to Kuwait had been the crossings into that country from Iraq across a border that remained to be demarcated: by bedouins, by suppliers and customers of the illegal sheep market, and by groups of civilians in search of weapons and ammunition, including mines and unexploded ordnance.

The crossings, which had given rise to violent incidents when high-calibre weapons were involved, were law-and-order cases with which the police were not properly armed to deal. On the repeated representations of UNIKOM, Iraq had instructed its police to prevent weapons-collecting, had begun complying with the notification requirement prior to moving ships through the Khawr Abd Allah waterway, but maintained its position on the border posts it was being asked to pull back. Also through UNIKOM efforts, Iraq had returned 4 of 15 HY-2G missiles it had removed from storage at Umm Qasr, but not the other 11. Kuwait, which had established five police posts and one police observation point in the DMZ, reiterated its willingness to comply with the reasonable distance principle if Iraq did the same.

In an addendum dated 4 October,<sup>(88)</sup> the Secretary-General stated that, despite instructions to the Iraqi police to halt weapons-collecting, 60 Iraqi civilians with 8 trucks and 40 pick-up vehicles were engaged in such activity on 2 October,

mostly on the Kuwaiti side of the DMZ, as was another group of 50, with 13 trucks and 9 pick-up vehicles on 4 October.

A later addendum, dated 15 October,(89) noted that, as a result of discussions between the Chief Military Observer and Iraqi authorities on the question of weapons- and mine-collecting and of pulling back the Iraqi border police posts from the Kuwaiti side of the boundary line, no mine-collecting had been observed since 11 October; however, Iraq reiterated that it would maintain the posts pending a decision by the Demarcation Commission, stating it had in the meantime ordered its border police to avoid any clashes.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (7 October)

The President of the Security Council, on 7 October 1991,(90) stated that, in the light of the Secretary-General's report of 2 October, the Council held informal consultations on 7 October to review the question of termination or continuation of UNIKOM, as well as its modalities, and concurred with the recommendation that UNIKOM be extended for a further six months, to 8 April 1992.

#### Composition

As a result of adjustments, including the departure of five military observers and five infantry companies on temporary assignment in the DMZ, UNIKOM had a total strength of 736 all ranks as at the beginning of October 1991.(87) That total comprised 295 military observers from 33 countries (Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela) and 441 administrative and logistics personnel-engineer (292), logistics (30), movement control (19), helicopter (50) and medical (50) units.

The civilian staff numbered 177 (106 United Nations personnel and 71 local recruits). Two small fixed-wing aircraft were contributed by Switzerland and operated by civilians. While free airlift had been provided by Sweden at the beginning of the mission, aircraft were currently chartered to move troops and equipment between Baghdad and Kuwait.

In view of the level of incidents along the Iraq-Kuwait border, the Secretary-General decided for the time being,(91) with the Security Council's agreement,(92) to postpone certain adjustments he had proposed earlier.(93)

#### Financing

On 23 April 1991,(94) the Secretary-General requested inclusion in the agenda of the forty-fifth

(1990) General Assembly session of an additional item of an important and urgent character, entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687(1991): (a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission; (b) Other activities", and requested its allocation to the Fifth Committee. Accompanying the request was the Secretary-General's report on the estimated costs for the Mission's operations for two six-month periods: 9 April-8 October 1991 and 9 October 1991-8 April 1992.

The Assembly waived the required General Committee consideration of the request owing to its urgency and included the item in the agenda of its 1990 session (see PART ONE, Chapter IV).

Report of the Secretary-General (April). In the report accompanying his request,(95) the Secretary-General submitted the requirements for UNIKOM for the six months from its inception on 9 April to 8 October 1991, estimated at full cost in the amount of \$75,152,600 gross (\$74,175,600 net). He noted in this connection that he had already entered into commitments of \$900,000 by authority granted to him under an Assembly resolution of 1989 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses(96) for the Mission's immediate emplacement.

The Secretary-General recalled his previous recommendation that the costs of the Mission should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States and recommended setting up a special account for the Mission's financial arrangements.

In its analysis of the estimates,(97) ACABQ pointed to a number of elements or factors that could be provided free of charge, including contributions in kind, but not taken into account in the estimates. To realize further reductions, it asked the Secretary-General to ascertain whether the host Governments could make other items available free of charge or at rates lower than had been estimated and to recast still other items at existing market prices. In the circumstances, ACABQ recommended a total appropriation not to exceed \$60,977,000 gross (\$60 million net) and that the Secretary-General be permitted the usual flexibility to transfer credits between items of expenditure.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting without vote on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/260 on 3 May 1991.

#### Financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

##### The General Assembly.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission and the related report of the Advi-

sory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 687(1991) of 3 April 1991 and 689(1991) of 9 April 1991, by which the Council decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission and to review the question of its termination or continuation every six months,

Recognizing that the costs of the Observation Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Observation Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking it account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Observation Mission by certain Governments,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Observation Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Concurs with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Urges all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission in full and on time;

3. Decides to appropriate an amount of 60,977,000 United States dollars (gross), inclusive of the amount of 900,000 dollars authorized by the Secretary-General and the amount of 5.9 million dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee under the terms of General Assembly resolution 44/203 of 21 December 1989, for the operation of the Observation Mission from 9 April to 8 October 1991, inclusive, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Observation Mission;

4. Decides also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 60,977,000 dollars referred to in paragraph 3 of the present resolution among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolution 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;

5. Decides further that Liechtenstein shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (b) of General Assembly resolution 43/232;

6. Decides that Namibia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (d) of General Assembly resolution 43/232;

7. Decides also that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there

shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 4 of the present resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 977,000 dollars approved for the period from 9 April to 8 October 1991, inclusive;

8. Invites voluntary contributions to the Observation Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Observation Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687(1991)".

General Assembly resolution 45/260

3 May 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/45/1006) without vote, 2 May (meeting 56); draft by chairman (A/C.5/45/L.28); agenda item 156 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 45th session: 5th Committee 53-56; plenary 74.

Report of the Secretary-General (December). Following Security Council approval of the extension of UNIKOM's mandate for a further six months to 8 April 1992,(90) the Secretary-General submitted a second report on the financing of UNIKOM on 6 December 1991.(98)

He noted that, for the first six months of UNIKOM operations, from 9 April to 8 October 1991, assessments of \$60,296,777 had been apportioned among Member States, of which \$39,612,584 had been received, leaving \$20,684,193 unpaid as at 30 November 1991. He further noted an unencumbered balance of \$5,157,800 in respect of that period, which he recommended for retention in the UNIKOM Special Account in view of the outstanding assessed contributions.

Costs for the next 12 months, from 9 October 1991 to 8 October 1992, were estimated at \$72,382,200 gross (\$70,480,200 net), or \$6,031,850 gross (\$5,873,350 net) a month. The Secretary-General accordingly requested an appropriation in the amount of \$36,191,100 gross (\$35,240,100 net) for the six-month mandate period ending 8 April 1992, and provision by appropriation and/or commitment authorization in those amounts should UNIKOM be extended beyond that date.

In line with the experience of the first mandate period, ACABQ(99) felt that savings might be realized under a variety of objects. It thus recommended a reduced appropriation of \$33.6 million gross for 9 October 1991-8 April 1992, and, for the six-month period beginning 9 April 1992, commitment authority up to the level of \$5.6 million a month. The Fifth Committee approved those recommendations on 13 December 1991.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, acting without vote on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/197.

### Financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 687(1991) and 689(1991) of 3 and 9 April 1991, respectively, by which the Council decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission and to review the question of its termination or continuation every six months,

Recalling its resolution 45/260 of 3 May 1991 on the financing of the Observation Mission,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Observation Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Observation Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Observation Mission by certain Governments,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Observation Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Concurs with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Urges all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission in full and on time;

3. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in General Assembly resolution 45/260 an amount of 33.6 million United States dollars gross (32,649,000 dollars net) for the operation of the Observation Mission from 9 October 1991 to 8 April 1992, inclusive;

4. Decides also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 33.6 million dollars gross for the above-mentioned period among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its reso-

lutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/260, the scale of assessments for the year 1991 to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 15,423,000 dollars gross, which is the amount pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the scale of assessments for the year 1992 to be applied against the balance, that is, 18,177,000 dollars gross, for the period from 1 January to 8 April 1992, inclusive;

5. Decides further that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 4 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 951,000 dollars approved for the period from 9 October 1991 to 8 April 1992, inclusive; that is, 437,000 dollars, being the amount pertaining on a Pro rata basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the balance, that is, 514,000 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 8 April 1992, inclusive;

6. Decides that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

7. Decides also that Estonia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

8. Decides further that the Federated States of Micronesia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

9. Decides that Latvia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

10. Decides also that Lithuania shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

11. Decides further that the Marshall Islands shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

12. Decides that the Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in para-

graph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Observation Mission shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

13. Decides also that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the Observation Mission until 8 October 1991 of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 6 to 12 above shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the apportionments authorized in paragraph 4 above;

14. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Observation Mission at a rate not to exceed 5.6 million dollars gross (5,441,500 dollars net) per month, subject to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the period from 9 April to 8 October 1992, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Observation Mission beyond 8 April 1992, the said amounts to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

15. Decides to retain the unencumbered balance in the Special Account for the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;

16. Invites voluntary contributions to the Observation Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Observation Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

General Assembly resolution 46/197

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/822) without vote, 20 December (meeting 57); draft by Chairmen (A/C.5/46/L.7); agenda item 136 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 51, 57; plenary 79.

### On-site inspections

Activities of the Secretary-General. On 18 April 1991, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a plan<sup>(100)</sup> for the creation of a Special Commission to carry out immediate on-site inspection of Iraq's biological, chemical and missile capabilities, based on Iraq's declarations and on additional sites designated by the Special Commission itself. The plan, which was called for by the Council (resolution 687(1991), paragraph 9 (b) (i)), was approved the following day. <sup>(101)</sup>

The Special Commission was to have a membership of 20 to 25, including an Executive Chairman, a Deputy Executive Chairman, and five small groups of experts in nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and ballistic missiles, and in monitoring and verification of compliance. Technical experts to assist the Commission-inspectors, ordnance disposal teams and field support officers-would be either specially engaged or made available by Member States; they were expected to number in the several hundreds.

Execution of the baseline field inspections and the subsequent implementation plan was predicated on the assumption of full Iraqi cooperation. The Special Commission would enjoy the relevant privileges and immunities provided for in the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.<sup>(70)</sup> Experts and other specialists attached to the Commission would be regarded as experts on mission within the meaning of relevant annexes to the 1947 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies<sup>(102)</sup> and article VII of the 1959 Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, respectively. Supplementary agreements would be concluded if and as required.

Pending submission of comprehensive cost estimates, the Secretary-General would set the plan in motion on the assumption that Member States would pay the salaries of their nationals serving on or assisting the Commission, while the United Nations would pay travel and subsistence costs. The inspections would be carried out in the shortest possible time. The number of Commission members and technical experts would decrease progressively as the various operations were completed.

Within a month, 21 experts had been appointed to the Commission, with Rolf Ekéus (Sweden) as Executive Chairman and Robert Gallucci (United States) as Deputy Executive Chairman. The Commission set up headquarters in New York. A field operations office in Bahrain and a support office in Baghdad were in the process of being established.

On 17 May,<sup>(103)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a plan for implementing the immediate on-site inspections and for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of the types of weapons and related facilities as specified by the Council (resolution 687 (1991), paragraphs 9 (b) and 10). Developed in consultation with appropriate Governments and with the Directors-General of IAEA and the World Health Organization, the plan involved a three-stage implementation procedure.

The first stage, considered crucial to the entire operation, was the gathering of information necessary to make an informed assessment of Iraq's nuclear, chemical, biological and ballistic-missile capabilities. Based on data provided so far by Iraq and on additional locations designated by the Special Commission, on-site inspections had been initiated. For safe access, experts in explosive-ordnance disposal, construction engineers and security personnel had been engaged to assist the Special Commission and IAEA. The volume of work, the state of the objects of inspection and safety concerns made it difficult to determine the exact time-frame for the first stage.

The second stage concerned the disposal of the four categories of weapons and related items and facilities. Nuclear-weapons-usable (direct-use) material and all other relevant materials would be removed and disposed of by IAEA with Special Commission assistance. Chemical weapons, which posed safety and environmental hazards, required safe-destruction techniques, operable within stringent time-frames, such as neutralization and/or incineration. Biological warfare agents could be destroyed through standard laboratory equipment or special mobile units. The disposal of ballistic missiles was largely a mechanical operation to be done in situ, concomitantly with on-site inspection; items not immediately disposable would be secured, sealed and documented for later disposal; warheads and fuel might be moved to a special location for destruction.

The third stage, monitoring and verification of compliance, was a long-term operation. Verification could be on short notice; it would involve full on-site inspections of military bases, production and storage facilities, and laboratories and other research installations. The frequency of inspection would vary according to the category of weapons, to previous inspection findings and to Iraq's clear demonstration of compliance.

The Special Commission would prepare detailed plans for field operations in Iraq in respect of all categories of weapons, including the composition of the expert teams and their movements. The teams would assemble for briefing in Bahrain and move by dedicated aircraft to Baghdad or other point of entry in Iraq. They would leave the area via Bahrain after debriefing and initial analysis of samples or data collected in Iraq.

Also on 17 May,(104) the Secretary-General submitted to the Council the IAEA plan for the destruction, removal and rendering harmless of nuclear weapons or direct-use material and related research, development, support or manufacturing facilities (resolution 687(1991), paragraph 12).

As direct-use material could not be destroyed or rendered harmless in Iraq, the plan called for IAEA to take exclusive control of the material for custody and removal. A complex and costly decommissioning operation was required to make accessible the irradiated fuel assemblies for the IRT-5000 nuclear research reactor, currently buried under the rubble of the reactor building at the Al-Tuwaitha site. Negotiations were under way with countries possessing the technology for the transportation and storage of direct-use material to ascertain their willingness to receive the material.

Identification of research, development, support or manufacturing facilities and materials relevant to reprocessing of irradiated fuel and isotopic enrichment of uranium would be given priority, as

they were capable of producing direct-use material.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (17 June)

The Security Council met on 17 June 1991. At its request, Iraq was invited to participate without vote under rule 37<sup>b</sup> of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. Having heard a statement by Iraq on the status of its compliance with resolution 687(1991), section C in particular calling for the destruction of weapons of mass destruction, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 699(1991).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 687(1991) of 3 April 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 May 1991, submitted to it in pursuance of paragraph 9 (b) of resolution 687(1991),

Also taking note of the Secretary-General's note of 17 May 1991, transmitting to the Council the letter addressed to him under paragraph 13 of the resolution by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Approves the plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Confirms that the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency have the authority to conduct activities under section C of resolution 687(1991), for the purpose of the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of the items specified in paragraphs 8 and 12 of that resolution, after the 45-day period following the approval of this plan until such activities have been completed;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council progress reports on the implementation of the plan referred to in paragraph 1 every six months after the adoption of this resolution;

4. Decides to encourage the maximum assistance, in cash and in kind, from all Member States to ensure that activities under section C of resolution 687(1991) are undertaken effectively and expeditiously; further decides, however, that the Government of Iraq shall be liable for the full costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by section C; and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council within 30 days for approval recommendations as to the most effective means by which Iraq's obligations in this respect may be fulfilled.

Security Council resolution 699(1991)

17 June 1991 Meeting 2994 Adopted unanimously

4-nation draft (S/22686).

Sponsors: France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Iraq, referring to the draft text on 9 June,(105) recalled its absolute readiness to cooperate and desire not to pose obstacles to the implementation of section C of resolution 687(1991), as communicated to the Secretary-General on 18 April, to IAEA on 27 April and to the Special Commission on 19 and 22 May. It thus rejected that provision of the text making Iraq liable for the full costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by section C. To



reduce costs, implementation time and danger to the inspection teams, Iraq proposed voluntarily to destroy or render harmless the weapons specified, since it had at its disposal the necessary expertise and technical facilities to achieve the desired objective under United Nations supervision.

Report of the Secretary-General. As requested by the Security Council, the Secretary-General, on 15 July 1991, submitted recommendations(106) on the most effective means by which Iraq might fulfil its obligations as set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 699(1991), which was contingent on the availability of funds and on specific arrangements to ensure the channelling of necessary resources to the United Nations.

On the assumption that the Council did not envisage using Iraq's frozen assets held in third countries, the Secretary-General considered the sale of some Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products as the most obvious way of obtaining funds for the purpose. The net proceeds would be deposited in a United Nations account to be used to reimburse the costs of carrying out the tasks authorized under section C of resolution 687(1991). This would reduce the resources available for the United Nations Compensation Fund (see below) and for the Iraqi Government; it would also necessitate lifting the sanctions imposed on Iraq by Council resolution 661(1990)(20) for a limited period and under clearly defined conditions. It might be necessary to repeat the process in the light of the ultimate costs to be reimbursed.

The Secretary-General stated that, in reply to his request for information as to how Iraq planned to meet its obligations under paragraph 4 of resolution 699(1991), Iraq on 7 July reiterated its offer to destroy its weapons systems so as to reduce not only the costs but also the time and risks involved. That offer was under consideration by the Special Commission. In addition, Member States had made voluntary contributions of \$2 million as at 15 July.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (26 and 28 June)

The Security Council met on 26 June 1991 to consider information it received that day from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission(107) that, on 23 and 25 June, Iraqi authorities denied an IAEA/Special Commission nuclear inspection team, headed by the Deputy Executive Chairman and IAEA Chief Inspector Maurizio Zifferero, access to facilities within the Abu Gharaib Army Barracks (west of the Baghdad international airport), designated for urgent inspection by the Special Commission. When finally allowed access on 26 June, the team found no trace of either the activities involving cranes, forklifts and trucks, or the objects it had observed from a distance while awaiting entry.

Seven Council members, speaking on the matter, viewed with grave concern and deplored Iraq's obstruction of the inspection teams and its evident attempts to conceal equipment and other objects that it was required to open to inspection. They demanded Iraq's full compliance with the provisions of resolution 687(1991), particularly those applicable in this instance.

Maintaining that its position was one of cooperation, Iraq explained that the inspection requested fell on an official holiday so that the team was asked to postpone its visit, that it was a well-known practice of all countries that military sites could not be visited without approval through normal procedures, and that obtaining the necessary permission was unavoidably delayed because of the destruction of Iraq's entire communications system.

The Council, which had adjourned for informal consultations, resumed consideration of the incident on 28 June, when it had before it further information from the Executive Chairman that, earlier that day, the Iraqi military had denied another IAEA/Special Commission inspection team, under Acting Chief Inspector David Kay, immediate access to a transportation facility east of Fal-lujah;(108) that while awaiting permission to enter, the team observed vehicles within the compound, loaded with objects that it had specifically wanted to inspect, leaving through an exit to the south; and that when the team went to photograph the vehicle movements, the military fired small arms into the air.

Meeting numbers. SC 2995, 2996.

At the resumed meeting, the Council authorized its President to make the following statement:(109)

"The members of the Security Council have learned with grave concern of an incident which occurred today when the Iraqi military authorities denied a joint International Atomic Energy Agency/Special Commission nuclear inspection team immediate and unimpeded access to a site designated for inspection by the Special Commission under paragraphs 9 and 13 of Security Council resolution 687(1991). In the course of this incident, the Iraqi military did not comply with a request by the Acting Chief Inspector that there should be no movement of transport or equipment pending inspection. The Iraqi military fired small arms into the air when members of the team were endeavouring to photograph loaded vehicles leaving the site. This incident followed earlier incidents on 23 and 25 June 1991 when the Iraqi military authorities denied the nuclear inspection team access to certain facilities at another designated site.

"On 26 June 1991, the Security Council held a meeting to consider the incidents of 23 and 25 June at which time the Permanent Representative of Iraq confirmed that Iraq had accepted Security Council resolution 687(1991) and was doing its best to implement all the requirements and obligations imposed on it by the resolution. He further asserted that Iraq

was cooperating with all United Nations missions, including the Special Commission. The President subsequently conveyed the Council's serious concern regarding the incidents to the Government of Iraq.

"The members of the Council strongly deplore the incidents of 23, 25 and 28 June, and in this connection condemn the conduct of the Iraqi authorities. All these incidents constitute flagrant violations of Security Council resolution 687(1991) and of the undertakings contained in the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Foreign Minister of Iraq governing the status, privileges and immunities of the Special Commission and of the inspection teams mandated under the Security Council resolution. Furthermore, these incidents demonstrate Iraq's failure to abide by its solemn undertakings to comply with all the provisions of Security Council resolution 687(1991).

"The members of the Security Council have decided to ask the Secretary-General to send a high-level mission to Baghdad immediately to meet with the highest levels of the Iraqi Government to convey the Council's urgent demand for unequivocal assurances that the Government will take all necessary measures to ensure that no hindrances are placed in the way of the discharge of the Special Commission's mandate and that it will accord full cooperation, including immediate and unimpeded access, to the inspection teams in compliance with Iraq's obligations and commitments vis-à-vis the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The members of the Council have also stressed that the Government must furnish the high-level mission with unconditional guarantees for the safety and security of all personnel engaged in the performance of functions in connection with Security Council resolution 687(1991). The mission, composed of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission and the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, will depart New York this evening, 28 June 1991.

"At this time, the members of the Council call upon Iraq to grant the International Atomic Energy Agency/Special Commission nuclear inspection team currently in Iraq immediate and unimpeded access to the objects which the team had endeavoured to inspect on 28 June 1991 and any other site deemed necessary.

"The members of the Security Council request the high-level mission to report to it at the earliest opportunity, through the Secretary-General, on the results of its meetings with the highest levels of the Iraqi Government and, in particular, on such further undertakings by the Government to ensure compliance at all levels, including local military and civilian authorities, with Iraq's obligations under Security Council resolution 687(1991).

"The members of the Council wish to make it clear that the Council remains seized of this matter and that any recurrence of non-compliance would have serious consequences.

"The members of the Council reiterate their views expressed in resolution 687(1991) of the threat that all weapons of mass destruction pose to peace and security in the Middle East and of the need to work towards the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of such weapons."

Replying, also on 28 June,(110) Iraq reiterated the difficulties of obtaining clearances for inspection during a religious holiday of places not under the responsibility of those to whom the request was addressed. It drew attention to the preponderance of United States nationals on the team—6 out of 10—adding that IAEA inspectors of various nationalities might carry out the inspections. Iraq's President, having been apprised of the reports coming from the Council, had authorized its Foreign Ministry to order all authorities from whom United Nations representatives might request permission for scrutiny or inspection to grant permission without hesitation.

#### High-level mission

The high-level mission, constituted according to the statement by the Security Council President on 28 June 1991, was composed of Hans Blix, Director General of IAEA; Rolf Ekéus, Executive Chairman of the Special Commission; and Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs. It was assisted by a team of experts, one from IAEA and two from the Special Commission. The mission visited Baghdad from 30 June to 3 July. Its report,(111) conveyed on 4 July to the Secretary-General at Geneva, was transmitted to the Council the same day.

The mission met with Iraq's Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defence, as well as with the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of Iraq (AEC). It conveyed the Council's urgent demand that Iraq place no hindrances in the way of the Special Commission's functioning and that it accord full cooperation to the inspection teams sent to Iraq by the Special Commission and IAEA, including immediate and unimpeded access to sites declared or designated under paragraphs 9 and 13 of Council resolution 687(1991); sought unconditional guarantees for the safety and security of all personnel engaged in functions called for by the resolution; and sought information on measures by Iraq to ensure compliance at all levels, including civilian and military authorities, with its obligations under the resolution.

The Iraqi officials reiterated their President's assurances that he had ordered all concerned to extend to the United Nations representatives full cooperation as requested and that Iraq had abandoned all activities that might be in contravention of resolution 687(1991). They further gave assurances that Iraq would not hinder the activities of the inspection teams, would accord them, besides immediate and unimpeded access, the right to stop and inspect moving vehicles, and would ensure their safety and security; that orders had been issued to implement those assurances; that the Foreign Ministry had been authorized to issue direc-

tives related to compliance with Special Commission and IAEA requests under resolution 687(1991); and that a military liaison officer, assigned to that Ministry, had been authorized to grant access to any military site or installation.

As to granting the nuclear inspection team currently in Iraq immediate access to the objects that it had endeavoured to inspect on 23, 25 and 28 June—insisted upon by the mission—the Iraqi officials explained that AEC equipment and material, of which some had been at the Fallujah site, had been transferred to the Ministry of Defence for destruction as items possibly in contravention of resolution 687(1991) or redistribution to the civilian reconstruction programme. The mission stated that if Iraq's interpretation of resolution 687(1991) excluded research facilities for uranium enrichment or plutonium separation, an additional declaration would be needed to include items such as centrifuges, calutrons, and facilities for production of uranium tetrachloride or uranium hexafluoride. The mission was categorically informed that Iraq had no uranium-enrichment programme.

In response to Iraq's reiteration of the factors that had contributed to the incidents of 23, 25 and 28 June, and of its reservation on the composition of one of the teams, the mission observed that: it was a common feature of verification under modern arms-control agreements that inspections might take place at any time when there was reason to believe that otherwise the purposes of the inspection might be frustrated; despite the fact that 23 June was a religious holiday, considerable activity had been observed within the designated inspection site; the composition of the nuclear inspection team was restricted by the fact that availability of expertise in the nuclear-weapons and related fields was largely limited to the five nuclear-weapon States, and it was agreed that team selection was the sole prerogative of the Special Commission and IAEA.

The mission concluded that, despite their unambiguous character, the general assurances given and the specific measures promised could be evaluated only in the light of current and future implementation by Iraqi authorities; the Iraqi response to the request for access to the objects which the inspection team had endeavoured to inspect on 28 June fell short of what had been called for by the Council.

Activities of the Secretary-General. At the request of the Security Council, the Secretary-General dispatched the report of the high-level mission to Iraq and met with the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva to request him immediately to transmit an informal paper, dated 4 July,<sup>(112)</sup> to the President of Iraq.

Noting that the mission deemed unsatisfactory Iraq's response to the request for access to the objects that the nuclear inspection team had observed on a long convoy of trucks and had endeavoured to inspect on 28 June, the paper stated that only a full demonstration of all those objects and their scrutiny by a nuclear inspection team would be satisfactory. It further stated that full explanations about the nuclear activities and equipment that Iraq had deemed to be in contravention of resolution 687(1991) were imperative, as was inspection of the said equipment and related facilities—destroyed or not.

The Secretary-General transmitted the text of the paper to the Security Council President, together with Iraq's response of 5 July that it would provide a list of the items sought, by 7 or 8 July, for study by the inspection team.

IAEA action. On 18 July 1991, the Board of Governors of IAEA, finding Iraq not in compliance with its obligations under its safeguards agreement with the Agency concluded pursuant to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>(113)</sup> adopted a resolution on the subject by 29 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.<sup>(114)</sup> The action was based on a report by the IAEA Director General concerning Iraq's failure to provide information on certain nuclear materials as required by the agreement.

By the resolution, the Board condemned Iraq for its non-compliance and decided to bring it to the attention of IAEA members, the Security Council and the General Assembly. The Board called on Iraq to place forthwith under Agency safeguards any and all additional source and special fissionable material within its territory, under its jurisdiction or its control, regardless of quantity or location, and to cease all obstruction or interference with the IAEA inspection teams.

According to Iraq's official position, conveyed to the Secretary-General on 23 July,<sup>(115)</sup> the resolution was hasty, unjust and unbalanced. Iraq had provided the required information on 7 July, which could be treated as constituting a corrective measure in accordance with the relevant provision of the safeguards agreement; the materials declared had been subjected to scrutiny by the third inspection team (see below); and IAEA did not apply to Iraq the same criteria that it had applied in previous cases, specifically Luxembourg's export to Israel in 1984 of 41 tons of depleted uranium without due notification to the Agency. The three inspection teams that had visited Iraq had received full cooperation, as confirmed by the third team; the reasons for the confusion encountered by the second team had been amply explained to the Council and to the high-level mission, which acknowledged Iraq's assurances of cooperation.

## SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

The Security Council convened on 15 August 1991, when it unanimously adopted resolution 707(1991). The resolution was based on information from the Special Commission, IAEA and the high-level mission regarding Iraq's actions in violation of resolution 687(1991).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 687(1991), and its other resolutions on this matter,

Recalling the letter of 11 April 1991 from the President of the Security Council to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations noting that on the basis of Iraq's written agreement to implement fully resolution 687(1991) the preconditions established in paragraph 33 of that resolution for a cease-fire had been met,

Noting with grave concern the letters dated 26 June 1991, 28 June 1991 and 4 July 1991 from the Secretary-General, conveying information obtained from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency which establishes Iraq's failure to comply with its obligations under resolution 687(1991),

Recalling further the statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 28 June 1991 requesting that a high-level mission consisting of the Chairman of the Special Commission, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs be dispatched to meet with officials at the highest levels of the Government of Iraq at the earliest opportunity to obtain written assurance that Iraq will fully and immediately cooperate in the inspection of the locations identified by the Special Commission and present for immediate inspection any of those items that may have been transported from those locations.

Dismayed by the report of the high-level mission to the Secretary-General on the results of its meetings with the highest levels of the Iraqi Government,

Gravely concerned by the information provided to the Council by the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency on 15 and 25 July 1991 regarding the actions of the Government of Iraq in flagrant violation of resolution 687(1991),

Gravely concerned also by the evidence in the letter of 7 July 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and in subsequent statements and findings that Iraq's notifications of 18 and 28 April were incomplete and that it had concealed activities, which both constituted material breaches of its obligations under resolution 687(1991),

Noting also from the letters dated 26 June, 28 June and 4 July 1991 from the Secretary-General that Iraq has not fully complied with all of its undertakings relating to the privileges, immunities and facilities to be accorded to the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency inspection teams mandated under resolution 687(1991).

Affirming that in order for the Special Commission to carry out its mandate under paragraph 9 (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) of resolution 687(1991) to inspect Iraq's chemical and biological weapons and ballistic missile capabilities

and to take possession of them for destruction, removal or rendering harmless, full disclosure on the part of Iraq as required in paragraph 9 (a) of resolution 687(1991) is essential,

Affirming that in order for the International Atomic Energy Agency, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission, to determine what nuclear-weapons-usable material or any subsystems or components or any research, development, support or manufacturing facilities related to them need, in accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 687(1991), to be destroyed, removed or rendered harmless, Iraq is required to make a declaration of all its nuclear programmes including any which it claims are for purposes not related to nuclear-weapons-usable material,

Affirming that the aforementioned failure of Iraq to act in strict conformity with its obligations under resolution 687(1991) constitutes a material breach of its acceptance of the relevant provisions of resolution 687(1991) which established a cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region,

Affirming further that Iraq's failure to comply with its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, concluded pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968, as established by the resolution of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 18 July 1991, constitutes a breach of its international obligations,

Determined to ensure full compliance with resolution 687(1991) and in particular its section C,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Condemns Iraq's serious violation of a number of its obligations under section C of resolution 687(1991) and of its undertakings to cooperate with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency, which constitutes a material breach of the relevant provisions of resolution 687(1991) which established a cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region;

2. Further condemns non-compliance by the Government of Iraq with its obligations under its safeguards agreement with the Agency, as established by the resolution of the Board of Governors of 18 July, which constitutes a violation of its commitments-as a-party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968;

3. Demands that Iraq:

- (i) Provide full, final and complete disclosure, as required by resolution 687(1991), of all aspects of its programmes to develop weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres, and of all holdings of such weapons, their components and production facilities and locations, as well as all other nuclear programmes, including any which it claims are for purposes not related to nuclear-weapons-usable material, without further delay;
- (ii) Allow the Special Commission, the International Atomic Energy Agency and their inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect;

- (iii) Cease immediately any attempt to conceal, or any movement or destruction of, any material or equipment relating to its nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or ballistic missile programmes, or material or equipment relating to its other nuclear activities without notification to and prior consent of the Special Commission;
  - (iv) Make available immediately to the Special Commission, the Agency and their inspection teams any items to which they were previously denied access;
  - (v) Allow the Special Commission, the Agency and their inspection teams to conduct both fixed-wing and helicopter flights throughout Iraq for all relevant purposes including inspection, surveillance, aerial surveys, transportation and logistics without interference of any kind and upon such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Special Commission, and to make full use of their own aircraft and such airfields in Iraq as they may determine are most appropriate for the work of the Commission;
  - (vi) Halt all nuclear activities of any kind, except for use of isotopes for medical, agricultural or industrial purposes, until the Security Council determines that Iraq is in full compliance with this resolution and paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 687(1991), and the Agency determines that Iraq is in full compliance with its safeguards agreement with that Agency;
  - (vii) Ensure the complete implementation of the privileges, immunities and facilities of the representatives of the Special Commission and the Agency in accordance with its previous undertakings and their complete safety and freedom of movement;
  - (viii) Immediately provide or facilitate the provision of any transportation, medical or logistical support requested by the Special Commission, the Agency and their inspection teams;
  - (ix) Respond fully, completely and promptly to any questions or requests from the Special Commission, the Agency and their inspection teams;
4. Determines that Iraq retains no ownership interest in items to be destroyed, removed or rendered harmless pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 687(1991);
5. Requires that the Government of Iraq forthwith comply fully and without delay with all its international obligations, including those set out in the present resolution, in resolution 687(1991), in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and in its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;
6. Decides to remain seized of this matter.

Security Council resolution 707(1991)

15 August 1991 Meeting 3004 Adopted unanimously

4-nation draft (S/22942).

Sponsors: France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Before adoption of the resolution, Iraq, which had been invited to participate in the discussions, along with Kuwait, without the right to vote, under rule 37<sup>b</sup> of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, inquired as to what could be the reason for the presentation of the draft text. It had

hoped that the Council would express its satisfaction with the cooperation enjoyed by the international teams in Iraq. It did not expect the adoption of a new resolution condemning Iraq for an isolated incident (involving the second nuclear inspection team), the circumstances surrounding which it had already clearly and unambiguously indicated on more than one occasion.

On 28 August,(116) Iraq stated that the resolution was unwarranted, giving its views on each of its operative paragraphs. Of note were its statements that it had provided full, final and complete disclosure of all aspects of its weapons programmes and inquired therefore to what items the inspection teams had been previously denied access. As to paragraph 3 (v), Iraq had no objections in principle to the use of aircraft by the Special Commission. However, there were issues of administration, communications and logistics to be taken into consideration so as to guarantee the safety of the aircraft, crew and passengers; it hoped for a resolution of the issue by cooperation and agreement.

On 24 September,(117) Iraq informed the Council President of its consent to the use of helicopters by the inspection teams for the purpose of carrying out their tasks under resolution 687(1991) and other relevant resolutions. The modalities whereby the helicopters would enter Iraq's airspace and be received by its competent authorities would be agreed upon jointly by the Special Commission Chairman and Iraq. Replying on 25 September,(118) the Council President stated that the Council noted the terms of Iraq's letter and regarded them as constituting acceptance by Iraq without reservation of resolution 707(1991) and that the Iraqi Government was thus giving its unconditional consent to the Special Commission's use of its own aircraft; the Commission intended to avail itself of that possibility without delay.

#### IAEA inspections

Between the adoption on 3 April 1991 of Security Council resolution 687(1991)—embodying the terms and formal declaration of the cease-fire in the Persian Gulf region—and the end of the year, IAEA, with the assistance of the Special Commission, conducted eight on-site nuclear inspections in Iraq in accordance with the relevant provisions of section C of that resolution. The covering reports, including detailed technical findings and conclusions, were transmitted to the Council by the Secretary-General.

The objectives of the first (15-21 Ma) and second (22 June-3 July) inspections(119) were to verify the accuracy and completeness of Iraqi declarations called for by resolution 687(1991), to conduct inspections of sites designated by the Special Commission where there were grounds to believe that undeclared nuclear activities had been

conducted or that undeclared equipment might be stored, and to develop an overall picture of the nature, direction and capabilities of Iraq's nuclear programme. Inspected were the Al-Tuwaitha Nuclear Research Centre and sites at Tarmiya, Abu Gharaib, Al Hamath, Zaafaraniya, Al Musayyib and Fallujah. The findings included evidence of: the ability to manufacture the components for an EMIS (electromagnetic isotope separation) separator; a successful pilot-scale EMIS development done at Al-Tuwaitha; and a large EMIS processing plant under construction at Tarmiya. It was the team's opinion that Tarmiya had never operated; and that Al-Tuwaitha had facilities to operate 5 to 100 separators at most, estimating that live machines could have operated for no more than two years and produced no more than 3 kilograms of highly enriched uranium (HEU).

The third inspection (7-18 July)(120) was of the facilities at Al-Tuwaitha, Tarmiya and Ash Sharqat, the Akashat phosphate mine feeding Al Qaim and the Mosul production facility, among others. The team verified to a large extent the information contained in an Iraqi declaration of 7 July concerning its centrifuge enrichment programme, supplemented by information presented to the team at its request on 14 July. A process of additional clarification by Iraq and subsequent verification and further questioning by the team took place throughout the two-week period. A large number of samples and documents were collected for analysis and evaluation.

Iraq, on 7 August,(121) submitted to the Secretary-General a number of amendments and corrections to certain descriptions and statements made in the team's report.

The fourth inspection (27 July-10 August)(122) endeavoured to assess Iraq's EMIS programme as a whole and to analyse the capacity of local industries to produce processing equipment, components and feed material; to obtain a more comprehensive picture of Iraq's centrifuge enrichment programme; to verify the existence of weaponization activities (research, development, manufacturing and testing required to make nuclear weapons from special fissionable material); and to verify Iraq's declarations on 27 July of nuclear material not previously declared.

It was certain, the team stated, that the EMIS programme was fast-paced and that all of its components were of an industrial scale, which would have resulted in significant production of weapons-grade material. Unless deception of an inordinate magnitude was still taking place, the centrifuge enrichment programme was, at the outbreak of hostilities, second in priority to the EMIS programme; it was receiving at least periodic, and probably continuing, assistance, including technical advice from non-Iraqi sources, beyond the

substantial supply of equipment and materials. No conclusive evidence was obtained with respect to weaponization. Iraq's declarations of 27 July confirmed the existence of a clandestine programme to manufacture several kilograms of uranium oxide fuel, irradiate it in the IRT-5000 reactor and reprocess the irradiated fuel in order chemically to separate gram amounts of plutonium.

The fifth inspection (14-20 September)(123) was limited to a follow-up of previous inspections: to verify seals earlier placed on material and equipment and that material present was as declared; to remove the bulk of plutonium from the country; to take samples for destructive analysis to complement previous samples; to establish the heavy water inventory; and to inquire further into the extent of Iraq's chemical enrichment programme.

The sixth inspection (22-30 September)(124) obtained conclusive evidence that Iraq had a programme for developing an implosion-type nuclear weapon, code-named "Petrochemical Three", and found documents linking it to Iraq's AEC, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Industry and Military Industrialization. The team found documents showing that the nuclear-weapons programme was supported by broad-based international procurement efforts and that Iraq had been working on the revision of a nuclear-weapons design and one linking AEC to a surface-to-surface missile project-presumably the intended delivery system for a nuclear weapon.

Iraq, on 24 September,(125) lodged a protest with the Security Council President against the actions of the sixth inspection team under Chief Inspector David Kay (United States), which, it said, exceeded the team's mandate and appeared to be motivated by goals other than those of the United Nations and of the Council resolutions: photocopying personal files of Iraqi industrial and metallurgical personnel, including scientists and researchers, and the refusal to return the photocopies. On 2 October,(126) Iraq noted that the biased demeanour of the Chief Inspector confirmed that he was serving United States purposes that had nothing to do with the tasks defined by the United Nations. It cited the seizure of scientific and technical documents, and other provocative actions by the team, such as climbing over fences into the inspection site before arrival of the team convoy with its Iraqi escorts, forcing doors open, searching handbags, briefcases and laboratory-coat pockets, opening private letters and photographing registration plates.

The seventh inspection (11-22 October)(127) concentrated on assessing the extent of Iraq's research and development of a nuclear weapon, further investigating the work done and progress made in enrichment, particularly by the centrifuge method, and continuing the work of the fifth inspection

team in measuring and verifying declared nuclear material. As a result of persistent investigation, Iraq had acknowledged that it was actively pursuing a research and development programme aimed at developing a "practical" design for a nuclear explosive, the design chosen representing an intermediate-level technology using enriched uranium in an implosion system. The inspection team's report set out detailed findings on Iraq's enrichment programme, but noted that a final conclusion about the amounts and categories of nuclear material listed in various declarations could not be drawn pending evaluation of the destructive and non-destructive measurements.

The eighth inspection (11-18 November)<sup>(128)</sup> continued field activities related to the foreign procurement of equipment essential to Iraq's nuclear programme, further investigated and assessed the extent of its weaponization studies, continued the destruction or rendering harmless of enrichment- and reprocessing-related equipment, prepared and supervised the removal from Iraq of fresh (unirradiated) <sup>HEU</sup> fuel of USSR origin, finalized verification of nuclear material at Al-Tuwaitha and performed further verification activities of nuclear and other material.

IAEA report. The first report on the implementation by IAEA of the plan for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of items specified by the Security Council (resolution 687(1991), paragraph 12) during the period 17 June-17 December 1991 was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Council on 17 December.<sup>(129)</sup>

Of the stocks of fresh fuel for the IRT-5000 reactor, 68 fuel assemblies of 80 per cent enrichment with a U235 content of 10.97 kilograms and 10 assemblies of 36 per cent enrichment with a U235 content of 1.27 kilograms were removed from Iraq on 15 and 17 November. Removal of this strategically most significant material marked an important stage in the plan's implementation. There remained in Iraq 372 grams of 93 per cent enriched uranium.

A total of 6 grams of clandestinely produced plutonium, eventually declared by Iraq, was removed during the fifth IAEA inspection. Some 400 tons of natural uranium ranging from yellowcake to processed chemicals, although not direct-use material, fell within the scope of resolution 707(1991) and had been verified and sealed.

Destruction of EMIS equipment had proceeded steadily, with eight large magnet poles and all vacuum chambers and coils destroyed. Key components of special manufacturing equipment for the centrifuge programme had been destroyed or rendered useless; centrifuges had been crushed, with some components removed to IAEA.

Equipment for warhead development and assembly, revealed by the seventh and eighth IAEA

inspections, had been sealed pending decision on removal, destruction or monitoring; video (streak) cameras had been removed from Iraq.

Of the "hot cells" for dealing with radioactive material, with which the Al-Tuwaitha Nuclear Centre was extensively equipped, many were severely damaged by allied bombing. To prevent their possible reconstruction, the seventh inspection team cut the manipulator arms and control wires; cement and epoxy resin in addition to cement were poured into the glove boxes and mixers-settlers.

No buildings had been destroyed by inspection teams. Most of those used for clandestine programmes were destroyed by bombing. A major task that remained pending was the removal from Iraq of the remaining 35 kilograms of U235 contained in the irradiated fuel elements of the Tamuz-2 and IRT-5000 research reactors.

The report observed that, throughout the reporting period, Iraq's persistent practice of only limited acknowledgement of activities exposed through inspections, its concealment of evidence in such critical areas as uranium-enrichment and nuclear-weapons development, its denial of unrestricted access to certain sites, its detaining of the IAEA (sixth) inspection team on one occasion (in September), and its confiscation of documents from inspectors had made it rather difficult for IAEA to discharge its duties.

#### Special Commission activities

The Special Commission held its first session in New York from 21 to 23 October 1991. It reviewed a comprehensive report,<sup>(130)</sup> submitted by its Executive Chairman, on its activities in the five months since its inception in mid-May, including a summary of administrative issues to be resolved (approval of a formal budget, adequate financial resources and staffing). The report was transmitted to the Security Council on 25 October.

The Special Commission was serviced by: a full-time secretariat in New York; a field office at Manama, Bahrain, which was the staging area for the assembly, briefing and report-writing of inspection teams; and a support office at Baghdad providing logistical support in the field. Team members were selected principally on the basis of technical expertise and drawn from as many as 34 countries. An agreement was concluded with Iraq on the status, privileges and immunities of the Commission, approved by Council resolution 715(1991), (see below), as was an agreement with Bahrain in respect of the field office.

Through vigorous and intensive inspections by the Special Commission in the chemical, biological and ballistic-missile fields, and by IAEA and the

Commission in the nuclear field, sufficient information had been compiled giving a picture of Iraq's capabilities and facilities in those fields, although some important lacunae remained to be pursued energetically.

As of the reporting date, the Special Commission had conducted 13 chemical, biological and ballistic-missile inspections and assisted IAEA in seven nuclear inspections. Such assistance consisted in providing experts in nuclear weapons, in nuclear-energy-related technologies and in special materials; providing broad logistical support, such as explosive-ordnance disposal, information, communications, medical, interpretation and photographic support and financing; and designating sites for inspection, on the basis of information received from interested Member States.

In the nuclear field, the IAEA-led inspections had disclosed three clandestine uranium enrichment programmes or activities: chemical, centrifuge and electromagnetic isotope separation, as well as laboratory-scale plutonium separation. The sixth nuclear inspection finally obtained conclusive evidence of a nuclear-weapons development programme, aimed at an implosion-type nuclear weapon linked to a surface-to-surface missile project. Iraq had yet to make a complete disclosure of its nuclear-weapons programme.

A full assessment of Iraq's chemical weapons capabilities appeared probable in the near future. Iraq had acknowledged possession of 46,000 pieces of filled munitions. Its facilities included the substantial chemical weapons production complex of the Al Muthanna State Establishment and three planned precursor production plants in the Fal-lujah area. In addition to the central storage of filled chemical munitions, warfare agents and precursor chemicals in bulk at Al Muthanna, filled chemical munitions, often damaged and leaking, were stored at various sites throughout Iraq. The process of moving these to Al Muthanna, designated as the central destruction site for chemical weapons, had begun. Destruction of filled munitions and bulk agents was to start early in 1992 and continue into 1993. To date, 11,829 unfilled chemical munitions had been destroyed by Iraqi personnel under the supervision of the Special Commission.

As to biological weapons capabilities, conclusive evidence had been collected—from the major research and development site at Salman Pak and from over 10 additional sites—that Iraq was engaged in an advanced military biological research programme. The inspections, while yielding no evidence of actual weaponization, had provided a sound database for future monitoring.

In the area of ballistic missiles with a range over 150 kilometres, the Commission had supervised the destruction of 62 ballistic missiles, 18 fixed

Scud missile launch pads, 10 launchers, 11 decoy missiles, 32 ballistic missile warheads, 127 missile storage support racks, a substantial amount of rocket fuel, an assembled 350-millimetre supergun, components for two 350- and two 1,000-millimetre superguns and 1 tonne of supergun propellant. Inspectors had also confirmed the destruction by coalition bombing of several missile repair and production facilities. Further work was required to obtain a full accounting of Iraq's missile capabilities before the Commission could certify that all items had been identified.

A draft plan for long-term monitoring in the chemical, biological and ballistic missile areas, and another on nuclear monitoring, had been harmonized by the Special Commission and IAEA. Monitoring would include inspections and aerial overflights of military and civilian sites.

The Special Commission noted that, while cooperation from Iraq had generally been forthcoming at the field level, notably in the chemical and biological areas, an attitude of non-cooperation, concealment and sometimes false information had emerged regarding non-declared activities, resources and sites designated by the Special Commission. This had resulted in a number of serious incidents, including those of 23, 25 and 28 June, when a nuclear inspection team was denied access to certain facilities, and when shots were fired by the Iraqi military on 28 June to deter the team from photographing trucks transporting materials previously removed from Iraqi nuclear programme sites. The misgivings regarding Iraqi assurances of cooperation, as expressed by the high-level mission, had been confirmed by the conduct of Iraqi authorities that culminated in the detention of the sixth nuclear inspection team in a Baghdad parking-lot for four days at the end of September. Despite express provisions in the agreement concluded with Iraq, it refused for almost three months to permit the Special Commission to introduce its own helicopter air-support system into Iraq.

Such elements of misinformation, concealment, lack of cooperation and violation of the privileges and immunities of the Special Commission and IAEA had had a negative impact on relations with Iraq and had engendered an atmosphere of profound scepticism, particularly in the nuclear area.

The Special Commission outlined the urgent issues for the immediate future: destruction, including the extent of Iraqi involvement in the destruction process; the organization and initiation of compliance monitoring; compilation and provision of information on suppliers to Iraq of nuclear, chemical, biological and ballistic missile materials; and administrative issues of staffing and financing of the Special Commission.

Activities from 15 October to 4 December, covered by a second Special Commission report,(131)



included: two more chemical inspections, one of the Al Muthanna State Establishment (7 October-8 November) and another of a series of declared chemical munitions storage sites (22 October-2 November); a combined chemical and biological weapons inspection on short notice (17-30 November) of a number of sites designated by the Commission as being of potential chemical weapons and/or biological weapons interest; and another visit to Salman Pak. The technically successful inspection of Al Muthanna, which resulted in a comprehensive and detailed inventory of the site, including facilities, munitions, agents, agent conditions, precursors and intermediates, led to the conclusion that Iraq clearly had carried out research on nerve agents other than those previously declared. A four-member mission visited Iraq (11-15 November) for detailed technical discussions on the destruction of chemical weapons and agents, with particular emphasis on the direct involvement of Iraq.

Two additional ballistic missile inspections were expected to be completed. The Special Commission had destroyed one more ballistic missile warhead.

Two more nuclear inspections were completed, which focused on a number of sites associated with Iraq's programme to design and develop the non-nuclear components of a nuclear weapon and centrifuge-component manufacture, and successfully removed unirradiated fuel from Iraq. Contrary to Iraq's declarations, the inspections revealed a well-funded and broadly based programme involving sophisticated facilities for nuclear-weapons development. The Special Commission observed that, in sum, Iraq had not cooperated in the critical area of nuclear-weapons-related activity so that the Special Commission and IAEA were some distance from achieving the transparency they sought.

The Special Commission observed that experience to date had shown that results could be achieved only where resolute stands were taken in response to challenges by Iraq to the implementation of various aspects of the mandates of the Special Commission and IAEA. Such resolute stands could be based only on the full support of the United Nations as a whole and its Member Governments in achieving all the basic objectives of section C of resolution 687(1991).

#### Monitoring and verification

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a request by the Security Council (resolution 687(1991), paragraph 10), the Secretary-General, on 2 October 1991, submitted a revised version of the plan<sup>(132)</sup> for future monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with its unconditional obligation not to use, retain, possess, develop, con-

struct or otherwise acquire any weapons or related items specifically prohibited by the Council (resolution 687(1991), paragraphs 8 and 9). To be monitored were military and civilian sites, facilities, material and other items, as well as activities, that could be in contravention of that obligation. The plan incorporated monitoring activities corresponding to Iraq's additional obligation under resolution 707(1991), prohibiting all nuclear activities in Iraq, except the use of isotopes for medical, agricultural or industrial purposes.

The plan described the institutional and organizational aspects of the body to carry out the monitoring and verification tasks-perhaps a unit of the Special Commission-as well as the scope of those tasks. It specified the nature of the information to be regularly provided to the Special Commission by Iraq. It set out detailed provisions relating to the Commission's rights and methods of inspection, including aerial overflights, as well as Iraq's related obligations, and notification requirements for both sides.

The plan further set out three sets of detailed provisions covering verification activities in respect of chemical and biological items and missiles. Other provisions related to the national legislative and administrative measures to be adopted by Iraq to implement its obligations, as well as actions to be taken by the Special Commission in the event of Iraq's non-compliance.

IAEA report. The IAEA plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance was transmitted to the Council by the Secretary-General on 20 September 1991.<sup>(133)</sup>

The plan set forth detailed provisions concerning the obligations of Iraq with regard to facilitating the monitoring and verification activities of IAEA; the obligations of other States in respect of the items proscribed under resolutions 687(1991) and 707(1991); the rights of IAEA under its safeguards agreement with Iraq and under the exchange of notes between them, in force since 14 May; national implementation measures; and measures to be taken by IAEA in case of Iraqi non-compliance. Other provisions related to the periodicity of reporting to the Council on the status of implementation, revisions to the plan and updating of lists. The plan would enter into force immediately upon its approval by the Council.

Annexed were definitions of nuclear material and activities for the purposes of the relevant resolutions, provisions related to information requirements, lists of items to be reported to IAEA and a list of nuclear activities permitted under resolution 707(1991).

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (11 October)

On 11 October 1991, the Security Council met to consider a draft resolution relating to the plans

submitted by the Secretary-General and the IAEA Director General for the future monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with section C of resolution 687(1991). At its request, Iraq was invited to participate in the discussions without the right to vote under rule 37<sup>b</sup> of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Following Iraq's statement of position on the draft text, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 715(1991).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 687(1991) of 3 April 1991 and 707(1991) of 15 August 1991, and its other resolutions on this matter,

Recalling in particular that under resolution 687(1991) the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency were requested to develop plans for future ongoing monitoring and verification, and to submit them to the Security Council for approval,

Taking note of the report and note of the Secretary-General, transmitting the plans submitted by the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves, in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 687(1991), 707(1991) and the present resolution, the plans submitted by the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Decides that the Special Commission shall carry out the plan submitted by the Secretary-General, as well as continuing to discharge its other responsibilities under resolutions 687(1991), 699(1991) and 707(1991) and performing such other functions as are conferred upon it under the present resolution;

3. Requests the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission, the plan submitted by him and to continue to discharge his other responsibilities under resolutions 687(1991), 699(1991) and 707(1991);

4. Decides that the Special Commission, in the exercise of its responsibilities as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council, shall:

(a) Continue to have the responsibility for designating additional locations for inspection and overflights;

(b) Continue to render assistance and cooperation to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, by providing him by mutual agreement with the necessary special expertise and logistical, informational and other operational support for the carrying out of the plan submitted by him;

(c) Perform such other functions, in cooperation in the nuclear field with the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as may be necessary to coordinate activities under the plans approved by the present resolution, including making use of commonly available services and information to the fullest extent possible, in order to achieve maximum efficiency and optimum use of resources;

5. Demands that Iraq meet unconditionally all its obligations under the plans approved by the present reso-

lution and cooperate fully with the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in carrying out the plans;

6. Decides to encourage the maximum assistance, in cash and in kind, from all Member States to support the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in carrying out their activities under the plans approved by the present resolution, without prejudice to Iraq's liability for the full costs of such activities;

7. Requests the Committee established under resolution 661(1990), the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to develop in cooperation a mechanism for monitoring any future sales or supplies by other countries to Iraq of items relevant to the implementation of section C of resolution 687(1991) and other relevant resolutions, including the present resolution and the plans approved hereunder;

8. Requests the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit to the Security Council reports on the implementation of the plans approved by the present resolution, when requested by the Security Council and in any event at least every six months after the adoption of this resolution;

9. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Security Council resolution 715(1991)

11 October 1991 Meeting 3012 Adopted unanimously

6-nation draft (S-23134).

SPONSORS: Belgium, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Iraq stated that the text sought to establish permanent international mechanisms to tighten control over Iraq's future and prevent it from carrying out economic and scientific development. The greatest danger was in the plan prepared by the Special Commission, which placed all of Iraq's scientific and educational institutions under severe restrictions in an absolutist and arbitrary fashion. The plan, made up of 45 paragraphs and four annexes integral to the plan, gave the Commission and all authorized by it unrestricted, permanent and absolute police, political and executive powers. One of the paragraphs effectively gave the Commission authority to amend the plan itself. The plan also called for creating an executive body under the Council's authority, an international organ with numerous offshoots in a manner unprecedented in history. The annexes gave further evidence that the plan far exceeded the Council resolutions and Charter provisions and was aimed at denying Iraq the capacity to conduct scientific, biological and chemical research to such excess as to prohibit it from conducting research activities on diseases other than those indigenous to, or immediately expected to break out in, the country.

The main thrust of the plan, Iraq asserted, was not to destroy Iraq's weapons of mass destruction but to deprive it of its industrial and scientific infrastructure and to project an image of it as a State

that did not cooperate with the United Nations. If the plan's aims were illegal and prohibited under the Geneva Conventions, then they and the draft resolution under consideration lacked legality and were not consonant with international law or the Charter.

#### Kuwaiti property

As of the end of 1991, a comprehensive report remained to be submitted to the Security Council regarding the return of Kuwaiti property from Iraq to Kuwait, including a list of property that Kuwait claimed had not been returned or had not been returned intact (resolution 687(1991), section D).

However, on 19 March,<sup>(134)</sup> the Council President, referring to Council resolution 686(1991), demanding *in alia* that Iraq immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property it had seized after 2 August 1990 within the shortest possible time, as well as to Iraq's request for information as to the hand-over procedure,<sup>(135)</sup> informed the Secretary-General of the Council's view that the modalities for the return of such property should be arranged through his Office in consultation with the parties. The Secretary-General replied on 26 March<sup>(136)</sup> that he had designated Assistant Secretary-General Richard Foran of the Office of General Services as coordinator for the activity.

In identical letters addressed to the Secretary-General and the Council President, Iraq, on 18 March, said it awaited creation of the machinery through which to return the property<sup>(137)</sup> and confirmed that catalogues of assets taken from Kuwait's Islamic Museum and National Museum were ready for submission,<sup>(138)</sup> and, on 21 March, transmitted a list of Kuwaiti standard gold bars, banknotes, monetary coins and other coins that were ready for immediate return.<sup>(139)</sup> Discrepancies in Iraq's accounting of those coins were subsequently pointed out by Kuwait.<sup>(140)</sup>

Meanwhile, between 14 March and 6 September, Kuwait transmitted to the Council President a series of inventories of items said to have been damaged and/or looted from various sources in Kuwait, as follows: the Ministries of Foreign Affairs,<sup>(141)</sup> Health,<sup>(142)</sup> Information,<sup>(143)</sup> Justice and Legal Affairs,<sup>(144)</sup> and Social Affairs and Labour;<sup>(145)</sup> libraries and the Central Bank of Kuwait;<sup>(144)</sup> the Kuwait Airways Corporation;<sup>(146)</sup> the Kuwait News Agency;<sup>(147)</sup> the Al Sabah Collection, Dar Al Athar Al Islamiyya and the National Museum of Kuwait (except for 109 and 11 items indicated as located in the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively);<sup>(148)</sup> a private antiquities and art collection;<sup>(149)</sup> military equipment currently deployed in Baghdad;<sup>(150)</sup> various public health departments and facilities;<sup>(151)</sup> and the Maritime Company of Kuwait.<sup>(152)</sup>

Kuwait, on 4 April,<sup>(153)</sup> transmitted the text of a decree enabling it to take all necessary and appropriate measures to protect property belonging to Kuwaitis or Kuwaiti residents, and to establish the Government's right to have recourse to foreign administrative and judicial authorities for the purpose of protecting such property. On 5 April,<sup>(154)</sup> it drew attention to confidential instructions issued by Iraq's Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research to the University of Basrah, concerning the removal of all property from the University of Kuwait and the Technical Institute of Kuwait and its transfer to corresponding institutions throughout Iraq. Kuwait further stated on 19 April<sup>(155)</sup> that Iraq had yet to implement that provision of resolution 686(1991) regarding the immediate return of all seized Kuwaiti property.

The fact that, on 18 November, the United States Department of State handed over to the Iraqi Interests Section in Washington, D.C., a list of military equipment removed from Kuwait was the subject of a complaint by Iraq on 27 November,<sup>(156)</sup> which at the same time explained what arrangements were under way to return certain of those items, which included several aircraft.

Summing up action it had taken with respect to returning Kuwaiti property, Iraq reported that, as a result of two visits made in May by Assistant Secretary-General Richard Foran, it had handed over a Kuwaiti civilian aircraft at Amman, Jordan, on 11 May;<sup>(157)</sup> and that, between 31 July and 15 December,<sup>(158)</sup> it had delivered for return to Kuwait one civil aircraft (Al Muthanna airport, Baghdad), 3,216 gold ingots and amounts of coins and banknotes, Central Library books, News Agency materials (Arar, Saudi Arabia), nine large aircraft engines (Habaniyah airport), museum items (Baghdad), additional museum items, four Hawk military training aircraft and 16 steel safes belonging to the Central Bank of Kuwait.

#### UN Compensation Commission and Compensation Fund

Report of the Secretary-General. As directed by the Security Council (resolution 687(1991), paragraph 19), the Secretary-General, on 2 May 1991, <sup>(159)</sup> presented recommendations for the creation of a United Nations Compensation Fund to pay compensation for loss or damage as a result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait and of a United Nations Compensation Commission to administer the Fund.

The Fund, to which Iraq would make payments, would be set up as a special account of the United Nations and operated in accordance with the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules. As such, it would enjoy the status, facilities, privileges and immunities accorded to the United

Nations under the Charter and the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.<sup>(70)</sup>

The Commission would be a subsidiary organ of the Council, under whose authority it would function. Its members (commissioners) would be nominated by the Secretary-General and appointed by the Governing Council (see below) in their personal capacity as experts in finance, law, accountancy, insurance and environmental damage assessment. The Commission would address a variety of complex administrative, financial, legal and policy issues, including the mechanism for determining the level of contribution to the Fund, allocation of funds and payment of claims, procedures for evaluating losses, listing claims and verifying their validity, and resolving disputed claims.

A 15-member Governing Council, composed of representatives of current Security Council members at any given time, would be the Commission's policy-making organ. It would set guidelines on all policy matters relating to the administration and financing of the Fund, the organization of the Commission's work, and the procedures for processing claims, settling disputed ones and making payments from the Fund. A majority of nine would be required for all Governing Council decisions, but the method of ensuring that payments were made to the Fund would be decided by a consensus. Failing a consensus, the matter would be referred to the Security Council. No veto would apply in the Governing Council.

In accordance with criteria laid down by the Security Council, the Governing Council would establish the mechanisms for determining the appropriate level of Iraq's contribution to the Fund, based on probable levels of its future oil-export revenues, the amounts of its past military spending and arms imports, foreign-debt service and reconstruction and development needs. The Governing Council would have to decide among five methods outlined to ensure payments to the Fund by Iraq, all presupposing its cooperation and strict supervision of its petroleum and petroleum-product exports. The Governing Council should also draw up guidelines for the claims procedure-filing, processing and payment of claims-and incorporate in that procedure an element of due process to be provided by the commissioners.

In principle, the expenses of the Commission, including those of the Governing Council, should be paid from the Fund. However, since it would take some time for the Fund to become adequately financed, the Secretary-General recommended that consideration be given as to how to meet initial costs.

The Commission would be serviced by a secretariat headed by an Executive Secretary. For

economy and practicality, it was suggested that its headquarters be located in New York. The 1946 Convention on privileges and immunities would apply to the Commission and its secretariat.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

The Security Council convened on 20 May 1991 and invited Iraq and Kuwait, at their request, to participate without vote under rule 37<sup>b</sup> of its provisional rules of procedure. Before it were the Secretary-General's recommendations for the creation of the Compensation Fund and Compensation Commission, together with a draft resolution on the subject.

In accordance with an understanding reached in prior consultations (see Iraq's position below), the Council adopted resolution 692(1991).

#### The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 674(1990) of 29 October 1990, 686(1991) of 2 March 1991 and 687(1991) of 3 April 1991, concerning the liability of Iraq, without prejudice to its debts and obligations arising prior to 2 August 1990, for any direct loss, damage, including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources, or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations, as a result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait.

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report of 2 May 1991, submitted in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 687(1991),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report of 2 May 1991;

2. Welcomes the fact that the Secretary-General will now undertake the appropriate consultations requested by paragraph 19 of resolution 687(1991) so that he will be in a position to recommend to the Security Council for decision as soon as possible the figure which the level of Iraq's contribution to the United Nations Compensation Fund will not exceed;

3. Decides to establish the United Nations Compensation Fund and the United Nations Compensation Commission referred to in paragraph 18 of resolution 687(1991) in accordance with section I of the Secretary-General's report, and decides also that the Governing Council of the Commission will be located at the United Nations Office at Geneva and that the Governing Council may decide whether some of the activities of the Commission should be carried out elsewhere;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the actions necessary to implement paragraphs 2 and 3 above in consultation with the members of the Governing Council;

5. Directs the Governing Council to proceed in an expeditious manner to implement the provisions of section E of resolution 687(1991), taking into account the recommendations in section II of the Secretary-General's report;

6. Decides that the requirement for Iraqi contributions will apply in the manner to be prescribed by the Governing Council with respect to all Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products exported from Iraq after 3 April 1991 as well as such petroleum and petroleum products

exported earlier but not delivered or not paid for as a specific result of the prohibitions contained in Security Council resolution 661(1990);

7. Requests the Governing Council to report as soon as possible on the actions it has taken with regard to the mechanisms for determining the appropriate level of Iraq's contribution to the Fund and the arrangements for ensuring that payments are made to the Fund, so that the Security Council can give its approval in accordance with paragraph 22 of resolution 687(1991);

8. Requests that all States and international organizations cooperate with the decisions of the Governing Council taken pursuant to paragraph 5 of the present resolution, and also requests that the Governing Council keep the Security Council informed on this matter;

9. Decides that, if the Governing Council notifies the Security Council that Iraq has failed to carry out decisions of the Governing Council taken pursuant to paragraph 5 above, the Security Council intends to retain or to take action to reimpose the prohibition against the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq and financial transactions related thereto;

10. Decides also to remain seized of the matter and that the Governing Council will submit periodic reports to the Secretary-General and the Security Council.

Security Council resolution 692(1991)

20 May 1991

Meeting 2987

14-0-1

7-nation draft (S/226131).

Sponsors: Belgium, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

Vote in Council as follows:

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

Against None.

Abstaining: Cuba.

Iraq, on 20 May,(160) made known its position on the resolution, stating that the procedural decision taken by the Council precluding discussion or voicing of opinion on the resolution at the meeting was a dangerous precedent that made Council deliberations like a closed club, cut off from international public opinion and Member States.

If by adopting resolution 678(1990)(2) the Council relinquished its authority to the United States and its partners by allowing them to use force against Iraq, by resolution 692(1991) it had arrogated to itself the power to establish a political body unbound by any law and with authority to draw up reparations policy, decide on the legitimacy of claims and determine the level of appropriations from Iraq's oil revenues for reparations, with Iraq having no say on the matter. The end result of the resolution, Iraq asserted, was no less than an abrogation of international legality in dealing with the so-called Persian Gulf crisis, an encroachment on the authority of the International Court of Justice, the weakening of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the impoverishment of Iraq and punishment of its current and future generations. Such a state of affairs would inevitably create a political vacuum in the Persian Gulf region that would become a focus

for international, sectarian and religious conflicts with untold repercussions for the region and the world.

Note by the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in a note of 30 May,(161) stated that he had undertaken the necessary consultations to determine the level of Iraq's contribution to the Compensation Fund. Data from Iraq, the International Monetary Fund, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the United Nations Statistical Office and OPEC were obtained for the exercise. Account was taken of such factors as Iraq's oil production quota of 3.14 million barrels a day at the reference price of \$21 a barrel as agreed to within OPEC in July 1990, its daily internal consumption of about 300,000 barrels, conceivably higher earnings given the 2 per cent yearly increase in global demand for oil, estimated requirements to sustain a level of civilian imports consistent with the needs of the Iraqi economy, and requirements to service external debt on the assumption of rescheduling at standard Paris Club terms.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Secretary-General suggested that the level of Iraq's contribution to the Fund should not exceed 30 per cent of the annual value of its exports of petroleum and petroleum products.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

At a meeting on 15 August 1991, the Security Council considered three draft resolutions, one of which concerned the Secretary-General's suggested level of Iraq's contribution to the United Nations Compensation Fund. As with the Council meetings on the Iraq-Kuwait situation, the two parties, at their request, were invited to participate without vote under rule 37<sup>b</sup> of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Following statements by the two parties, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 705(1991).

The Security Council,

Having considered the note of 30 May 1991 of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 13 of his report of 2 May 1991 which was annexed to the Secretary-General's letter of 30 May 1991 to the President of the Security Council,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his note of 30 May 1991 which was annexed to his letter to the President of the Security Council of the same date;

2. Decides that in accordance with the suggestion made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 7 of his note of 30 May 1991, compensation to be paid by Iraq (as arising from section E of resolution 687(1991)) shall not exceed 30 per cent of the annual value of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq;

3. Decides further, in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's note of 30 May 1991, to review

the figure established in paragraph 2 above from time to time in the light of data and assumptions contained in the letter of the Secretary-General and other relevant developments.

Security Council resolution 705(1991)

15 August 1991 Meeting 3004 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/22940).

Before adoption of the resolution, Iraq stated that, for 1991-1995, its revenues from oil and non-oil exports and foreign currency requirements made for a projected deficit of \$149.2 billion, or an average yearly deficit of \$29.28 billion. For 1991, however, the deficit was expected to rise to \$47.8 billion due to accumulating external debt service from the previous year, for which agreement on payment rescheduling had yet to be reached. Projected oil revenues for the rest of 1991 and for 1992 totalled only \$13 billion, against the \$16 billion needed to meet Iraq's basic requirements for the same period. The figures did not take account of the 30 per cent deduction for the reparations Fund.

In the circumstances, and in view of the continuing economic embargo and freezing of its assets, Iraq requested a five-year grace period, or a deferment of deductions to 1993 at least, as well as a reduced deduction to 10 per cent of its oil revenues. Iraq supplemented its statement of position by a further statement in writing to the Council President on 16 August.<sup>(162)</sup>

Activities of the Governing Council. Following the establishment of the United Nations Compensation Commission on 20 May, its Governing Council held three sessions in 1991 at Geneva.

At the first session (23 July-2 August),<sup>(163)</sup> it approved guidelines for the conduct of its work and adopted the criteria for expediting urgent claims, including provisions for the payment of fixed amounts and of claims for up to \$100,000 of actual losses per person, and the requirements applicable under both categories. It also approved the proposals contained in a working paper submitted by the United States on arrangements for ensuring payments to the Compensation Fund.

At the second session (14-18 October), the Governing Council decided to divide its work between Working Group A, to deal with criteria for urgent claims and additional categories of claims, and Working Group B, to deal with arrangements for payments to the Fund. At the third session (25-29 November),<sup>(164)</sup> it established criteria for processing additional categories of claims, which included those of individuals not otherwise covered under the set of criteria adopted at the first session; corporations, other private legal entities and public-sector enterprises; and Governments and international organizations.

## Arms embargo

In accordance with the Security Council's request for the development of guidelines, in consultation with appropriate Governments, to facilitate implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq, including procedures for updating the guidelines periodically (resolution 687(1991), paragraphs 24, 25 and 27), the Secretary-General, on 2 June 1991,<sup>(165)</sup> submitted a report annexing the requested draft guidelines for approval.

The guidelines itemized arms and matériel of all types and activities proscribed by the Council, specifically including the sale or transfer through other means of all forms of: conventional weapons and military equipment, chemical and biological weapons and all stocks or agents and all related subsystems and components, ballistic missiles with a greater-than-150-kilometre range and related major parts, and nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapons-usable material or any subsystems or components; as well as all their related research, development, support and manufacturing facilities, repair and production facilities for all ballistic missiles, technology under licensing or other transfer arrangements used in the production, utilization or stockpiling of all such items, and personnel or materials for training or technical support services relating to the design, development, manufacture, use, maintenance or support of those items.

The draft guidelines also defined the responsibilities of the Committee established by Security Council resolution 661(1990) (Committee on sanctions), as well as the principles of implementation by all States, by international organizations and through intergovernmental cooperation. They further provided for the Council's review of the guidelines at the same time as its regular reviews of those provisions of resolution 687(1991) on economic and arms and related sanctions against Iraq.

## SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (17 June)

At a meeting on 17 June 1991, the Security Council had before it, among other documents, the Secretary-General's report containing the draft guidelines. The Council unanimously adopted a draft resolution on the subject as resolution 700(1991).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 661(1990) of 6 August 1990, 665(1990) of 25 August 1990, 670(1990) of 25 September 1990 and 687(1991) of 3 April 1991,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report of 2 June 1991 submitted pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 687(1991),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report of 2 June 1991;

2. Approves the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687(1991), annexed to the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Reiterates its call upon all States and international organizations to act in a manner consistent with the guidelines;

4. Requests all States, in accordance with paragraph 8 of the guidelines, to report to the Secretary-General within 45 days on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 24 of resolution 687(1991);

5. Entrusts the Committee established under resolution 661(1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait with the responsibility, under the guidelines, for monitoring the prohibitions against the sale or supply of arms to Iraq and related sanctions established in paragraph 24 of resolution 687(1991);

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to review the guidelines at the same time as it reviews paragraphs 22, 23, 24 and 25 of resolution 687(1991) as set out in paragraph 28 thereof.

Security Council resolution 700(1991)

17 June 1991 Meeting 2994 Adopted unanimously

B-nation draft (S/22698).

Sponsors: Belgium, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

**Report of the Secretary-General.** The Secretary-General, on 1 August 1991, reported<sup>(166)</sup> that, following adoption of Security Council resolution 700(1991) on 17 June, he transmitted the text of the resolution by telegram to Iraq, and, on 3 July, by note verbale to all other States with a request to submit, by 1 August, information on measures instituted by their Governments for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 24 of resolution 687(1991). The text was also transmitted to all international organizations.

The report listed the replies received from 32 States by 1 August. Addenda of 10 September and 4 December<sup>(167)</sup> listed replies received from 34 other States, bringing the total received to 66.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION (5 August and 2 October)

Following informal consultations held by the Security Council on 5 August, the President made a statement to the press on the same date<sup>(168)</sup> to the effect that, from the opinions expressed at the consultations, he had concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraphs 22 to 25, as referred to in paragraph 28, of resolution 687(1991); in paragraph 6 of resolution 700(1991); and in paragraph 20, as referred to in paragraph 21, of resolution 687(1991).

In another press statement on 2 October,<sup>(169)</sup> the President said that, having heard the opinions expressed at consultations earlier that day, it was his conclusion that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification

of the regime established in paragraph 20, as referred to in paragraph 21, of resolution 687(1991).

Reports of the Committee on sanctions. The Committee on sanctions transmitted to the Security Council President, on 13 September<sup>(170)</sup> and 10 December 1991,<sup>(171)</sup> two reports, pursuant to the responsibilities entrusted to it under the guidelines for monitoring the prohibitions against the sale or supply of arms to Iraq and related sanctions.

The reports stated that, during the periods under review, the Committee had received no information of possible or alleged violations of the sanction regimes by either States or foreign nationals. Nor had it been consulted by States or international organizations on either the sale or supply of items to Iraq that might fall within the categories of proscribed items or of dual- or multiple-use items. The later report noted, however, that the Committee, on 18 October, took note of a letter from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421(1977)<sup>(172)</sup> concerning the question of South Africa. Both reports suggested that the Secretary-General issue a reminder to those States that had not reported to him on measures they had taken to prevent the sale or supply to Iraq, or the promotion or facilitation of such sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories of the items proscribed under the sanctions.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION (20 December)

Following consultations held on 20 December 1991, the Security Council President made the following statement to the media<sup>(173)</sup> on behalf of the Council members in connection with the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait":

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 6 December 1991 pursuant to paragraph 28 of resolution 687(1991), paragraph 6 of resolution 700(1991) and paragraph 21 of resolution 687(1991). After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraphs 22, 23, 24 and 25, as referred to in paragraph 28 of resolution 687(1991), in paragraph 6 of resolution 700(1991), and in paragraph 20, as referred to in paragraph 21 of resolution 687(1991).

"However, with a view to alleviating the humanitarian conditions for the civilian population in Iraq and in order to facilitate the utilization of paragraph 20 of resolution 687(1991), the 661 Committee [Committee on sanctions] is requested to study immediately those materials and supplies for essential civilian and humanitarian needs as identified in the Ahtisaari report with the purpose of drawing up a list of items which may, with the approval of the Security Council, be transferred from the 'no-objection' procedure to a simple notification procedure. Members of the Council may submit proposals of items for this purpose.

"With regard to imports of items subject to prior approval under the 'no-objection' procedure by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661(1990) (i.e., items other than food and medicine), any member of the Committee putting forward an objection to such an import will offer a specific explanation at a meeting of the Committee.

"The members of the Council are aware of reports received concerning the approximately 2,000 Kuwaitis believed to be still detained in Iraq, access by the International Committee of the Red Cross to all detainees and places of detention, the return of Kuwaiti property, and particularly the return of Kuwaiti military equipment and their bearing upon the present state of Iraqi compliance with resolution 687(1991).

"In the light of the above, the Security Council will request the Secretary-General to prepare a factual report on Iraq's compliance with all the obligations placed upon it by resolution 687(1991) and subsequent relevant resolutions. This report will be made available to the Security Council in good time before the Council undertakes its next review under paragraph 21 of resolution 687(1991).

"In the course of consultations it was noted that resolutions 706(1991) and 712(1991) gave to Iraq the possibility for oil sales to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs for the purpose of providing humanitarian relief. However, this possibility has not yet been used."

#### Repatriation of Kuwaitis and third-country nationals

In identical letters of 8 June 1991 to the Secretary-General and the Security Council President,(174) Iraq reported on the status of its compliance with its obligations under the terms of the cease-fire, among them to facilitate access to or the search for Kuwaiti and third-country nationals unaccounted for (resolution 687(1991), paragraph 30). Iraq stated that the number of those freed and repatriated had reached 6,366 (from Brazil (2), France (17), Ireland (1), Italy (5), Kuwait (6,289), Norway (1), Saudi Arabia (13), Spain (1), United States (36), Uruguay (1)) and that it had taken measures to provide ICRC with the names of persons detained in Iraq and to facilitate access to them. The Iraqi authorities had further enabled ICRC to register more than 3,000 Kuwaitis. They continued to search for missing nationals of the coalition countries registered with ICRC and had returned the remains of 15.

Report of the Secretary-General. Responding to a provision of Security Council resolution 706(1991), the Secretary-General reported on 12 September(175) on activities undertaken to facilitate the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990.

The report reproduced a number of communications on the subject received since 3 April from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, listing the numbers of their nationals and those of other countries believed

held in Iraq, together with Iraq's responses. The report contained information from ICRC, according to which a total of 4,178 POWs and 2,056 civilian internees, all former residents of Kuwait, were repatriated from Iraq to Kuwait between 6 March and 6 April. Of these, 1,174 civilians who returned on 7 March were not registered with ICRC.

Of 3,506 civilians, civilian internees or POWs registered with ICRC as of 18 August and wishing to return to Kuwait, 206 were verified and authorized for repatriation by Kuwait on 29 August. As to third-country nationals, ICRC had supervised the repatriation to Italy of 2, to the United Kingdom of 12 and to the United States of 23 POWs; and to Saudi Arabia of 28 POWs, 33 civilian internees and 49 civilians. ICRC also transmitted a list received from Kuwait on 9 September 1991 of 2,242 names of civilians and military personnel missing since 2 August 1990 and presumed arrested.

#### Terrorism

As required by the Security Council (resolution 687(1991), paragraph 32), Iraq, in identical letters of 11 June 1991, (176) informed the Secretary-General and the Council President of its rejection of all forms of violence that endangered the lives, liberty, security and peace of innocent persons, of its reaffirmation of the right of peoples to self-determination and the need to eliminate colonialism in all its forms in accordance with the United Nations Charter, and of its unhesitating and effective contribution to international efforts in combating international terrorism.

Iraq emphasized that it was a party to: the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963), the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, Netherlands, 1970), the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, Canada, 1971) and the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents;(177) and that it had signed the 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.(178)

In addition, Iraq's Penal Code did not regard acts of terrorism as political crimes; therefore, it protected its citizens against such acts and punished those responsible for them. In short, its position on international terrorism was fully in line with that of the majority of the international community.

#### Humanitarian assistance

##### WHO/UNICEF mission to Iraq

On 16 February 1991, amidst the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, a seven-member joint WHO/UNICEF mission crossed the border into Iraq at Khosravi/Munzaria from Tehran with a 12-truck



convoy carrying 54 tons of basic medical and health supplies. The mission's broad mandate, set out by the Secretary-General in a press statement of 6 February, was to deliver a shipment of emergency medical supplies to assist in the care of children and mothers, and to ascertain essential health needs. Its report(179) was circulated by the Secretary-General on 4 March.

The mission, which was based at Baghdad during its five-day visit, focused on: the situation of women and children, particularly the nutrition of children and pregnant women; health services; protection against communicable diseases; requirements of essential drugs and vaccines; and water supply and sanitation.

Among the mission's recommendations were high-energy and high-protein food rations for the most vulnerable groups for an initial 30-day period; the immediate shipment through Iran of supplies for the control of cholera and meningococcal meningitis; a vaccine supply system whereby vaccines would be flown to Tehran, transported by road to Baghdad and distributed to outlying areas; and a three-month supply of diesel fuel, generator spare parts and four generators for mobile use, estimated at \$520,000, to help contain sanitation problems due to damaged sewage and garbage disposal systems. Also recommended was emergency intervention to support Baghdad's water supply for three months, at a cost of \$1,339,660: 1,800 tons of fuel to operate stand-by generators (\$540,000); 1,500 metric tons of alum (\$525,000); 45 metric tons of chlorine (\$22,500); collars to repair water mains (\$52,920); laboratory items (\$49,240); and spare parts for water-treatment equipment (\$150,000).

#### Mission to Iraq and Kuwait

Following the report of the WHO/UNICEF mission, the Secretary-General announced at a press briefing given jointly by WHO and UNICEF in New York on 1 March 1991 that it was evident that the United Nations system must act with speed to provide help to those in need, especially with respect to health and nutrition. He therefore decided to ask Under-Secretary-General Martti Ahtisaari to travel to the area at the earliest possible time to determine what action the United Nations could take.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (3 March)

The Security Council met on 3 March, inviting Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to participate without vote under rule 37<sup>b</sup> of its provisional rules of procedure.

After consultations among Council members, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:(180)

"The Council welcomes the decisions taken to date relating to food and medical needs by the Committee established under resolution 661(1990) including those just taken to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance including infant formula and water purification material.

"It calls upon the Committee to continue to act promptly on requests submitted to it for humanitarian assistance.

"It urges the Committee to pay particular attention to the findings and recommendations on critical medical/public health and nutritional conditions in Iraq which have been and will continue to be submitted to it by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant organizations, consistent with the relevant resolutions, and urges these humanitarian agencies to play an active role in this process and cooperate closely with the Committee in its work.

"The Council welcomes the Secretary-General's announcement that he plans to send urgently a mission led by Under-Secretary-General Martti Ahtisaari comprising representatives of the appropriate United Nations agencies to Iraq and Kuwait to assess the humanitarian needs arising in the immediate post-crisis environment. The Council invites the Secretary-General to keep it informed in the shortest possible time on the progress of his mission on which it pledges to take immediate action."

Meeting number. SC 2979.

Reports of the mission. On 20 March 1991, the Secretary-General transmitted to the President of the Security Council the mission's report on its visit to Iraq, from 10 to 17 March.(181) Composed of the representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, UNDP, UNDRP, UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO and WHO, the mission focused on the primary areas of food and sustainable agricultural production to avert widespread starvation, safe water and sanitation, basic health and medical support, shelter, and the logistical means essential for effective emergency humanitarian assistance.

The mission observed that the recent conflict had wrought near-apocalyptic results on the economic infrastructure of what had been a highly urbanized and mechanized society, relegating Iraq to a pre-industrial age, but with all the disabilities of post-industrial dependency on an intensive use of energy and technology. Within that context and based on its findings, the mission recommended the immediate lifting of sanctions in respect of food supplies (specifically milk, wheat flour, rice, sugar, vegetable oil, tea) and agricultural machinery, equipment, spare parts and supplies (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, veterinary drugs).

Apart from the need for adequate water supply for the hot season (April-September), assistance to make safe water available to cities outside Baghdad was required in the form of aluminium sulphate, chlorine, reagents, water-pipe collars, fuel

for generators and transport, engine lubricants, water-station generators, skid-mounted river-water treatment units, chemical dosing pumps, gas chlorinators, pump sets and spare parts.

Immediate sanitation needs were for fuel and spare parts for garbage collection and sewage disposal systems (all mechanical and imported), and hoses for water-drawing tanker-trucks. Essential drugs and vaccines, chemicals and reagents, generators, battery-operated incubators, alternative communication (to the largely destroyed telephone and transport systems) and reinstitution of the cold chain for vaccines were among the medical needs mentioned.

Convinced of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of dealing with the humanitarian needs it had identified without dealing equally urgently with the need for energy, the mission recommended permitting emergency oil imports and the patching up of a limited refining and electricity production capacity with essential supplies from other countries to make it possible to preserve and distribute imported food, purify water, dispose of and treat sewage, irrigate crops, transport medications and effectively assess needs.

Recommendations concerning refugees and other vulnerable groups included: development of a humanitarian programme to enable some 25 orphanages and 71 social welfare centres to resume activities; permitting importation of essential materials to build housing for an estimated 72,000 rendered homeless; and limited relief assistance for a number of the 64,000 Iranian nationals previously residing in three camps in Iraq, as well as for several hundred Palestinians who had recently gone to Baghdad from Kuwait.

Iraq had assured the mission that it would accept a United Nations system of monitoring imports and their use.

The mission visited Kuwait from 23 to 27 March. It received assistance from three other groups that were in the country at the same time: one headed by Abdulrahim Abby Farah looking into damages sustained by Kuwait since 2 August 1990 (see below), and a WHO and a UNICEF team. According to the report covering the visit, transmitted to the Council President on 28 March,<sup>(182)</sup> the scene of devastation left no doubt that a deliberate attempt had been made to extinguish Kuwait, its national identity, and the pride of its people in their history and achievements; the manner of destruction, with its coordinated vandalism and massive looting, had left an indelible image.

The mission concluded that an effective food system had already been established, and it did not appear that further external food aid was required. Water service was expected to return to normal in a matter of weeks, but it remained necessary to monitor the quality of the water being

supplied. The country's three major sanitation plants required only superficial repairs and would be operational at the end of March. Garbage collection had been contracted for and was under way.

An action plan had been developed in cooperation with the WHO team to provide, during the next three months, emergency response to health-care requirements and problems. Short-term needs identified by the mission included diagnostic facilities, a blood bank, health information and education for which there was a rising demand, emergency medical care, and managerial, coordinating and technical skills for the reconstruction of the health-care infrastructure. In that connection, secondment of staff on a multilateral or bilateral basis to the Ministry of Public Health and the setting up of coordinating committees were urgently required. As a result of the UNICEF team's work, an airlift of urgently needed vaccines and cold-chain equipment had been mounted and a team had been fielded to help deal with the traumatic effects of war on children.

The mission suggested the creation of a national infrastructure to assess and communicate data relating to the impact on health of smoke and other emissions from the 500 to 800 oil wells torched by the retreating Iraqi forces and burning about 4 million to 6 million barrels of oil a day. It proposed urgent coordinated action in support of government efforts to deal with the threat to the civilian population from mines and other unexploded ordnance, suggesting that the heavily mined regions on the border with Saudi Arabia might need permanent fencing and crossing points. Rescue and specialist units to deal with mine-explosion victims might also be necessary.

As to refugees, displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, the mission suggested that UNHCR might establish an office in Kuwait, and, along with ICRC and the International Organization for Migration, begin consultations with Kuwait and the civil administration of the occupying forces for the purpose of defining protection measures and appropriate assistance for all such categories of persons.

Action by the Committee on sanctions. In the light of the findings and recommendations of the mission to Iraq, the Committee on sanctions adopted two decisions relating to that country's humanitarian needs.

By the first decision, adopted on 22 March 1991,<sup>(183)</sup> the Committee determined, with immediate effect, that humanitarian circumstances applied to the entire civilian population of Iraq in all parts of its national territory and that civilian and humanitarian imports to Iraq as identified by the report were integrally related to the supply of foodstuffs and supplies intended strictly for medical purposes (exempt from sanctions

under resolution 661(1990)) and should also be allowed immediately. It decided on a simple notification procedure for foodstuffs supplied to Iraq and a no-objection procedure for those civilian and humanitarian imports (other than supplies intended strictly for medical purposes). Subject to prior notification, the Committee gave general approval under the relevant provision of resolution 670(1990) for all flights carrying only foodstuffs or supplies strictly for medical purposes.

The Committee noted Iraq's assurances to the mission that it would accept a system of monitoring of imports and their utilization and asked the Secretary-General to arrange for an on-the-spot monitoring system.

The second decision, adopted on 28 March,(184) concerned non-governmental organizations (NGOs) wishing to provide humanitarian assistance. It stipulated that notifications or authorization requests for humanitarian consignments to Iraq should be communicated to the Committee by the Governments of the States in which the NGOs were headquartered. Those Governments would be responsible for ensuring that the contents of such consignments were in conformity with the relevant Council resolutions and the Committee's decision of 22 March.

#### High-level mission to Kuwait

A high-level mission, headed by Abdulrahim Abby Farah, visited Kuwait from 16 March to 4 April 1991. It was dispatched by the Secretary-General, with the concurrence of the Security Council on 6 March,(185) in response to Kuwait's request of 27 February.(186) The mission's terms of reference were to receive information from Kuwaiti authorities and NGOs to enable it to assess the losses in life incurred during the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, from 2 August 1990 to 26 February 1991, and Iraqi practices against the civilian population there; and to assess the scope and nature of the damage inflicted on Kuwait's infrastructure during the period. Confined to assessment of the latter, the mission's report was transmitted to the Council President on 26 April.(187)

The report gave a comparative assessment of the general economic and social conditions prevailing before the Iraqi occupation and those found by the mission in March 1991, as well as a broad assessment of major damage to areas and sectors on which Kuwait had asked the mission to focus: oil industry; environment; agriculture, livestock and fisheries; electricity, transport and communications; housing, urban infrastructure and municipal services; social services; and banking, commerce and manufacturing.

The report noted that the dimensions of the damage to the country's infrastructure and of the repair and reconstruction required were so awe-

some as to impart a feeling of helplessness and despair. The oil industry was the most visibly and doubtless the most significantly affected of the sectors. The unprecedented catastrophe of hundreds of burning and gushing oil wells and the consequent pollution of the environment overshadowed the damage to the rest of the industry. Posing additional environmental problems were the hundreds of mines and unexploded ordnance that moreover posed a direct danger to life. Education had also suffered across the board. The situation facing Kuwait was one of compelling and competing priorities.

On 29 April, the Secretary-General transmitted an interim report(188) on the mission's assessment of the losses of life and Iraqi practices against the civilian population. For this task, the services of an expert were provided by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights; 87 interviews were conducted, 75 of them with individuals. It was difficult to obtain information because of the displacement of Kuwait's population: of an original 650,000 Kuwaitis, only an estimated 200,000 remained in the country during the occupation; more than 1 million foreign nationals, or two thirds of their original number, had been compelled to leave the country. For this reason, Kuwait had requested that preparation of a full report be deferred.

Information relating to the loss of life was considered within the framework of existing international human rights norms, including the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights(189) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.(190) The term "loss of life" was also interpreted to cover enforced or involuntary disappearance. Information relating to Iraqi practices was examined in the context of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention (relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war) and categorized under: arbitrary arrest and/or detention; ill-treatment while in detention; ill-treatment of civilians; deportation; non-observance of the right to life; expropriation of property; destruction of property; and reprisals and collective punishment.

Fact-finding activities covered the situation of all civilians in Kuwait, including expatriate nationals and the diplomatic community. Precise figures could not be obtained for the losses of life, but oral testimony pointed to a relatively high number of violent deaths, attributable to two Iraqi intelligence bodies, Istahbarat and Muhabarat, and to summary executions by the Iraqi military. Inquiry yielded no evidence of any form of trial or judicial or quasi-judicial process. The Human Rights Committee of Kuwait had recorded, as of 20 March, applications in respect of over 11,700 persons reported missing; the Red Crescent Society reported giving ICRC in Riyadh, Saudi Ara-

bia, 10,500 names of persons whose repatriation needed to be negotiated with Iraq. Arbitrary arrest and detention, followed by deportation or "transfer" to Iraq, were alleged, as were cases of cruel and inhuman treatment and torture (with instruments of torture shown to the mission), rape, reprisals and collective punishment.

As to the expatriate nationals-the Arab-Asian community and nationals of OECD members-the mission received a statement from the Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Kuwait of his community's experiences, which he had also delivered to the 1991 session of the Commission on Human Rights. It also received accounts of foreign workers (some 87,000 Pakistanis and 22,000 Filipinos) forced to flee the country under conditions of duress, without food supplies and through prescribed land routes that were arduous.

Diplomatic and consular missions were ordered closed by 24 August 1990, so that diplomats were treated as civilians protected only by the Fourth Geneva Convention. Diplomatic missions not in compliance were subjected to deliberate acts of harassment, such as internment in their own premises, suspension of water, electricity and telephone communications, and forcible entry into specific diplomatic residences.

The report concluded that, from the foregoing, there appeared to have been no law regulating the conduct of Kuwait's occupation.

#### Kurdish and other displaced populations

##### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

At the urgent request of Turkey<sup>(191)</sup> and France,<sup>(192)</sup> the Security Council met on 5 April 1991 to discuss the serious situation arising from abuses being committed against the population in several parts of Iraq, particularly in those inhabited by Kurds. Because of its repercussions, both France and Turkey viewed the situation as a threat to international peace and security in the region.

At their request, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Turkey were invited to participate without the right to vote, under rule 37<sup>b</sup> of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Turkey stated that, in their attempt to quell the various insurgencies that had erupted in Iraq following the cease-fire, Iraq's armed forces were indiscriminately using deadly fire-power, causing more than 200,000 Kurds, Arabs and Turkomans to flee to the north near the border with Iran and Turkey, half of whom reportedly had crossed into Turkey. The fleeing masses were being exposed not only to the elements and the cold of winter in the mountainous border area, but also to intense mor-

tar fire. Turkey objected to the landing of shells on its territory and would not allow its border provinces to be overwhelmed by such a flood of displaced populations.

According to Iran, it was providing refuge to some 110,000 Iraqi civilians who had crossed into the country to escape their own Government's armed forces. Iran referred to the heavy burden of sheltering these innocent victims, whose horrifying accounts of repression pointed to the Iraqi military's indiscriminate methods and use of unconventional weapons. The implications of the situation for Iran and other neighbouring countries made it urgent for the Council to take steps to put an early end to the Iraqi people's suffering.

Iraq stated that it had firm evidence of attempts by some neighbouring States to foment dissent through saboteurs throughout Iraq, thereby to destabilize the country, perhaps even to partition it into mini-States. The saboteurs, whom Iraq could not allow to carry out their evil deeds, fled to safe haven beyond the borders to the north, and, on the way, convinced many innocent citizens through terror and intimidation to leave the country. It had, however, announced that all Iraqi citizens might return home at any time; it had also declared general amnesty to all who had contravened the laws, except those who had committed major crimes and murder. It welcomed the dispatch to Iraq of an international mission, which would be guaranteed freedom of movement and communications so that it might ascertain the facts of the situation.

Statements were made by 28 other Member States, the majority of whom viewed with alarm the massive exodus of Iraqi civilians fleeing repression at the hands of their Government. They called for concerted international humanitarian aid for them, particularly for the Kurdish minority, and demanded that conditions be created to enable them to return to their homes in safety and dignity.

At the same meeting the Council adopted a draft resolution on the situation as resolution 688(1991).

##### The Security Council,

Mindful of its duties and its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling Article 2, paragraph- 7, of the Charter,

Gravely concerned by the repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, including-most recently in Kurdish-populated areas, which led to a massive flow of refugees towards and across international frontiers and to cross-border incursions, which threaten international peace and security in the region,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering involved.

Taking note of the letters from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council dated 2 April 1991 and

of the letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Charge d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Taking note also of the letters dated 3 and 4 April 1991, respectively, from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq and of all States in the area,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General of 20 March 1991,

1. Condemns the repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, including most recently in Kurdish-populated areas, the consequences of which threaten international peace and security in the region;

2. Demands that Iraq, as a contribution to removing the threat to international peace and security in the region, immediately end this repression and, in the same context, expresses the hope that an open dialogue will take place to ensure that the human and political rights of all Iraqi citizens are respected;

3. Insists that Iraq allow immediate access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in all parts of Iraq and make available all necessary facilities for their operations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Iraq and to report forthwith, if appropriate on the basis of a further mission to the region, on the plight of the Iraqi civilian population, and in particular the Kurdish population, suffering from the repression in all its forms inflicted by the Iraqi authorities;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to use all the resources at his disposal, including those of the relevant United Nations agencies, to address urgently the critical needs of the refugees and displaced Iraqi population;

6. Appeals to all Member States and to all humanitarian organizations to contribute to these humanitarian relief efforts;

7. Demands that Iraq cooperate with the Secretary-General to these ends;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Security Council resolution 668(1991)

5 April 1991

Meeting 2982

10-3-2

4-nation draft (S/22448).

Sponsors: Belgium, France, United Kingdom, United States.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Austria, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

Against: Cuba, Yemen, Zimbabwe,

Abstaining: China, India.

Iraq, on 8 April, (1993) informed the Secretary-General and the Council President that the Council had seen fit to adopt another tendentious and biased resolution against Iraq, despite its expression of readiness to receive a United Nations fact-finding mission. The resolution's reference to cross-border incursions, without any basis in fact, was a calumny. To ask Iraq to allow humanitarian organizations to function so as to provide relief was meaningless since it had been giving full cooperation to such organizations already operating in the country.

It was paradoxical that countries like Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United States, which had incited agents and subversives against Iraqi authority, should stir up defamatory and condemnatory campaigns against Iraq for undertaking to restore security and stability in the country. The majority of the so-called refugees were peaceable inhabitants deceived by agents who, when thwarted, had intimidated them with false allegations and forced them to flee their homes.

#### Inter-agency humanitarian programme

In view of the exceptional dimensions of the human tragedy unfolding in the Persian Gulf region and the need for urgent measures by the United Nations system, the Secretary-General, on 9 April 1991, appointed Sadruddin Aga Khan as his Executive Delegate in the context of a United Nations inter-agency humanitarian programme for Iraq, Kuwait and the Iraq/Turkey and Iraq/Iran border areas. The Executive Delegate would be based at Geneva and assisted by a small group of staff drawn from the organizations and agencies involved.

The tasks entrusted to the Executive Delegate were: to identify the needs, problems and operational gaps in the United Nations system at work in the Persian Gulf, and suggest appropriate measures; to prepare timely, consolidated appeals and ensure their regular updating; to act as a catalyst to highlight humanitarian needs and stimulate a generous response from the international community; to keep the Secretary-General informed about humanitarian issues relating to the Persian Gulf crisis by constant monitoring and reporting; to provide a means of bringing urgent matters to the attention of the Secretary-General, donors, government authorities and United Nations agencies; to represent the Secretary-General at inter-agency and other meetings and to ensure adherence to his policy guidelines; and to maintain high-level contacts with all Governments, particularly those directly concerned, at Geneva and in the field.

Also on 9 April, the Secretary-General designated Eric Suy (Belgium) as his Personal Representative to head a seven-member team to northern Iraq to look into the situation of the civilian population, in particular the Kurds, refugees and displaced populations of Iraq.

#### Inter-agency mission to Iraq (April)

At the request of Iraq, discussions were held at Baghdad between the Government and a United Nations mission led by the Secretary-General's Personal Representative, from 13 to 18 April 1991, and a United Nations inter-agency mission led by his Executive Delegate, from 16 to 18 April. The discussions concerned the suffering of the Iraqi ci-

vilian population affected by recent events and Security Council resolution 688(1991), which Iraq had not accepted. The result was a Memorandum of Understanding signed at Baghdad on 18 April by Iraq's Minister for Foreign Affairs and by the Executive Delegate.

The Memorandum outlined the basic framework for the United Nations humanitarian presence and action where needed in Iraq, including measures by the Government to facilitate such action. The object of the effort was to promote the voluntary return home of Iraqi displaced persons and to take measures to avert new flows of such persons and refugees from Iraq. This called for the urgent setting up of: United Nations sub-offices and humanitarian centres, to be staffed by civilian personnel of the United Nations and specialized agencies, and perhaps of NGOs, ICRC and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; routes of return with relay stations along the way and logistic back-up capabilities; and a radio communication system. Assistance would include food aid, medical care, agricultural rehabilitation, shelter and other relief measures geared to the speedy normalization of life; it would be impartial, and all in need would be entitled to it.

Centres close to the borders with Iraq's neighbouring countries would receive priority. To that end, the United Nations, in cooperation with Iraq, might organize airlifts and land transport of humanitarian assistance and relief goods from and through those countries. The Government would establish forthwith a relief distribution and monitoring structure to permit access to all civilians covered by the programme.

The Memorandum provided for the assignment of a Coordinator, at the Assistant Secretary-General level, under the Executive Delegate's direction, with permanent access to a high-level government official responsible for emergency activities, as well as for the programme's implementation, without prejudice to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, security and non-interference in the internal affairs of Iraq.

The foregoing principles and operational modalities would be applicable until 31 December 1991, subject to review two weeks before that date.

Iraq, in transmitting the Memorandum to the Secretary-General on 21 April,(194) drew attention to centres in the Zakho region in northern Iraq under the control of armed forces of the United States and other countries. Objecting to this as a serious violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, Iraq asked the United Nations to assume responsibility for those centres.

The Secretary-General, on 30 May, conveyed to the Security Council President an agreement, reached on 25 May between the Executive Delegate's Coordinator, Bernt Bernander, and the

Foreign Minister of Iraq, regarding the deployment of a United Nations Guard Contingent in Iraq. The agreement constituted an annex to the Memorandum of Understanding.(195)

According to the annex, 10 United Nations Guards had been dispatched to Dohuk on 19 May to establish a United Nations presence at the sub-office and depots there and to liaise with the transit camps in the Zakho plain so as to assume control of those camps. The Dohuk/Zakho-based unit would ultimately have a strength of 50 to 60 Guards. The Contingent's strength would not exceed 500 Guards, and the number assigned to any one region would not exceed 150. They would move freely as their duties required between humanitarian reception points, transit centres, relay stations and sub-offices; they would be authorized to carry side-arms (pistols/revolvers) provided by the Iraqi authorities. Iraq would appoint, in addition to liaison officers at each centre, a Chief Liaison Officer to facilitate Contingent operations.

The annex would be governed by the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding, including the period of applicability, and be implemented in coordination with the Iraqi authorities.

#### Inter-agency mission to Iraq (June/July)

The Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General led another inter-agency mission to Iraq from 29 June to 13 July 1991. Composed of representatives of UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, FAO and WHO, the mission was to assess current needs for humanitarian assistance and to recommend measures for meeting those needs. For that purpose, it visited sites in 16 of the 18 governorates (including Baghdad). Its report was submitted to the President of the Security Council on 15 July.(196)

The mission made detailed assessments of conditions and identified priority needs with respect to water supply and sanitation, health services, food supply, electricity and oil production, and telecommunication. Using the best information available, the mission estimated that to return the systems in each of those areas to their pre-war condition would require \$450 million for water and sanitation systems; an indicative figure of \$500 million for international imports for the health sector for one year; \$2.64 billion for food imports; \$500 million for agricultural imports; \$12 billion for power-generating capacity; and \$6 billion for the oil sector.

The mission felt that, to address the humanitarian needs of Iraq, it would have to import certain essential items. Observing that Iraq's problem had to do more with financing imports than with the prohibitions under the sanctions in force against it, the mission suggested that funds could be generated either by lifting the freeze on Iraqi assets in

third countries or by selling Iraqi oil. As to the latter, the Security Council was empowered to approve exceptions to the prohibition against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq (resolution 687(1991), paragraph 24).

In sum, the mission recommended that immediate steps be taken to alleviate the priority needs identified. This meant importing essential goods and materials, including: foodstuffs to meet minimum consumption requirements; fertilizers, pesticides, animal feed and drugs, machinery and spare parts to repair damaged irrigation and drainage systems; drugs and raw materials for local pharmaceutical production, vaccines, medical supplies and equipment (medical, surgical, dental, diagnostic), and vehicles (plus spare parts) and ambulances; supplies, equipment and spare parts, replacement pumps and other heavy equipment for water-treatment and pumping facilities, as well as for sewage-treatment systems; and equipment, materials and spare parts for electric power systems, and for the oil and telecommunication sectors.

A monitoring system should be set up for the adequate control of the related import and export transactions, which could be made sufficiently transparent at the international level. Monitoring arrangements in the context of the United Nations humanitarian presence in Iraq, as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding, could be further developed to provide adequate information on the destination and use of the goods.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 15 August 1991, the Security Council, having considered the report of the inter-agency mission, adopted resolution 706(1991).

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular resolutions 661(1990), 686(1991), 687(1991), 688(1991), 692(1991), 699(1991) and 705(1991),

Taking note of the report dated 15 July 1991 of the inter-agency mission headed by the Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General for the United Nations inter-agency humanitarian programme for Iraq, Kuwait and the Iraq/Turkey and Iraq/Iran border areas,

Concerned by the serious nutritional and health situation of the Iraqi civilian population as described in this report, and by the risk of a further deterioration of this situation,

Concerned also that the repatriation or return of all Kuwaitis and third-country nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990, pursuant to paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 686(1991) and paragraphs 30 and 31 of resolution 687(1991), has not yet been fully carried out,

Taking note of the conclusions of the above-mentioned report, and in particular of the proposal for oil sales by Iraq to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs for the purpose of providing humanitarian relief,

Taking note also of the letters dated 14 April 1991, 31 May 1991, 6 June 1991, 9 July 1991 and 22 July 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq and the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the Chairman of the Committee established by resolution 661(1990) concerning the export from Iraq of petroleum and petroleum products,

Convinced of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi civilian population through effective monitoring and transparency,

Recalling and reaffirming in this regard its resolution 688(1991) and in particular the importance which the Council attaches to Iraq allowing unhindered access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in all parts of Iraq and making available all necessary facilities for their operation, and in this connection stressing the important and continuing role played by the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the Government of Iraq of 18 April 1991,

Recalling that, pursuant to resolutions 687(1991), 692(1991) and 699(1991), Iraq is required to pay the full costs of the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in carrying out the tasks authorized by section C of resolution 687(1991), and that the Secretary-General in his report to the Security Council of 15 July 1991, submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 699(1991), expressed the view that the most obvious way of obtaining financial resources from Iraq to meet the costs of the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency would be to authorize the sale of some Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products; recalling further that Iraq is required to pay its contributions to the Compensation Fund and half the costs of the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission, and recalling further that in its resolutions 686(1991) and 687(1991) the Security Council demanded that Iraq return in the shortest possible time all Kuwaiti property seized by it and requested the Secretary-General to take steps to facilitate this,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Authorizes all States, subject to the decision to be taken by the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 5 below and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 of resolution 661(1990), to permit the import, during a period of six months from the date of passage of the resolution pursuant to paragraph 5 below, of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq sufficient to produce a sum to be determined by the Council following receipt of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 5 of this resolution but not to exceed 1.6 billion United States dollars for the purposes set out in this resolution and subject to the following conditions:

(a) Approval of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661(1990) following notification to the Committee by the State concerned;

(b) Payment of the full amount of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products directly by the purchaser in the State concerned into an escrow account to be established by the United Nations and to be administered by the Secretary-General, exclusively to meet the purposes of this resolution;

(c) Approval by the Council, following the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 5 of this

resolution, of a scheme for the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687(1991), in particular health-related materials, all of which to be labelled to the extent possible as being supplied under this scheme, and for all feasible and appropriate United Nations monitoring and supervision for the purpose of assuring their equitable distribution to meet humanitarian needs in all regions of Iraq and to all categories of the Iraqi civilian population, as well as all feasible and appropriate management relevant to this purpose, such a United Nations role to be available if desired for humanitarian assistance from other sources;

(d) The sum authorized in this paragraph to be released by successive decisions of the Committee established by resolution 661(1990) in three equal portions after the Council has taken the decision provided for in paragraph 5 below on the implementation of this resolution, and notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, the sum to be subject to review concurrently by the Council on the basis of its ongoing assessment of the needs and requirements;

2. Decides that a part of the sum in the account to be established by the Secretary-General shall be made available by him to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687(1991), and the cost to the United Nations of its roles under this resolution and of other necessary humanitarian activities in Iraq;

3. Decides that a part of the sum in the account to be established by the Secretary-General shall be used by him for appropriate payments to the United Nations Compensation Fund, the full costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by section C of resolution 687(1991), the full costs incurred by the United Nations in facilitating the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, and half the costs of the Boundary Commission;

4. Decides that the percentage of the value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq, authorized under this resolution to be paid to the United Nations Compensation Fund, as called for in paragraph 19 of resolution 687(1991), and as defined in paragraph 6 of resolution 692(1991), shall be the same as the percentage decided by the Security Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 705(1991) for payments to the Compensation Fund, until such time as the Governing Council of the Fund decides otherwise;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit within 20 days of the date of adoption of this resolution a report to the Security Council for decision on measures to be taken in order to implement paragraphs 1 (a), (b) and (c), estimates of the humanitarian requirements of Iraq set out in paragraph 2 above and of the amount of Iraq's financial obligations set out in paragraph 3 above up to the end of the period of the authorization in paragraph 1 above, as well as the method for taking the necessary legal measures to ensure that the purposes of this resolution are carried out and the method for taking account of the costs of transportation of such Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross to submit within 20 days of the date of adoption of this resolution a report to the Security Council on activities

undertaken in accordance with paragraph 31 of resolution 687(1991) in connection with facilitating the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990;

7. Requires the Government of Iraq to provide to the Secretary-General and appropriate international organizations, on the first day of the month immediately following the adoption of the present resolution and on the first day of each month thereafter until further notice, a statement of the gold and foreign currency reserves it holds whether in Iraq or elsewhere;

8. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully in the implementation of this resolution;

9. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Security Council resolution 706(1991)

15 August 1991

Meeting 3004

13-1-1

5-nation draft (S/22941).

Sponsors: Belgium, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Vote in Council as follows:

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

Against: Cuba.

Abstaining: Yemen.

Speaking before the adoption of the resolution, Iraq said the provisions of the text impinged on its national sovereignty and imposed a foreign guardianship on its people, thus depriving its legitimate Government of its powers and responsibilities with respect to its citizens. It gave foreign Powers the right to control Iraq's natural resources and subordinated the humanitarian objective of the inter-agency mission to suspect political motives. It undermined the provisions of resolution 687(1991) and converted the partial lifting of the sanctions into colonialist restrictions that would rob Iraq of its right to full sovereignty, interfere in its internal affairs, plunder its oil wealth and usurp its right to dispose of its own funds.

Whereas the text should have sought to accommodate the report's proposal for the sale of oil to finance urgent humanitarian relief, it allowed other States instead, through a slow and complicated mechanism, to purchase limited amounts of Iraqi oil. It laid stress, not on humanitarian relief, but on the payment of sums for the expenses of the Special Commission dealing with the destruction of weapons, of the Iraq-Kuwait Border Demarcation Commission and of the United Nations Compensation Fund and for expenses incurred by the restitution of Kuwaiti property.

Report of the Secretary-General. In a report of 4 September 1991, (197) the Secretary-General submitted his recommendations for implementing the provisions of resolution 706(1991) in a manner to promote and satisfy effectively its objectives and purposes. Annexed were estimates of Iraq's humanitarian requirements and the Executive Delegate's proposals for in-country monitoring of the distribution of the emergency imports to meet those requirements, dated 28 and 27 August, respectively.



According to the series of specific recommendations, Iraq, through the State Organization for the Marketing of Oil, its oil authority, would market and sell the petroleum, free on board Ceyhan (Turkey). Contract terms would stipulate that: the contract would enter into force only on approval by the Committee established by resolution 661(1990) (Committee on sanctions), following notification to it by the State in which the purchaser was based; the purchaser would deposit the proceeds from the sale into a United Nations escrow account, administered by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations; the purchaser would open a letter of credit, issued by a reputable international bank, for each transaction providing for payment into the escrow account; and the oil would be shipped via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline from Iraq to Turkey.

The Committee on sanctions would have ultimate responsibility for monitoring the sale of Iraqi oil, with the assistance of independent inspection agents appointed by the United Nations, to verify that every contract included the terms mentioned above and that the sale price was reasonable. The Committee would adopt procedures for the prompt approval of contracts; the States of the purchasers' location would do likewise for the submission of contracts. The inspection agents, stationed at Iraqi access points to the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline, at the Iraq-Turkey border and at the Yumurtalik loading terminal, would ensure that the quantity and quality of the oil delivered were in accord with contract terms and properly approved.

The Council resolution approving the current report should incorporate explicit language setting forth the immunity of the oil, requiring Iraq to take all steps to accord immunity to the oil and calling on Turkey to ensure that the oil not be subject to legal proceedings while in Turkish jurisdiction. The escrow account, to be set up as a United Nations account protected by the immunities of the United Nations, would enjoy additional protection from establishing it in a bank of a country whose national laws enjoyed maximum protection from third-party claims. The resolution should further include explicit language ensuring the immunities of the escrow account.

Iraq would undertake necessary purchases to meet its humanitarian needs, the purchases and deliveries to be monitored by the United Nations with the assistance of the inspection agents. Iraq's list of humanitarian needs would be submitted for approval to the Committee on sanctions through the Office of the Executive Delegate. On approval, the Committee would notify the Secretary-General to authorize payments from the escrow account; the Office of the Executive Delegate would in turn notify Iraq to initiate purchases and deliveries.

The inspection agents would evaluate, verify and monitor every element of the transaction up to the entry points to Iraq. Partial payment might be made to suppliers at delivery time, the remainder to be paid when approved by the Committee on sanctions, subject to confirmation of contract compliance and approval by the Office of the Executive Delegate. Government agencies would arrange movement of goods to designated centres and notify the Office of the Executive Delegate accordingly to enable the United Nations agencies to set up monitoring arrangements in accordance with the Executive Delegate's proposals.

General recommendations concerned the release of funds from escrow in three equal tranches, the first tranche to be released following the adoption of an enabling resolution on the matter; increasing, at the appropriate time, the \$1.6 billion ceiling set for meeting Iraq's humanitarian needs; the question of allowing assets held in favour of Iraq or any voluntary contributions to be deposited into the escrow account as a sub-account; and a suggestion that transportation costs for the Iraqi petroleum payable to Turkey be met in cash or in kind, such as the export of oil over and above the quantity necessary to meet the requirements of resolution 706(1991).

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (19 September)

The Security Council met on 19 September 1991 to consider the Secretary-General's report and a related draft resolution. At its request, Iraq was invited to participate without the right to vote under rule 37<sup>b</sup> of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. Following statements by Iraq, Yemen and Cuba, the Council adopted resolution 712(1991).

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular resolutions 661(1990) of 6 August 1990, 686(1991) of 2 March 1991, 687(1991) of 3 April 1991, 688(1991) of 5 April 1991, 692(1991) of 20 May 1991, 699(1991) of 17 June 1991, and 705(1991) and 706(1991) of 15 August 1991,

Expressing its appreciation for the report dated 4 September 1991 submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 706(1991),

Reaffirming its concern about the nutritional and health situation of the Iraqi civilian population and the risk of a further deterioration of this situation, and underlining the need in this context for fully up-to-date assessments of the situation in all parts of Iraq as a basis for the equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi civilian population,

Recalling that the activities to be carried out by or on behalf of the Secretary-General to meet the purposes referred to in resolution 706(1991) and the present resolution enjoy the privileges and immunities of the United Nations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Confirms the figure mentioned in paragraph 1 of resolution 706(1991) as the sum authorized for the purpose of that paragraph, and reaffirms its intention to review this sum on the basis of its ongoing assessment of the needs and requirements, in accordance with paragraph 1 (d) of resolution 706(1991);

2. Invites the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661(1990) to authorize immediately, pursuant to paragraph 1 (d) of resolution 706(1991), the release by the Secretary-General from the escrow account of the first one-third portion of the sum referred to in paragraph 1 above, such release to take place as required subject to the availability of funds in the account and, in the case of payments, to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs that have been notified or approved in accordance with existing procedures, subject to compliance with the procedures laid down in the report of the Secretary-General as approved in paragraph 3 below;

3. Approves the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report as contained in its paragraphs 57 (d) and 58;

4. Encourages the Secretary-General and the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661(1990) to cooperate, in close consultation with the Government of Iraq, on a continuing basis to ensure the most effective implementation of the scheme approved in the present resolution;

5. Decides that petroleum and petroleum products subject to resolution 706(1991) shall while under Iraqi title be immune from legal proceedings and not be subject to any form of attachment, garnishment or execution, and that all States shall take any steps that may be necessary under their respective domestic legal systems to assure this protection, and to ensure that the proceeds of sale are not diverted from the purposes laid down in resolution 706(1991);

6. Reaffirms that the escrow account to be established by the United Nations and administered by the Secretary-General to meet the purposes of resolution 706(1991) and the present resolution, like the Compensation Fund established by resolution 692(1991), enjoys the privileges and immunities of the United Nations;

7. Reaffirms that the inspectors and other experts on mission for the United Nations, appointed for the purpose of the present resolution, enjoy privileges and immunities in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, and demands that Iraq allow them full freedom of movement and all necessary facilities;

8. Confirms that funds contributed from other sources may if desired, in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of resolution 706(1991), be deposited into the escrow account as a sub-account and be immediately available to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687(1991) without any of the obligatory deductions and administrative costs specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 706(1991);

9. Urges that any provision to Iraq of foodstuffs, medicines or other items of a humanitarian character, in addition to those purchased with the funds referred to in paragraph 1 of the present resolution, be undertaken through arrangements that assure their equitable distribution to meet humanitarian needs;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to take the actions necessary to implement the above decisions, and author-

izes him to enter into any arrangements or agreements necessary to accomplish this;

11. Calls upon States to cooperate fully in the implementation of resolution 706(1991) and the present resolution, in particular with respect to any measures regarding the import of petroleum and petroleum products and the export of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687(1991), and also with respect to the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its personnel implementing the present resolution, and to ensure that there are no diversions from the purposes laid down in these resolutions;

12. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Security Council resolution 712(1991)

19 September 1991

Meeting 3008

13-1-1

6-nation draft (S/23045).

Sponsors: Belgium, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Vote in Council as follows:

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

Against: Cuba.

Abstaining: Yemen.

Commenting on the text, Iraq said paragraph 1 confirming the ceiling of \$1.6 billion totally ignored Iraq's humanitarian needs as recommended by the Executive Delegate, and thus fell short by \$800 million. Paragraph 2 took no account of the usual provision in oil-marketing contracts of a payment period of two to four months from the date of shipment, making no funds available during that period; nor did it allow Iraq to export oil in the free market, thus lowering the price of oil. Paragraph 3, besides ignoring the expenses of producing and transporting oil within Iraq and limiting transit through Turkey, made for illegal intervention in bilateral agreements between Iraq and Turkey, flouting existing agreements between them. Paragraph 6, according privileges and immunities to United Nations personnel regardless of position, as well as full freedom of movement, flouted Iraqi laws and international conventions on diplomatic privileges and immunities. While the text called for continuing consultations between Iraq and the Committee on sanctions, it deliberately ignored consultations on Iraq's import needs.

**Action by the Committee on sanctions.** On 19 September 1991,<sup>(198)</sup> the Committee on sanctions informed the Secretary-General of its decision to authorize him, pursuant to paragraph 1 (d) of Security Council resolution 706(1991), to release the first one-third portion of the \$1.6 billion from the United Nations escrow account. The release was to take place subject to the availability of funds in the account and, in the case of payments to finance the purchase of essential materials and supplies to meet Iraqi humanitarian needs, subject to compliance with the procedures laid down in the Secretary-General's report as approved by the Council.

By a decision of 15 October,(199) the Committee laid down a series of procedures to be employed with respect to the monitoring and verification of the sale of oil from Iraq and the corresponding purchase by Iraq of foodstuffs, medicines, materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, as well as to the related payment into and from the United Nations escrow account established for the purpose.

#### Other assistance

During 1991, the Syrian Arab Republic, on 31 January,(200) and Djibouti, on 8 February,(201) informed the Secretary-General that, as a result of their compliance with Security Council resolution 661(1990)(202) imposing economic sanctions against Iraq, they were confronted with special economic problems and so were applying for assistance as provided for by Article 50 of the United Nations Charter.

In keeping with the task entrusted to it by the Council, also in 1990,(203) to examine requests for such assistance and make recommendations for appropriate action, the Committee on sanctions, on 18 March,(204) transmitted to the Council President two decisions it had adopted on behalf of the two States. By the decisions, the Committee appealed to all States to provide immediate technical, financial and material assistance to mitigate the adverse impact on the economies of the two applicant States, and invited the competent organs of the United Nations system to review their programmes of assistance with a view to alleviating the problems of the two States; it asked the Secretary-General regularly to seek information on action taken in this regard and to report to the Council.

The Council President conveyed those decisions to the Secretary-General on 21 March(205) with a request that he implement the actions requested of him.

On 22 March,(206) Djibouti and the Syrian Arab Republic joined 19 other States similarly suffering from the adverse consequences of their compliance with the economic sanctions against Iraq-Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia-in addressing a memorandum to the Council President. Invoking Article 50 of the Charter, they appealed to donor States for urgent assistance by allocating additional financial resources through bilateral channels and by supporting actions of the competent United Nations organs and specialized agencies. They requested economic assistance, as well as cooperation with them in trade, employment and other areas, and asked the Council to give renewed at-

tention to their problems with a view to finding quick and effective solutions.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (29 April)

The Security Council, following consultations among its members on the appeal, met on 29 April 1991 and authorized its President to make the following statement on its behalf(207)

“The members of the Security Council have considered the memorandum dated 22 March 1991 which was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the 21 States which have invoked Article 50 of the United Nations Charter owing to the special economic problems arising from the implementation of the sanctions imposed against Iraq and Kuwait under Council resolution 661(1990).

“The members of the Security Council have taken note of the Secretary-General’s oral report to them on 11 April 1991, in which he supported the appeal launched by the 21 States that have invoked Article 50. The Secretary-General further informed the Council on 26 April 1991 of the conclusions reached by the Administrative Committee on Coordination at the session it has just held in Paris, where members of the Committee agreed to vigorously pursue their efforts to respond effectively to the needs of countries most affected by the implementation of resolution 661(1990). The Secretary-General will coordinate through the Committee, within the framework of this assistance, the activities of organizations of the United Nations system.

“The members of the Security Council have taken note of the replies from a number of States (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Luxembourg on behalf of the European Community and its 12 member States, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom and United States) which have furnished specific information on the assistance they have provided to various affected countries; they have also taken note of the replies from officials of international financial institutions, such as those received from the President of the World Bank and the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. They invite other Member States and international financial institutions and organizations to inform the Secretary-General as soon as possible of the measures that they have taken on behalf of the States which have invoked Article 50.

“The members of the Security Council make a solemn appeal to States, international financial institutions and United Nations bodies to respond positively and speedily to the recommendations of the Security Council Committee established under resolution 661(1990) for assistance to countries which find themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures imposed by resolution 661(1990) and which have invoked Article 50.

“The members of the Security Council note that the procedure established under Article 50 of the Charter remains in effect.”

Meeting number: SC 2985.

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(69)S/22432. <sup>(70)</sup>YUN 1946-47, p. 100, GA res. 22 A (I), annex, 13 Feb. 1946. (71)S/22592. <sup>(72)</sup>S/22593. <sup>(73)</sup>S/22620. <sup>(74)</sup>S/22689. <sup>(75)</sup>S/23472. (76)S/22454 & Add.2. <sup>(77)</sup>S/22454/Add.1. <sup>(78)</sup>S/22454/Add.3. <sup>(79)</sup>S/22477. (80)S/22479. <sup>(81)</sup>S/22478. <sup>(82)</sup>S/22489. <sup>(83)</sup>S/22488. <sup>(84)</sup>S/22580. <sup>(85)</sup>S/22692. <sup>(86)</sup>S/23000. <sup>(87)</sup>S/23106. <sup>(88)</sup>S/23106/Add.1. (89)S/23106/Add.2. <sup>(90)</sup>S/23118. <sup>(91)</sup>S/22977. (92)S/22978. (93)S/22916. <sup>(94)</sup>A/45/240. (95)A/45/240/Add.1. <sup>(96)</sup>GA res. 44/203, 21 Dec. 1989. <sup>(97)</sup>A/45/1005. <sup>(98)</sup>A/46/746. (99)A/46/769. (100)S/22508. (101)S/22509. <sup>(102)</sup>YUN 1947-48, p. 190, GA res. 179 C (II), 21 Nov. 1947. (103)S/22614. <sup>(104)</sup>S/22615. (105)S/22682. <sup>(106)</sup>S/22792. <sup>(107)</sup>S/22739. 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## Chapter IV

**Europe**

The tide of micro-nationalism that began to rise in 1989, and swept through Central and Eastern Europe and the USSR, led to the splintering of the USSR in 1991 into 15 new States that were its former constituent republics. Of these, the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which were the first to declare independence, were admitted to membership of the United Nations in September.

Reverting to their Balkan pluralism in 1991 were four of the six republics comprising Yugoslavia: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia, which unilaterally declared independence between June and October. The declarations resulted in armed conflicts with the Republic of Serbia, which disapproved of them, and in ethnic strife within the four republics. Several cease-fire agreements, negotiated through the efforts of the European Community, had failed to take hold. The escalating violence was brought to the attention of the Security Council in September. By three resolutions, the Council sought to bring about acceptance of a cease-fire by all the Yugoslav parties so that a United Nations peace-keeping operation might be deployed to establish the conditions necessary for negotiations on Yugoslavia's future.

**Eastern Europe****USSR**

The constituent republics of the USSR—Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Byelorussian SSR, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavian SSR, the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (Russian Federation), Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the Ukrainian SSR and Uzbekistan—broke away from the 1922 Union Treaty on the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and declared their independence in 1991. On 21 December, 11 of these constituted the Commonwealth of Independent States and decided to support continuance by the Russian Federation of the membership held by the dissolved USSR in the United Nations, including its permanent membership in the Security Council and in other international organizations.

The Secretary-General was officially informed of these developments through a series of communications, including a declaration of 20 August 1991 by the 12-member European Community (EC)<sup>(1)</sup> condemning the attempted coup d'état in the USSR on 19 August by a so-called State Committee for the State of Emergency to remove President Mikhail Gorbachev from office and seize all power.

Following that event, the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine, on 24 August, adopted the Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine, transmitted to the Secretary-General on 26 August. The text of the law on the succession of Ukraine, adopted on 22 September, was transmitted to the Secretary-General on 22 October.<sup>(2)</sup> The Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR adopted an act on 25 August<sup>(3)</sup> under which the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic of 27 July 1990 was accorded the status of constitutional law. The Republic of Moldova (formerly Moldavian SSR) proclaimed its independence on 27 August and the Republic of Georgia on 28 August re-established its state independence of 26 May 1918. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on 26 August were the first three republics to break away and declare their independence from the USSR.

A joint declaration on the Baltic States, issued at a meeting on 6 September at Brussels, Belgium, between the EC Ministers for Foreign Affairs and European Commission representatives and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, marked the restoration of sovereignty and independence of the Baltic States.

On 27 December<sup>(4)</sup> Belarus transmitted seven documents, all signed at Alma Ata, Kazakhstan, on 21 December by the Commonwealth members: (a) a Protocol to the Agreement to include the following 11 States in the Commonwealth: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine; (b) the Alma Ata Declaration on cooperation between the Commonwealth parties in accordance with the principle of equality and on maintenance of international security under a unified command of the common strategic military forces and joint control over nuclear weapons; (c) minutes of the meeting on proposals for the restructuring of the armed forces; (d) an agreement on the Commonwealth's

coordinating bodies; (e) a decision supporting continuance by the Russian Federation of the USSR membership in the United Nations, in the Security Council and in other international organizations; (f) an agreement on joint measures concerning nuclear weapons; and (g) a statement by Belarus on the strict observance of human rights and the peaceful resolution of disputes.

Lithuania applied for membership in the United Nations on 29 August and Estonia and Latvia on 30 August. (For Security Council and General Assembly actions on those applications, see PART ONE, Chapter IV.)

### Yugoslavia situation

Four of the six republics comprising Yugoslavia—Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia—unilaterally declared independence during 1991: the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia, on 25 June, following earlier *référéndums* in both republics; the Republic of Macedonia, by a referendum on 8 September; and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which proclaimed its sovereignty by assembly vote on 15 October, causing the Serbian members of the assembly to walk out and the Serbian community to affirm separateness. The Republic of Serbia strongly disapproved of those declarations and expressed grave concern over the fate of some 600,000 Serbs resident in Croatia and of Serbs resident in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This raised questions of border delineations of those two republics with Serbia and resulted in the eruption of violence in a country where political boundaries rarely coincided precisely with demographic distribution.

In the face of escalating violence, EC, at Yugoslavia's initiative, assumed a negotiating role to bring about a cessation of hostilities and promote a peaceful dialogue. Its initiatives were outlined in a series of declarations, brought to the attention of the Security Council jointly by three of its members: Belgium, France and the United Kingdom. They included the dispatch of a Ministerial Troika to work out a cease-fire; enlisting the assistance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) (the forum of 35 participating States, including Canada and the United States, for the periodic review of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, adopted in 1975 at Helsinki, Finland, and for a wider political dialogue in a more united Europe) and of the Western European Union (WEU) (set up in 1955 and reactivated in 1984 to harmonize the views of its nine members on security and defence questions); the dispatch of a mission to monitor (a) implementation of a cease-fire accompanied by the return of all forces

to their previous positions and (b) a three-month suspension of the declarations of independence; and the application of an embargo<sup>(5)</sup> on armaments and military equipment to the whole of Yugoslavia. Following a decision by the Yugoslav Federal Presidency on 18 July to withdraw the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) from Slovenia, EC expressed hope for the early start of negotiations<sup>(6)</sup>.

Expressing dismay at the increasing violence in Croatia and active JNA support of the Serbian side, EC, on 27 August<sup>(7)</sup> decided to convene a peace conference to bring together, on the Yugoslav side, the Federal Presidency, the Federal Government and the Presidents of the republics, and, on the EC side, the President of the Council of Ministers and Commission representatives; and establish an arbitration procedure to be administered by a five-member arbitration commission, two appointed by the Federal Presidency and three by EC. On 3 September<sup>(8)</sup> EC welcomed the acceptance by all Yugoslav parties of the goals and instruments for a solution to the crisis and their signing of a cease-fire agreement and a memorandum of understanding on the extension of the EC monitoring mission; it also announced that the Conference on Yugoslavia would convene at The Hague, Netherlands, on 7 September, at which the arbitration procedure would be set up; it hoped for a normalization of the situation to permit EC to put into effect financial protocols to contribute to Yugoslavia's economic recovery.

Considering it evident that the existence of a new situation in Yugoslavia called for new relationships and structures, EC, on 19 September<sup>(9)</sup> declared that it would accept any outcome resulting from negotiations conducted in good faith but reiterated the principles they had originally enunciated: the unacceptability of the use of force and of the change of borders by force which it was determined not to recognize, respect for the rights of all who lived in Yugoslavia, and the need to take account of all legitimate concerns and aspirations.

Australia, on 19 September<sup>(10)</sup> informed the Secretary-General of its belief that the situation had deteriorated to the point where the international community needed to reinforce EC efforts through the United Nations and that, as a first step, the Council should consider the issue as a matter of urgency.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (September)

The Security Council convened on 25 September 1991 in response to requests from Austria<sup>(11)</sup> Canada<sup>(12)</sup> and Hungary<sup>(13)</sup> that it urgently consider the deteriorating situation in Yugoslavia, which they feared could endanger international peace and security. Yugoslavia welcomed the meeting and, at its request<sup>(14)</sup> was invited to partici-

pate without the right to vote, in accordance with rule 37<sup>a</sup> of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council unanimously adopted **resolution 713(1991)**.

The Security Council,

Conscious of the fact that Yugoslavia has welcomed the convening of a Security Council meeting through a letter conveyed by the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council,

Having heard the statement by the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia,

Deeply concerned by the fighting in Yugoslavia which is causing a heavy loss of human life and material damage, and by the consequences for the countries of the region, in particular in the border areas of neighbouring countries,

Concerned that the continuation of this situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Commending the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to restore peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia, through, inter alia, the implementation of a cease-fire including the sending of observers, the convening of a Conference on Yugoslavia, including the mechanisms set forth within it, and the suspension of the delivery of all weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia,

Recalling the relevant principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and, in this context, noting the Declaration of 3 September 1991 of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that no territorial gains or changes within Yugoslavia brought about by violence are acceptable,

Noting also the agreement for a cease-fire concluded on 17 September 1991 in Igalo, and also that signed on 22 September 1991,

Alarmed by the violations of the cease-fire and the continuation of the fighting,

Taking note of the letter dated 19 September 1991 to the President of the Security Council from the Permanent Representative of Austria,

Taking note also of the letters dated 19 September 1991 and 20 September 1991 to the President of the Security Council from, respectively, the Permanent Representative of Canada and the Permanent Representative of Hungary,

Taking note also of the letters dated 5 July 1991, 12 July 1991, 22 July 1991, 6 August 1991, 7 August 1991, 21 August 1991, 29 August 1991, 4 September 1991, 19 September 1991 and 20 September 1991, from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands, the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia, the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the *Chargé d'affaires a.i.* of Austria and the Permanent Representative of Australia,

1. Expresses its full support for the collective efforts for peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia undertaken under the auspices of the member States of the European Community with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe consistent with the principles of that Conference;

2. Supports fully all arrangements and measures resulting from such collective efforts as those described above, in particular of assistance and support to the cease-fire observers, to consolidate an effective end to hostilities in Yugoslavia and the smooth functioning of the process instituted within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia;

3. Invites to this end the Secretary-General to offer his assistance without delay, in consultation with the Government of Yugoslavia and all those promoting the efforts referred to above, and to report as soon as possible to the Security Council;

4. Strongly urges all parties to abide strictly by the cease-fire agreements of 17 September 1991 and 22 September 1991;

5. Appeals urgently to and encourages all parties to settle their disputes peacefully and through negotiation at the Conference on Yugoslavia, including through the mechanisms set forth within it;

6. Decides, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States shall, for the purposes of establishing peace and stability in Yugoslavia, immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia until the Security Council decides otherwise following consultation between the Secretary-General and the Government of Yugoslavia;

7. Calls on all States to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Yugoslavia, which would permit all Yugoslavs to decide upon and to construct their future in peace;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Security Council resolution 713(1991)

25 September 1991 Meeting 3009 Adopted unanimously

5-nation draft (S/23067).

Sponsors: Austria, Belgium, France, USSR, United Kingdom.

Before adoption of the resolution, Yugoslavia stated that when Yugoslavia had been placed on the Council's agenda four decades before, it was to defend its sovereign right to live in peace and to unimpeded development and to determine its own destiny; it was now on the agenda to defend Yugoslavia from itself. The Yugoslav crisis was part of the present turmoil besetting Central and Eastern Europe, the USSR and other parts of the world. While it was neither possible nor useful to deal with all the causes of the crisis, which threatened peace and security

<sup>a</sup> Rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35(1) of the Charter."

on a large scale, no factor on the Yugoslav scene was completely free from guilt, for none had lived up to its responsibilities. The most tragic events had occurred in Croatia, where Croat and Serb alike had paid a heavy toll in human life, in homes ruined and in historical monuments damaged.

Mutually exclusive political options had pushed the opposing sides deeper into strife. That was why Yugoslavia initiated and welcomed the EC peace action under CSCE auspices. However, deep mutual distrust and heated passions feeding upon the past, unilateral acts, the policy of fait accompli and the use of force had blocked all efforts towards a peaceful and democratic resolution of the crisis. The cease-fire agreement of 1 September, reaffirmed at Igalo (Montenegro, Yugoslavia) on 17 September, had not been completely honoured. The urgency of the moment, when an apparent breakthrough appeared to have been made, was a genuine readiness on the part of the international community, and, more importantly, of all Yugoslav parties, to consolidate peace and to open political dialogue on the country's future within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia currently meeting at The Hague.

Report of the Secretary-General (October). On 25 October 1991, the Secretary-General reported<sup>(15)</sup> on his activities to promote the collective efforts of EC and the States participating in CSCE, as well as on developments in Yugoslavia. Upon adoption of Security Council resolution 713(1991), he transmitted the text to all States, and on 2 October issued a public appeal calling on all Yugoslav parties to reduce the hostilities. On 8 October, he announced that Cyrus R. Vance (United States) had agreed to act as his Personal Envoy and to undertake a mission to Yugoslavia, to obtain first-hand information on the situation. The Secretary-General also consulted with: the Chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia; Yugoslavia's Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Stjepan Mesic, the President of the Federal Presidency, in his private capacity; the President of the EC Council of Ministers; Germany's Foreign Minister and CSCE Chairman; senior government officials of the States bordering Yugoslavia; the Foreign Ministers of the five permanent members of the Security Council; and all other concerned parties.

The Personal Envoy visited Yugoslavia from 11 to 18 October, during which he met with the President of the Federal Presidency and with all of its other members. He visited the six republics, meeting with the President and senior officials of each. At The Hague he attended two plenary sessions of the Conference on Yugoslavia and conferred with the EC Council President. At Bonn he conferred with the CSCE Chairman.

The Personal Envoy was briefed on the functioning of the monitoring mission set up by EC and CSCE with the cooperation of Yugoslav authorities. In Croatia, the mission was governed by memoranda of un-

derstanding of 13 July and 1 September, extended sine die on 14 October; it was mandated to monitor and help stabilize the cease-fire and to monitor the release and return of prisoners in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the mission was governed by an open-ended memorandum of 1 October and mandated to assist in maintaining peace and, in the event of conflict, to help establish the facts so as to avoid further deterioration.

The current situation in Yugoslavia was described as not only serious but in constant flux. While earlier fighting in Slovenia abated in July, heavy fighting had persisted in Croatia, between JNA, supplementary military units and irregular Serb forces on the one side, and the Croatian territorial and irregular forces on the other. Ports and all JNA military barracks and facilities had been blockaded, airspace dosed, and communications and services disrupted. Civilian areas had persistently been subjected to direct fire from artillery and rocket batteries and from armoured, naval and air units, causing high civilian casualties. Moreover, there had been forced evacuations of large numbers of civilians, suggesting an attempt to alter the demographic composition of certain areas for territorial advantage.

The Personal Envoy's mission was preceded by two major developments. First, on 3 October, four members of the full eight-member Federal Presidency decided on the manner in which the Presidency should henceforth be conducted. Second, on 4 October, the Presidents of Croatia and Serbia and the Federal Secretary for National Defence agreed on a twin-track approach to formulating a political solution based on the recognition of the independence of republics wishing it; such recognition would be granted in the framework of a general settlement to include: a loose association of sovereign or independent republics; adequate arrangements for the protection of minorities, incorporating human rights guarantees and possible special status for certain areas; and no unilateral border changes.

The Personal Envoy attended the fifth and sixth plenary meetings, on 14 and 18 October, of the Conference on Yugoslavia (which had first met on 7 September and held other meetings on 4, 10, 22 and 25 October). At the sixth plenary meeting, the Conference Chairman presented a paper on draft arrangements for a general settlement with the following components: sovereign and independent republics with international personality for those wishing it; a free association of the republics with an international personality; comprehensive arrangements, including supervisory mechanisms for the protection of human rights and special status for certain groups and areas; European involvement where appropriate; and recognition of due independence, within existing borders, unless otherwise agreed, of those republics wishing it. The repub-



lics would recognize that cooperation among them and the creation of the association was part of the process of building a new Europe, envisaged in the Charter of Paris for a New Europe of November 1990, that would improve prospects for cooperation and closer relations with EC.

The Presidents of five republics expressed general agreement to work on the basis of the draft paper. Serbia's President, however, considered the draft unsuitable for detailed discussion. It was criticized by the Federal Vice-President, who presided over the Presidency, for recognizing the legality of unilateral secession, which undermined Yugoslavia's existing, internationally recognized constitutional order. At the Conference meeting on 22 October, he circulated a paper on points of departure for resolving the political crisis; he and his three colleagues declined to attend the seventh plenary meeting at The Hague on 25 October.

The Personal Envoy reported that, despite the occasional participation of the full eight-member Presidency at the Conference, the *de facto* authority of the central Government in Yugoslavia had been seriously impaired since 3 October; as a result, JNA no longer had political direction from a civilian authority that enjoyed the support of all of Yugoslavia's republics and communities. He added, however, that resolution 713(1991) was well received by all sides and that each of his interlocutors wanted the Security Council's interest in the situation maintained.

It was clear from the report that the recent course of events, including the hardening of the positions, gave little cause for encouragement, suggesting that time was running out for an agreed settlement. Notwithstanding the parties' failure to reach a consensus on the proposed constitutional arrangements, the Conference on Yugoslavia would maintain its efforts to forge a settlement.

With regard to the humanitarian aspects, indications were that the internally displaced persons numbered about 300,000 and could increase to 400,000 by the end of 1991. The short-term assistance supplied by relatives and friends was not sustainable. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was already assisting refugees arriving in Austria, Hungary and Italy.

Yugoslavia's economy, already in difficulties before the hostilities, was in a rapid downward spiral. Production in all sectors had fallen off dramatically, fiscal policy had collapsed, inflation had accelerated, the financial system had split apart, the communications infrastructure had been severely disrupted, and trade and remittances from overseas had declined precipitously.

Seven annexes to the report provided additional information on: the Personal Envoy's mission, the agreement on a twin-track approach by the Yugoslav parties on 4 October, the cease-fire agreement

they signed at The Hague on 18 October, the humanitarian and economic situation, the proposed arrangements for a general settlement of the crisis, and proposed treaty provisions for a convention governing new relations between the republics.

Letter of the Secretary-General. On 24 November 1991,<sup>(16)</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, as he had indicated earlier in informal consultations, he had asked his Personal Envoy, who had recently come from Yugoslavia on a second mission, from 3 to 9 November, to return to that country for a third time with a small team of United Nations officials. The purpose was to discuss with the principal parties to the conflict the feasibility of deploying a United Nations peace-keeping operation in the country. This was in response to indications that such an operation would be desired by the Presidents of the Republics of Croatia and Serbia and by Yugoslavia's Secretary of State for National Defence.

As a result of the Envoy's intensive consultations with the three parties between 17 and 23 November, they signed an agreement on 23 November at Geneva which provided for the immediate lifting by Croatia of its blockade of Yugoslav army barracks in Croatia, the immediate withdrawal from Croatia of personnel and military equipment, and a cease-fire with effect from 24 November. The agreement stipulated that the parties facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Each of the parties, having been apprised of the concept of a peace-keeping operation, its mandate, organization and areas of deployment, wanted emplacement of the operation as soon as possible. It was agreed, however, that the areas needed further defining, a task which the Personal Envoy was asked to carry forward.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (November)

At the request of France<sup>(17)</sup> and Germany<sup>(18)</sup> the Security Council met on 27 November 1991 to consider the situation in Yugoslavia further. The Council had before it, in addition to the Secretary-General's letter of 24 November, a request of 26 November<sup>(19)</sup> from Yugoslavia for the prompt establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation, consultations on which should be concluded with the immediate return to Yugoslavia of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy. At its request, Yugoslavia was invited to participate without the right to vote in accordance with rule 37<sup>a</sup> of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In the light of the urgency of the matter, a draft resolution was read out to the Council, which unanimously adopted it as resolution 721(1991).

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713(1991) of 25 September 1991, Considering the request by the Government of Yugoslavia for the establishment of a peace-keeping opera-

tion in Yugoslavia, as conveyed in the letter of 26 November 1991 addressed by the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council,

Deeply concerned by the fighting in Yugoslavia and by the serious violations of earlier cease-fire agreements, which have caused heavy loss of human life and widespread material damage, and by the consequences for the countries of the region,

Noting that the continuation and aggravation of this situation constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Considering also the letter addressed on 24 November 1991 by the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council on the mission of his Personal Envoy to Yugoslavia and the annexed agreement signed in Geneva on 23 November 1991,

Considering further the fact, as conveyed in the letter addressed on 24 November 1991 by the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, that each one of the Yugoslav participants in the meeting with the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General stated that they wanted to see the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation as soon as possible,

1. Approves the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy and expresses the hope that they will pursue their contacts with the Yugoslav parties, as rapidly as possible, so that the Secretary-General can present early recommendations to the Security Council including for the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia;

2. Endorses the statement made by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to the parties that the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation cannot be envisaged without, *inter alia*, full compliance by all parties with the agreement signed in Geneva on 23 November 1991 and annexed to the letter of the Secretary-General;

3. Strongly urges the Yugoslav parties to comply fully with that agreement;

4. Undertakes to examine and take appropriate action without delay upon the recommendations of the Secretary-General mentioned above, including in particular any recommendation for the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

#### **Security Council resolution 721(1991)**

**27 November 1991 Meeting 3018 Adopted unanimously**

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/23245).

#### **Report of the Secretary-General (December).**

The Secretary-General reported on 11 December 1991(20) that, following adoption of Security Council resolution 721(1991), he had asked his Personal Envoy to undertake a fourth mission to Yugoslavia, from 1 to 9 December. Its purpose was to urge the three Yugoslav parties to comply fully with their commitments as agreed at Geneva on 23 November, and to pursue discussions on the establishment of a peace-keeping operation in the country. At the same time, a small team led by the Secretariat's Director of the Field Operations Division undertook a preliminary examination of the country's logistical environment.

Discussions with the parties centred on the difficulties attending Croatia's lifting of its remaining blockade of JNA installations and facilities at Zagreb and at Split, and the serious difficulty that arose regarding the disposition of the JNA military aircraft maintenance facility on the outskirts of Zagreb, which Croatia blockaded on 3 December. The difficulties were resolved on 8 December, as reflected in a joint statement of the parties annexed to the report. While that part of the 23 November agreement was proceeding, the unconditional cease-fire remained unimplemented. A number of artillery and other attacks took place in Croatia during the week of 25 November, and, on 6 December, the civilian population in the historic centre of Dubrovnik was attacked by artillery. Tactical advances by regular JNA units and Serbian irregular armed groups in the direction of Osijek in Croatia were also reported. Meanwhile, JNA had accused Croatian forces of numerous provocative cease-fire violations.

All aspects of a peace-keeping operation were discussed at length with the parties, the Personal Envoy stressing that emplacement of that operation depended on sustained evidence that they were seriously implementing their agreement of 23 November. The concept and operational plan that emerged from those discussions were set out in detail in a working paper given to the three parties; a copy was annexed to the report.

Based on the Envoy's report, the Secretary-General observed that the conditions for establishing a peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia still did not exist. He could not recommend so expensive and innovative a step, unless the Yugoslav leaders were willing and able to implement agreements they had signed. Stressing that he saw no reason for further cease-fire agreements in the current conflict, he invited the Council to consider ways by which it could ensure compliance with agreements.

The Secretary-General further observed that the general situation continued to worsen, particularly in the humanitarian area. He urged Governments to respond positively to the funding appeal for an initial six-month programme valued at \$24.3 million, to be undertaken jointly by the United Nations Children's Fund, UNHCR and the World Health Organization.

Also annexed to the report was the Secretary-General's letter of 10 December to the President of the EC Council of Ministers expressing deep worry that any early, selective recognition of declarations of independence could fuel an explosive situation, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia, and serious consequences for the entire Balkan region could ensue. He thus cautioned against uncoordinated actions.

## SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (December)

The Security Council met on 15 December 1991. It invited Yugoslavia to participate under rule 37<sup>a</sup> of its provisional rules of procedure. Having considered the Secretary-General's report, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 724(1991).

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713(1991) of 25 September 1991 and 721(1991) of 27 November 1991,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 submitted pursuant to resolution 721(1991),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determined to ensure that the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia imposed by resolution 713(1991) is effectively applied,

Commending the initiatives taken by the Secretary-General in the humanitarian field,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 and expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for it;

2. Endorses in particular the views expressed in paragraph 21 of the Secretary-General's report that the conditions for establishing a peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia still do not exist and in paragraph 24 that full compliance with the Geneva Agreement of 23 November 1991 would permit accelerated consideration of the question of establishing a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia;

3. Concurs in particular with the Secretary-General's observation that the international community is prepared to assist the Yugoslav peoples, if the conditions described in his report are met, and, in that context, endorses his offer to send to Yugoslavia a small group of personnel, including military personnel, as part of the continuing mission of his Personal Envoy, to carry forward preparations for possible deployment of a peace-keeping operation;

4. Underlines the view that the purpose of the deployment of any United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia would be to enable all parties to settle their disputes peacefully, including through the processes of the Conference on Yugoslavia;

5. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations:

(a) Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General within 20 days on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 713(1991) to implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia;

(b) Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its Provisional Rules of Procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(i) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to subparagraph (a) above;

(ii) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 713(1991);

(iii) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(iv) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

(c) Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the effective implementation of the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 713(1991);

(d) Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

6. Undertakes to consider ways by which compliance with the commitments entered into by the parties may be achieved;

7. Strongly urges all States and parties to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension, to inhibiting the establishment of an effective cease-fire and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Yugoslavia, which would permit all the peoples of Yugoslavia to decide upon and to construct their future in peace;

8. Encourages the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Yugoslavia, in liaison with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund and other appropriate humanitarian organizations, to take urgent practical steps to tackle the critical needs of the people of Yugoslavia, including displaced persons and the most vulnerable groups affected by the conflict, and to assist in the voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Security Council resolution 724(1991)

15 December 1991 Meeting 3023 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/23285).

On 16 December, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States to paragraphs 5 and 7 of the resolution, with a request for information on measures they had instituted to meet the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of Council resolution 713(1991), transmitted to them following its adoption on 25 September. Seventeen States had submitted their replies by the end of 1991.<sup>(21)</sup>

## REFERENCES

- (1)A/46/379. (2)A/46/484 and A/46/587. (3)A/46/427. (4)A/47/60-S/23329. (5)S/22775. (6)S/22834. (7)S/22991. (8)S/23010. (9)S/23060 (A/46/487-S/23059). (10)S/23047. (11)S/22903. (12)S/23053. (13)S/23057. (14)S/23069. (15)S/23169. (16)S/23239. (17)S/23247. (18)S/23232. (19)S/23240. (20)S/23280. (21)S/23358 & Add.1-3.

## Chapter V

**Middle East**

Throughout 1991, the search for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict continued to be vigorously pursued by various organs and bodies of the United Nations. Although not held under United Nations auspices, the peace conference that took place at Madrid, Spain in October/November under the co-sponsorship of the USSR and the United States was welcomed by the General Assembly as a significant step towards the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. At the same time, the Assembly considered that the convening of an international Middle East peace conference under United Nations auspices and with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, would contribute to the promotion of peace.

The Palestine question—reaffirmed by the Assembly as the core of the Middle East situation—was kept under review by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (Committee on Palestinian rights). The Committee recalled the principles for a solution to the question and for a comprehensive peace, and expressed its support for the intifadah, the Palestinian uprising, which entered its fourth year in December. It underlined the necessity for protecting the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territory and affirmed the United Nations responsibility for assistance to promote their socio-economic development. The Assembly endorsed the Committee's recommendations and drew the Security Council's attention to the fact that action was still pending on its original (1976) recommendations concerning realization of the Palestinians' inalienable rights.

The United Nations Department of Public Information continued its special information programme on the Palestine question, with special emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America, and was requested by the Assembly to do so again during 1992-1993.

Assistance to Palestinians was provided by various United Nations organizations. The Assembly called for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions hindering the implementation of assistance projects and called for an increase in assistance, taking into account the economic losses of the Palestinians as a result of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf (see PART TWO, Chapter III).

The situation in Lebanon was marked by continued hostilities and violence throughout the year.

However, the Government was able to extend its authority beyond the greater Beirut area. Militias were successfully disbanded and their weapons turned over to the Lebanese army. In the most southern part of the country, however, Israel consolidated its hold over the area it controlled, increasingly separating it from the rest of Lebanon. The Security Council twice extended, for periods of six months each, the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. The Council members also reaffirmed their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries, and asserted that any State should refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

The Council similarly twice extended the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which continued to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic in the Golan Heights and to ensure that there were no military forces in the area of separation between the two countries. The Assembly again declared null and void Israel's 1981 decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the Golan Heights, which, it said, had resulted in their effective annexation.

The Committee on Palestinian rights and the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories reported a further deteriorating situation of the Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories, especially in the West Bank and Gaza, with increasing violence, extended curfews and restrictions of movement in the wake of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf. The Security Council considered the situation, expressed concern about the violence in Gaza and deplored the expulsion of Palestinians. The Council unanimously declared that such expulsion was in violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (fourth Geneva Convention) and that Israel must refrain from deporting Palestinians and ensure the safe and immediate return of all those deported.

The Assembly demanded that Israel desist from certain policies and practices, comply with the fourth Geneva Convention, desist from changing the territories' status and demographic composition, and rescind its expulsion of Palestinian

leaders as well as its measures against Palestinian detainees and educational institutions. The Assembly also strongly deplored the extensive confiscation of land, diversion of water resources and depletion of natural and economic resources by Israel, as well as the displacement and deportation of the population. Israel's practices in violation of human rights in the territories were also considered by the Commission on Human Rights (see PART THREE, Chapter X).

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continued its assistance to over 2.5 million Palestine refugees who were living in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

## Middle East situation

The General Assembly welcomed the peace conference on the Middle East held at Madrid (30 October-1 November), co-sponsored by the USSR and the United States, as a significant step towards the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region (resolution 46/75). At the same time, the Assembly considered that the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, under United Nations auspices and with the participation of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict on an equal footing, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region. In other action (resolution 46/82 A), the Assembly reaffirmed that a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people.

The Secretary-General reported that although the Madrid conference was being conducted outside the United Nations framework, that process had the support of the parties concerned and had as its basis Security Council resolutions 242(1967)(1) and 338(1973).<sup>(2)</sup> He expressed the hope that the momentum generated by the conference would be sustained and that lasting peace that had so long been denied to all the peoples of the Middle East would become a reality. He noted, following the Madrid conference, that prospects for progress in the peace process had been enhanced. The Secretary-General's Special Representative to the Middle East, Edouard Brunner (Switzerland), attended the conference as an observer, having been appointed Special Representative by the Secretary-General on 22 March to replace Gunnar Jarring (Sweden), who resigned after serving in that capacity since 1967.

In other related developments, the General As-

sembly, in a virtually unprecedented action on 16 December 1991, by resolution 46/86, repealed the 1975 resolution by which it had determined that Zionism was a form of racism and racial discrimination.<sup>(3)</sup>

Reports of the Secretary-General. In a report of November 1991 on various aspects of the situation in the Middle East<sup>(4)</sup> the Secretary-General stated that in the light of the circumstances prevailing in the region, he had decided to reactivate the mission of the Special Representative to the Middle East, a post in which Gunnar Jarring had served with great distinction in the years immediately following Council resolution 242(1967) on Middle East peace. While the mission had been dormant for a lengthy interval, it had never officially ended. Following the resignation of Mr. Jarring on 11 January 1991, the Secretary-General announced his intention to designate a successor and, after consultations with the Council, he appointed Edouard Brunner to the post, a step welcomed by the Council members.

In his remarks to the Council, the Secretary-General acknowledged the importance of the initiative launched by the United States; he reiterated that he had always supported bilateral initiatives in the search for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and that, to this end, any step undertaken by Mr. Brunner or himself would be aimed at assisting such efforts.

The Secretary-General added in his report that he had followed with keen interest the intensive and often arduous bilateral diplomatic efforts during the previous few months that culminated in an agreement by the parties to enter into negotiations, under the co-sponsorship of the United States and the USSR, aimed at achieving—in the words of the letter of invitation to the peace conference—"a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement through direct negotiations on two tracks, between Israel and the Arab States, and between Israel and the Palestinians". In that connection, it was important to note, the Secretary-General said, that although the process was being conducted outside the United Nations framework, it had the support of the parties concerned and had as its basis Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973), which had long been recognized as the cornerstone of a comprehensive settlement. He concluded his report with a tribute to the Madrid conference, which he termed historic, and to the initial round of bilateral discussions that followed.

In a report of October<sup>(5)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted replies received from two Member States—Trinidad and Tobago and Ukraine—to his request for information on steps taken or envisaged to implement three Assembly resolutions of 1990 relating to the Middle East situation. By two

of those resolutions<sup>(6)</sup> the Assembly had called on States to adopt a number of measures concerning relations with Israel and had called on the States concerned to abide by the relevant United Nations resolutions. By the third resolution<sup>(7)</sup> it had requested the Secretary-General to report periodically to the Security Council on the development of the situation and to submit in 1991 a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/82 A** by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Recalling its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 A to D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 A to C of 4 December 1989, 45/83 A to C of 13 December 1990 and 45/68 of 6 December 1990,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425(1978) of 19 March 1978, 497(1981) of 17 December 1981, 508(1982) of 5 June 1982, 509(1982) of 6 June 1982, 701(1991) of 31 July 1991 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 22 October 1991, 8 November 1991 and 15 November 1991,

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982, which were confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989,

Reiterating its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East, including Security Council resolutions 242(1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338(1973) of 22 October 1973,

Welcoming also the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied

Arab territories still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Gravely concerned also at Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity and urgency of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

2. Reaffirms that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. Declares once more that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A to D of 2 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988, 43/175 A to C, 43/176 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988, 44/42 of 6 December 1989 and 45/68;

4. Considers the Arab peace plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982, which was confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. Condemns Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. Rejects all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. Deplores Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476(1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478(1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. Condemns Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside this territory, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. Strongly condemns the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. Calls upon all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connection with settlements in the occupied territories;

11. Strongly deplores the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a comprehensive report covering

the developments in the Middle East pertaining to the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/82 A

16 December 1991 Meeting 73 93-27-37 (recorded vote)

6-nation draft IA/46/L.49 & Add.1; agenda item 35.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Cuba, Malaysia, Oman, Sudan, Viet Nam.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Greece, Grenada, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Togo, Ukraine, USSR, Uruguay.

### Proposed peace conference under UN auspices

In accordance with a request of 1990 by the General Assembly<sup>(8)</sup> the Secretary-General continued his efforts in 1991 with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, as mandated in 1983,<sup>(9)</sup> to facilitate the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, under United Nations auspices. As requested, he had, in consultation with the Council, been in continuous contact with Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and PLO. In his November 1991 report on various aspects of the Middle East situation<sup>(1)</sup> he indicated that, whereas it had not been possible to achieve agreement among the parties to participate in such a conference, the position of the parties and of the Council itself had evolved over the years.

On 26 June, in a letter to the Security Council President, the Secretary-General called on the Council to assist him in drafting his progress report on the matter, by communicating before 15 August the Council's views on the convening of a conference. As at 8 November, no reply had been received from the Council, the Secretary-General stated in a report of the same date<sup>(10)</sup> However, replies had been received from Israel and Lebanon in response to his note verbale of 27 June, in which he sought their positions, as well as those of Egypt, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and PLO.

Israel, on 7 October, stated that it advocated direct negotiations as the only promising framework

to advance the Middle East peace process and was currently engaged in a process that it hoped would result in such negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbours, which the 1990 resolution of the Assembly was designed to subvert rather than support. It noted that the resolution was entirely irrelevant and detached from reality and support for it exemplified the inattentiveness to the positive political developments taking place outside the United Nations. Moreover, Israel insisted, while referring to Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973), the Assembly resolution affirmed a series of principles which prejudged and subverted the possible outcome of peace negotiations and the very principles contained in those resolutions; it also called for the participation in the conference of PLO, a terrorist organization which could not be considered a partner to peace negotiations.

Lebanon, on 26 August, transmitted the position adopted by its Council of Ministers on 23 July, expressing support for the convening of an international conference; agreeing in principle to attend, while stating at the same time that its attendance did not imply any link between resolving the issue of Lebanon and that of the Middle East; affirming its concern for the total liberation of its territory; rejecting any attempt to settle the Palestinians in Lebanese territory; stating that the solution to the problem of the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory lay in implementation of Council resolution 425(1978),<sup>(11)</sup> which called for the unconditional withdrawal of the occupying Israeli forces; and confirming the application of the 1949 Armistice Agreement and adherence to all its provisions<sup>(12)</sup>

Summing up his observations, the Secretary-General stated that a number of important developments had taken place since the adoption of the Assembly resolution in December 1990; in particular, a negotiating process involving the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict had recently been launched following the convening of the Madrid peace conference on the Middle East.

The Committee on Palestinian rights decided to continue to give the utmost priority in its programme of work to promoting the early convening of the conference, and decided to take an active role in all aspects relating to its convening and the search for peace and to initiate a process of interaction with all concerned for a regular exchange of information and views.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/75** by recorded vote.

#### International Peace Conference on the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 November 1991,

Having heard the statement made on 21 November 1991 by the chairman of the observer delegation of Palestine,

Stressing that achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine, will constitute a significant contribution to international peace and security,

Aware of the overwhelming support for the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East and noting the endeavours of the Secretary-General in this regard,

Noting the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Preoccupied by the increasingly serious situation in the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of persistent policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power,

Aware of the ongoing uprising (intifadah) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987, aimed at ending Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory occupied since 1967,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine;

2. Considers that the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Council resolutions 242(1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338(1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region;

3. Reaffirms the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace:

(a) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories;

(b) Guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181(II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries;

(c) Resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions;

(d) Dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967;

(e) Guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites;

4. Welcomes the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, which constitutes a significant step towards the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region;

5. Notes the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a transitional period, as part of the peace process;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

General Assembly resolution 46/75

11 December 1991 Meeting 69 104-2-43 (recorded vote)

20-nation draft (A/46/L.36 & Add.1); agenda item 33.



Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland,\* Qatar, Republic of Korea, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

\*Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

Before adopting the text as a whole, the Assembly adopted the reference to the Madrid peace conference in paragraph 4 and the fifth preambular paragraph by a recorded vote of 145 to 2 (Iran, Iraq).

Speaking in the Assembly on 21 November, the chairman of the observer delegation of Palestine stated that participation in the Madrid peace process had been a difficult choice for the Palestinian people, who had been languishing under Israeli occupation for many years and had witnessed many an international attempt at reaching a settlement being thwarted by Israel; none the less, the Palestine National Council, on 24 September, had decided to participate—despite unjust obstacles and conditions raised by Israel—in the hope that the Madrid conference would lead to direct negotiations between Arabs and Israelis and thus offer a chance to achieve peace for all the peoples of the region. The negotiations must achieve complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab and Palestinian lands, including Jerusalem, as well as an end to Israeli occupation in all its forms; during the transition period, PLO, under the supervision and with the participation of the United Nations, would exercise full control of the land and its natural resources, as well as its political, economic and human affairs, on the road to complete Palestinian sovereignty. The United Nations had a major role to perform in the peace process which was based on its resolutions, its principles and its Charter.

### United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

In his report of November on the Middle East situation<sup>(4)</sup> the Secretary-General provided an

overview of the three peace-keeping operations in the region: the two peace-keeping forces—the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)—and one observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). Apart from assisting UNDOF and UNIFIL in their tasks, UNTSO maintained two observation groups of its own, the Observer Group at Beirut (see below, under "Lebanon") and the Observer Group in Egypt, where with the Government's agreement about 50 observers had remained since 1979 when the second United Nations Emergency Force was withdrawn. In addition to liaison offices at Cairo and Ismailia, the Observer Group in Egypt maintained six observation posts in the Sinai.

### REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1967, p. 257, SC res. 242(1967), 22 Nov. 1967.
- (2)YUN 1973, p. 213, SC res. 338(1973), 22 Oct. 1973.
- (3)YUN 1975, p. 599, GA res. 3379(XXX), 10 Nov. 1975.
- (4)A/46/652-S/23225. (5)A/46/586. (6)GA res. 45/83 B & C, 13 Dec. 1990. (7)GA res. 45/83 A, 13 Dec. 1990. (8)GA res. 45/68, 6 Dec. 1990. (9)YUN 1983, p. 278, GA res. 38/58 K, 13 Dec. 1983. (10)A/46/623-S/23204 & Corr.1.
- (11)YUN 1978, p. 312, SC res. 425(1978), 19 Mar. 1978.
- (12)YUN 1948-49, p. 185.

## Palestine question

The question of Palestine continued to be a concern of the General Assembly, which reaffirmed it to be the core of the Middle East conflict, and to its Committee on Palestinian rights. Following consideration of the Committee's report, the Assembly, in December, adopted three resolutions, endorsing the Committee's recommendations and dealing with its programme of work (46/74 A); requesting resources for and continued cooperation with the Division for Palestinian Rights (46/74 B); and requesting the Department of Public Information (DPI) to continue its special information programme on the question (46/74 C).

By resolution 46/82 B, the Assembly again determined that Israel's 1980 decision(1) to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void. In other action, the Assembly reaffirmed the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied Palestinian territory (see below), including Jerusalem (resolution 46/47 B). It demanded that Israel desist from changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the territory, including Jerusalem (46/47 C), and deplored Israel's refusal to allow the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (Committee on Israeli practices) access to the territory,

including Jerusalem (46/47 A). A proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees was the subject of another Assembly resolution (46/46 J).

Various United Nations bodies continued to provide assistance to the Palestinians. Following the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1991/69, the General Assembly, by resolution 46/201, called for, among other things, an increase in international aid to the Palestinians.

The Committee on Palestinian rights organized in New York on 29 November the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. Statements were made by the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and the Chairman of the Committee on Israeli practices, as well as on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and several intergovernmental organizations. Expressions of solidarity were also received from 63 heads of State, Foreign Ministers and international organizations.

**Activities of the Committee on Palestinian rights.** The Committee on Palestinian rights continued in 1991 to follow developments in the Israeli-occupied territory and actions by Israel which the Committee regarded as violations of international law or of United Nations resolutions. It brought such actions—including Israeli settlements, Israeli exploitation of Arab-owned land and other matters affecting Palestinian rights—to the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

As in previous years, the Committee reconfirmed that all Member States and Permanent Observers to the United Nations were welcome to participate as observers in its work. The Committee also decided to invite the participation of Palestine, represented by PLO. The Committee re-established its Working Group to assist in the preparation and expedition of its work.

In its annual report to the Assembly<sup>(2)</sup> the Committee and, under its guidance, the Division for Palestinian Rights undertook to expand cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to heighten awareness of the Palestine question and to create conditions favourable for the full implementation of its recommendations. To that end, it held a regional seminar in Europe (Madrid, 27-30 May); two regional symposia for NGOs, one in Europe (Vienna, 26 and 27 August) and the other in North America (Montreal, Canada, 28-30 June); and the Eighth United Nations International NGO Meeting on the Question of Palestine (Vienna, 28-30 August).

In a number of communications during the year, the Committee Chairman drew the attention

of the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council to urgent developments in the occupied Palestinian territory.

The Committee noted that the year had been marked by the tragic events of war, but also by renewed hopes for peace with justice in the region; solidarity with the Palestinians became an even more urgent task in the aftermath of the conflict arising from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see PART TWO, Chapter III), as their suffering increased manifold and their existence as a people appeared increasingly threatened. Israel's stepped-up colonization and economic strangulation of the occupied territories, its increasing violations of human rights and the growing number of Palestinian refugees made it imperative to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine question. At the same time, a new spirit of international cooperation in resolving regional conflicts peacefully and the current initiatives in that regard had given rise to hope concerning the peace process.

The Committee expressed continued and full support for the intifadah, the struggle of the Palestinians to end Israeli occupation and implement the proclamation of independence of November 1988. Through the intifadah, the Committee said, the Palestinian people had clearly expressed the determination to regain the exercise of their inalienable rights and had affirmed that PLO was their sole legitimate representative. The Committee reaffirmed that full respect for, and the realization of, the inalienable rights of the Palestinians were indispensable for a solution of the Palestine question. It called again on Israel to recognize and respect the national aspirations and rights of the Palestinians, and to acknowledge as well the desire of its own people for a future based on peace with justice. The Committee appealed to all progressive forces in Israel to intensify further their efforts to bring about that objective.

The Committee welcomed the convening by the United States and the USSR of a conference for achieving a comprehensive peace based on Security Council resolutions 242(1967)<sup>(3)</sup> and 338(1973)<sup>(4)</sup> and on the land-for-peace principle, to ensure security and recognition of all States in the region, including Israel, as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinians. The Committee hoped that such a conference would bring about a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Palestine question based on internationally recognized principles and United Nations resolutions.

The Committee recalled that an international consensus had already been achieved on the essential principles for such a solution. In its first (1976) report to the General Assembly<sup>(5)</sup> the Committee had recommended modalities for at-

taining Palestinian rights, later complemented by the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the 1983 International Conference on the Question of Palestine<sup>(6)</sup> The intifadah and the Palestinian peace initiative of 1988 had led to an even wider consensus, as shown by the near-unanimous adoption of resolution 45/68 of 6 December 1990, concerning the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, under United Nations auspices, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including PLO, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians, primarily the right to self-determination.

The Committee recalled the principles for achieving a comprehensive peace contained in that resolution, namely, Israeli withdrawal from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories; guaranteed arrangements for the security of all States in the region, including those named in a 1947 resolution of the Assembly<sup>(7)</sup> within secure and internationally recognized boundaries; resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with a 1948 resolution of the Assembly<sup>(8)</sup> and subsequent relevant resolutions; dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967; and guaranteeing freedom of access to the Holy Places and religious buildings and sites.

Pending progress towards a political settlement, the Committee considered it to be of the utmost urgency that all necessary measures be taken to protect the Palestinians in the occupied territory, including Jerusalem, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (fourth Geneva Convention) and numerous Security Council and Assembly resolutions. In the past, the Committee noted, Israel's continued violation of the Convention had led to increasing casualties and the deterioration of already unbearable living conditions; a matter of special concern was the suffering inflicted on Palestinian women and children as a result of Israeli practices. The Committee considered that it was currently all the more urgent for the parties to the Convention and for the United Nations system as a whole to ensure that Israel abide by its obligations as the occupying Power and, in particular, to implement Security Council resolution 681(1990) of 20 December 1990 (which called for further development of the idea of convening a meeting of the parties to discuss possible measures to be taken by them under the Convention) and subsequent resolutions.

The Committee also expressed deep concern at the growing Israeli colonization of the Palestinian

territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as manifested in the intensified establishment and expansion of settlements, confiscation of land and water resources, and settler vigilantism, which created a situation that was exacerbated by the growing influx of new immigrants. The Committee considered it incumbent on the Security Council to review the matter urgently and undertake appropriate measures to deal with the situation.

The Committee reaffirmed that the United Nations had a duty and responsibility to render all assistance necessary to promote the social and economic development of the occupied territory, including Jerusalem, in preparation for the full exercise of national sovereignty; it accordingly reiterated its call on United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and on Governments to sustain and increase their economic and social assistance to the Palestinians, in close co-operation with PLO.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the increased international support for attaining a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Palestine question. It believed that its programme of regional seminars, NGO meetings and other informational activities had played a valuable role in that process and it would continue to strive to achieve maximum effectiveness in the implementation of its mandate. It would continue and intensify its efforts to ensure that those meetings provided a useful forum for an in-depth consideration of the substantive issues to be addressed in any peace process, with the assistance of experts from all regions and representing diverse points of view, including Palestinians and Israelis. The Committee again invited all Governments, including the United States and Israel, to participate in its work and in the events organized under its auspices.

The Committee stated that it was greatly encouraged by the overwhelming international support for its objectives and by the intensification of international efforts in favour of a just and lasting settlement of the Palestine question, as reflected in the recommendations adopted by the regional seminar and by NGO symposia and meetings on the Palestine question (see above), organized under its auspices.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following consideration of the report of the Committee on Palestinian rights, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions on the Palestine question. **Resolution 46/74 A** was adopted on 11 December by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181(II) of 29 November 1947, 194(III) of 11 December 1948, 3236(XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375(XXX) and 3376(XXX) of 10

November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A of 2 December 1987, 43/175 A of 15 December 1988, 44/41 A of 6 December 1989 and 45/67 A of 6 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 87 to 95 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the recommendations of the Committee, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. Requests the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. Authorizes the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of seminars and symposia and meetings for non-governmental organizations as it may consider necessary, to give special emphasis to the need to mobilize public opinion in Europe and North America, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and thereafter;

5. Also requests the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. Requests the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194(III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to continue to cooperate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

7. Decides to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the programme of implementation of the Committee;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

General Assembly resolution 46/74 A

11 December 1991 Meeting 69 121-2-28 (recorded vote)

18-nation draft (A/46/L.33 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/764; S-G, A/C.5/46/59.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 49; plenary 69.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Also on 11 December, the Assembly adopted **resolution 46/74 B** by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 53 to 74 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, 41/43 B of 2 December 1986, 42/66 B of 2 December 1987, 43/175 B of 15 December 1988, 44/41 B of 6 December 1989 and 45/67 B of 6 December 1990,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with its resolution 45/67 B;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources, including a computer-based information system, and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 38/58 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B, paragraph 2 of resolution 42/66 B and paragraph 2 of resolution 44/41 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure the continued cooperation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. Invites all Governments and organizations to lend their cooperation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

General Assembly resolution 46/74 B

11 December 1991 Meeting 69 121-2-28 (recorded vote)

18-nation draft IA/46/L.34 & Add.1; agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/764; S-G, A/C.5/46/59.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 49; plenary 69.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom.

### Public information activities

The Committee on Palestinian rights reviewed implementation of a 1990 General Assembly request<sup>(9)</sup> that DPI continue its 1990-1991 special information programme on the Palestine question, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America.

In its 1991 work programme, the Committee included a request to the Division for Palestinian Rights to study the feasibility of establishing a computerized database relating to the Palestine question. The Committee noted that steps were taken by the Division to initiate such a study, in cooperation with the relevant Secretariat departments.

In a February report to the Committee on Information<sup>(10)</sup> the Secretary-General provided information on United Nations public information activities on the Middle East situation and the Palestine question, which included press coverage of meetings of relevant United Nations bodies, such as the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Committee on Palestinian rights; cover-

age in publications; a photo mission sent by DPI from 13 October to 14 December 1990 to record Middle East peace-keeping operations; audiovisual material; and the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People on 29 November, when DPI produced and distributed a special information kit to the press and officials attending the ceremony. United Nations information centres (UNICs) organized a wide variety of observances and ceremonies, among them: a solidarity meeting, organized at UNIC Brussels, Belgium, in cooperation with the Arab League and PLO, which was attended by more than 250 guests; a 10-day exhibit, organized by UNIC Lomé, Togo; and a solemn meeting organized by UNIC Paris, which included a Palestinian exhibit by PLO and was attended by more than 1,000 people.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/74 C** by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 75 to 86 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 45/67 C and 45/68 of 6 December 1990,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 45/67 C;

2. Requests the Department of Public Information, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue, with the necessary flexibility as may be required by developments affecting the question of Palestine, its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1992-1993, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America and, in particular:

(a) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organs;

(b) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories as reported by the relevant United Nations organs;

(c) To expand its audiovisual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of such material;

(d) To organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the area, including to the occupied territories;

(e) To organize international, regional and national encounters for journalists.

General Assembly resolution 46/74 C

11 December 1991 Meeting 69 125-2-23 (recorded vote)

18-nation draft (A/46/L.35 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Leo People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/764; S-G, A/C.5/46/59. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 49; plenary 69.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, United Kingdom.

## Jerusalem

Report of the Secretary-General. In a report of October 1991<sup>(1)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted replies received from two Member States—Trinidad and Tobago and Ukraine—to his request for information on steps taken or envisaged to implement a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly deploring the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem and calling on them to abide by the relevant United Nations resolutions.<sup>(12)</sup>

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/82 B by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 C of 4 December 1989 and 45/83 C of 13 December 1990, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem

as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478(1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 October 1991,

1. Determines that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. Deplores the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478(1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. Calls once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/82 B

16 December 1991 Meeting 73 152-1-4 (recorded vote)

16-nation draft (A/46/L51 & Add.1); agenda item 35.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, Guyana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algérie, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Barbados\*, Dominica, Dominican Republic, United States.

\*Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

## Assistance to Palestinians

Various organizations of the United Nations system continued to provide assistance in 1991 to the Palestinian people within the terms of their respective mandates. Notable among them were the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), which maintained an extensive programme of education, health and relief services as well as other humanitarian assistance to Palestine refugees (see below, under "Palestine refugees"); the United

Nations Development Programme (UNDP), whose economic and social assistance was primarily for the non-refugee population; the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), whose assistance focused on protecting and improving the environmental situation in the occupied territories; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Assistance was also provided by the United Nations Secretariat's Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In May 1991,<sup>(13)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report providing an overview of the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people. In 1988,<sup>(14)</sup> the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to charge UNCHS with supervising the development of the assistance programme. In 1989,<sup>(15)</sup> the Assembly had requested the international community and United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their assistance to the Palestinians, in close co-operation with PLO; reiterated its call for implementation of development projects in the occupied territory; called for the treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry; and called for the granting of trade concessions and preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin. Similarly, in 1990<sup>(16)</sup> the Assembly had requested WFP to provide food assistance to the Palestinians in the occupied territory; again requested increased assistance, in cooperation with PLO; called for the granting of trade concessions and preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin; and reiterated its call for the implementation of development projects.

On behalf of the Secretary-General, the UNCHS Executive Director undertook to obtain information on the implementation of those resolutions. As at 11 September 1991, replies to his request had been received from nine United Nations bodies and seven specialized agencies. They were summarized in his report.

**UNCTAD** activities. The Special Economic Unit within the UNCTAD secretariat concentrated its work during the period from July 1990 to June

1991 on four main areas: monitoring and analysing policies and practices of Israeli occupation authorities that hampered economic development in the occupied territory; investigating the impact of such policies and practices on key economic sectors; developing a database, including the dissemination of relevant qualitative and quantitative information on the economy of the occupied territory; and co-ordinating with and contributing to the relevant activities of United Nations organizations. In carrying out those activities, close consultations were maintained with Palestinian and other concerned authorities.

A report of UNCTAD to the Trade and Development Board reviewed the main developments in the economy of the occupied territory during the period under review. It provided updated information on the impact of the Palestinian uprising and related Israeli measures on the aggregate and sectoral performance of the Palestinian economy. Special attention was given to the impact of the recent crisis on the Palestinian economy, with particular reference to the plight of Palestinian migrant workers, as well as the effects of the declining levels of remittances and transfers to the territory and continuing deficiencies in the domestic production base. The report also identified feasible measures aimed at redressing the deteriorating economic situation.

The secretariat intensified work on an intersectoral study on the prospects for sustained economic and social development in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Within the frame of the study, 27 sectors, subsectors and issues were identified for in-depth investigation. Detailed outlines were developed and 25 studies were commissioned covering various economic and social sectors/issues, including agriculture, industry, energy, housing, water resources, population and labour, transport, services, finance, education, health, public administration and social welfare services. Work was initiated on a conceptual/analytical framework to provide technical guidelines for investigating future prospects in each field. The findings of those studies were to be integrated into a frame of reference outlining development prospects, strategies and policy options. The intersectoral study was expected to be completed in 1992.

An in-depth study was completed of tourism and related economies of the occupied territory. The study examined the performance of the sector prior to and since the Israeli occupation, including an analysis of the importance of tourism for the Palestinian economy. It focused on the factors that had constrained the performance of that sector up to 1987 and subsequently during the Palestinian uprising. Special attention was given to an assessment of its immediate outlook and needs for revival, including measures for immediate ac-

tion. The prospects for sustained growth and long-term development of the sector were to be investigated separately within the frame of the intersectoral study. To the extent possible and where relevant, attempts were made to coordinate those efforts with those of the World Tourism Organization, including consultations on substantive issues.

The work of the UNCTAD secretariat on its database on the economy of the occupied territory culminated in the publication of database extracts on economic issues and related Israeli practices in the occupied territory (West Bank and Gaza Strip), from January to December 1989, the fourth in a series of monitoring reports on economic and social issues and related Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory. Along with the previous issues, the document was intended to constitute a cumulative chronology of major developments and related issues which dominated economic activities in the territory; serve as a source of reference for further investigation of the issues concerned; and supplement information and analysis in UNCTAD's reports and studies on the economy of the territory.

Work was intensified on the structuring of the statistical series in the secretariat's database on the economy of the territory; this entailed the identification of data sources, followed by classification, entry, verification and tabulation of available series for 1968-1987, covering national income accounts, balance of payments, external merchandise trade, population and labour force. Apart from serving as a consolidated source of quantitative information on the Palestinian economy for over 20 years of occupation, the new statistical series also provided the basis for the secretariat's current task of assessing future growth trends and establishing targets under different scenarios, in connection with the preparation of the overall intersectoral study.

In line with work programme requirements and with General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, the secretariat intensified efforts to strengthen coordination and cooperation with an increasing number of United Nations organizations and international NGOs and others involved in work on and/or concerned with the economic and social situation of the Palestinians in the occupied territory. This included the dispatch of missions to Amman (Jordan), Cairo (Egypt) and Tunis (Tunisia). Regarding access to the occupied Palestinian territory by UNCTAD staff, Israel had not responded to UNCTAD's request on the matter.

UNDP activities. In response to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,(16) as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the UNDP Gov-

erning Council, the UNDP programme of assistance to the Palestinian people was expanded considerably. In 1990, estimated delivery figures for development assistance in the occupied territories increased to approximately \$11 million, compared to a delivery rate of \$3.8 million in 1989.

In preparing for future assistance to the Palestinians during 1992-1996, the UNDP Governing Council, at its special session in February 1991, increased the resources for the programme by 25 per cent, from \$12 million in 1987-1991 to \$15 million. As a result, the level of central resources for the Palestinians was greater than funds earmarked by UNDP for over 90 other countries and territories.

With supplementary funding provided by other donor Governments and organizations, including the Arab Gulf Fund for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND), Canada, Greece, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Tunisia and the United States, UNDP's assistance programme had been active for over a decade. Since its inception in 1980, the Governing Council had allocated \$40.5 million to that activity, including the 1992-1996 allocation; over \$22 million had been provided in supplementary funding.

Current and future activities of the programme were to focus on opportunities for Palestinian entrepreneurship and employment, environmental concerns and human development. In 1990, the Administrator had announced the designation of a Special Representative to take up in early 1991 overall responsibility for UNDP activities in the occupied territories.

In a May 1991 report to the Governing Council,(") the Administrator stated that since its modest start in 1980, the UNDP programme had progressively become a leading provider of development assistance for the benefit of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

While that assistance initially had largely been concentrated on the education and health sectors, coverage steadily widened to encompass basic infrastructure in agriculture, industry, commerce and human resources development. The programme had in recent years comprehensively addressed the complex issues of economic development and self-sufficiency. The 12 months preceding May 1991 had been particularly significant in that respect, the Administrator said, as they saw the launching of a number of important new projects in fields crucial to the future economy of the occupied territories.

Recent political events had re-emphasized the importance of employment-generating activities. At the urgent request of the Secretary-General, the Director of the programme led an inter-agency mission to the occupied territories in May 1991, in order to prepare an extensive portfolio of



employment-generating projects for consideration by the donor community. Other participating organizations were the United Nations, ILO, WFP and UNRWA.

In addition to the allocation of \$15 million for 1992-1996 from Special Programme Resources, UNDP's programme of assistance benefited from multi-bilateral contributions and cost-sharing arrangements for a number of specific projects. As at March 1991, eight donors had pledged contributions totalling \$19,485,000; the four largest contributions were pledged by Italy (\$11.5 million), Japan (\$5 million), the United States and AGFUND (\$1 million each).

The Administrator cited several recent significant developments. The Business Development Centre was now fully operational; several management and technical training sessions had been implemented and feasibility studies for new business ventures had been carried out. Arrangements for the credit operations were being worked out and the system was expected to be in place in the near future. Construction of the citrus processing plant in the Gaza Strip, with a capacity of 15 tons per hour, started after some delay, owing to the curfew imposed on the area as a result of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf; completion of the work was expected for the latter part of 1992, subject to availability of funds.

Also in Gaza, construction of a vegetable grading and packing facility-with the capacity to handle 7 to 8 tons of vegetables per shift-was soon to be launched; that facility was particularly important for the direct export of Palestinian produce. The Nablus industrial zone, which was to include important cold storage facilities, was almost ready; it would allow existing light industries to move away from residential areas and would facilitate the creation and operation of new ones.

In the agricultural field, final details had been worked out for the installation of modern irrigation equipment and systems in the Gaza Strip by mid-year 1991; the purpose of the project was to increase agricultural production and productivity while at the same time optimizing the use of water.

Work on the installation of a sewage collection network in the Jabalya refugee camp was well under way, and a technical assistance project to train maintenance personnel for the local sewerage system had been started in Gaza.

Two important horticultural projects, which had been the subject of intensive study for some time, were to be implemented shortly: a marketing services centre for horticultural products was to be established on the West Bank, with the active assistance of the International Trade Centre, while construction was to start on a grape processing plant previously delayed by financial difficulties.

Finally, the Administrator reported that, after lengthy delays, clearance had been received for the implementation of a poultry hatchery project and for the undertaking of a feasibility study on a fishing and commercial port in Gaza.

With regard to future directions, the Administrator said that as a result of the recent developments in the Middle East, the economic situation in the occupied territories had worsened dramatically; at the same time, it had become increasingly difficult for Palestinians to find employment in Israel. Trapped between a dramatic drop in remittances from family members living abroad, structural unemployment in the territories and employment restrictions in Israel, a large proportion of the Palestinians had nowhere to turn except to short-term emergency assistance. In those circumstances, the building of a self-sufficient economy had become of utmost urgency.

The inter-agency mission led by the Director of UNDP's assistance programme was to be the first important step in that direction. It was to be followed by a longer-term effort for the identification, formulation, resource mobilization and implementation of projects which were to serve as a basis for a dynamic and self-sustaining economy in the occupied territories. The majority of the projects currently under implementation were already playing an important role in that respect.

The \$15 million allocated to the programme for the 1992-1996 programming cycle would allow the financing of a core programme which could serve as the focal point for much broader development activities to be identified and formulated by UNDP. The responsiveness of donor Governments and their willingness to complement UNDP resources with multi-bilateral funding would expand the impact of the assistance programme.

Noting the achievements of the programme, the Governing Council, on 25 June,<sup>(18)</sup> invited Governments and other donors to make financial contributions to it.

UNEP activities. In February 1989, UNEP and the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (Alexandria, Egypt) had initiated a training project on water supply, sanitation and health for environmental health officers, to help improve the quality of drinking-water, sanitation and food hygiene so as to control diarrhoeal and other water-borne diseases in Palestinian refugee camps and settlements. The project was expected to run through June 1991. UNEP's contribution was approximately \$30,000 in cash, while WHO contributed \$15,000 in kind.

Two training courses had been held at Amman (November 1989 and February 1990) for 36 environmental officers. A manual, in Arabic and English, on water supply and sanitation was pre-

pared and field tested; 300 copies in each of the two languages were to be published. Evaluation of the project's impact on camp conditions and the performance of trained environmental health officers was under way, with a report expected in June 1991. Future activities and follow-up depended on the evaluation mission's recommendations.

**UNICEF activities.** UNICEF reported that it had been supporting programmes for Palestinian children and women in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In co-operation with UNRWA and other relevant United Nations agencies, assistance was provided in the fields of health, pre-school and primary education, women's programmes, water supply and sanitation. Emphasis was placed on reducing infant mortality through improvements in primary health care, and on promoting health education for mothers and primary school children. Special attention was given to protecting children against the six vaccine-preventable diseases, controlling diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections, and promoting safe delivery practices for mothers. Since the beginning of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf in August 1990, strenuous efforts had been made to sustain those programmes and new programmes were being planned to address the impact of the hostilities.

**UNIDO activities.** Since the third session of its General Conference in November 1989, UNIDO had focused on the following activities. In response to a request of UNDP's programme of assistance to the Palestinian People, UNIDO sent a mission to the occupied territories to examine the feasibility of establishing a vegetable grading and packing house to be used mainly for exports from the Gaza Strip to the countries of the European Economic Community. As a result, a technical report was prepared and submitted to UNDP in December 1989. A project document prepared by UNIDO on assistance to the plastics industry was under consideration by UNDP; the objective of the assistance was to establish a plastics testing laboratory in the occupied territories.

Negotiations were under way with the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin, Italy, to undertake a training course in pharmaceutical and chemical industries; it had been agreed that details of implementation had to be worked out in the near future. UNDP was expected to finance that activity.

The final report on the UNIDO seminar on obstacles to and prospects for the Palestinian industrial sector (Vienna, October 1989), which contained the seminar's recommendations for further assistance, was distributed in March 1990. At the same time, discussions were held with represen-

tatives of Palestine, the Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization, ESCWA and the UNDP office at Jerusalem on ways and means of implementing those recommendations. It was agreed in principle on a meeting of those organizations in 1991.

Close cooperation and coordination with other United Nations agencies and organizations were pursued, particularly with regard to the issuance of the bulletin West Bank and Gaza update, which was covering the needs of those organizations in support of the Palestinians. Meanwhile, UNIDO took part in an inter-agency meeting (Geneva, May 1990), which dealt with ways and means of responding to the Palestinians' social and economic needs.

Following discussion of a report on UNIDO's technical assistance to the Palestinians, the Industrial Development Board, at its November 1990 session, adopted a decision requesting UNIDO to sustain and increase its assistance to the Palestinians and to undertake a number of activities, including cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies, in the efforts aimed at establishing a marketing centre for Palestinian industrial products.

Action by the Commission on Human Settlements. The Commission on Human Settlements, on 8 May 1991,<sup>(19)</sup> requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the UNCHS Executive Director and PLO, to devise a plan for implementing a shelter strategy for the Palestinians to the year 2000, as contained in the Executive Director's report on the housing requirements of the Palestinians (for details, see PART THREE, Chapter IX).

**FAO activities.** In accordance with a 1989 request of the FAO Conference, a mission to study and evaluate the situation of the agricultural sector in the occupied Palestinian territory took place from 23 August to 6 September 1991, the FAO Director-General reported. The mission's report, which identified a number of possible technical interventions by FAO, was attached to the Director-General's report. In the mission's view, the most urgent area for action related to citrus production in Gaza. Other possible interventions were in the areas of crop production and protection, livestock, fisheries, marketing, agro-industries, water problems, land issues, institutions, the role of women and environment.

The FAO Conference in November 1991, endorsed the approach suggested by the mission. It requested the Director-General to bring the recommendations to the attention of all potential donors and invited him to formulate projects and activities in implementation of those recommendations.

A symposium on the Palestinian agricultural sector took place in Rome (9-11 October 1991),

with the participation of several United Nations bodies and consultants, and experts from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

ILO activities. ILO pursued its efforts to implement and develop its technical assistance programme in the occupied territories. Its current projects concerned vocational training, trade union training and rehabilitation of handicapped persons. The ILO Director-General's annual report on the situation of the Arab workers in the occupied territories was submitted to the ILO Conference in June 1991.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/69 by vote.

#### Assistance to the Palestinian people

##### The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:  
[For text, see General Assembly resolution 46/201 below]

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/69

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 **48-1**

Approved by Third Committee (E/1991/134) by vote (48-1-1). 24 July (meeting 18); 12-nation draft (E/1991/C.3/L.8); agenda item 13.

Sponsors: Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen, Zambia.

The situation of and assistance to Palestinian women was the subject of Council resolution 1991/19.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/201 by recorded vote.

#### Assistance to the Palestinian people

##### The General Assembly

Recalling its resolution 45/183 of 21 December 1990, Taking into account the intifadah of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory against the Israeli occupation, including Israeli economic and social policies and practices,

Rejecting Israeli restrictions on external economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Concerned about the economic losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Gulf crisis,

Aware of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

Affirming that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. Requests the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking into account the economic losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Gulf crisis;

4. Calls for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

5. Also calls for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin;

6. Further calls for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

7. Reiterates its call for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

8. Calls for facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian development banks in the occupied Palestinian territory, with a view to promoting investment, production, employment and income therein;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/201

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 137-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/727) by recorded vote (135-2-3). 11 December (meeting 58); draft recommended by Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/69 (A/C.2/46/L.12); agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 13-16, 19-21. 26-29, 32, 38, 51, 56, 58; plenary 79.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1980, p. 399. (2)A/46/35. (3)YUN 1967, p. 257, SC res. 242(1967), 22 Nov. 1967. (4)YUN 1973, p. 213, SC res. 338(1973), 22 Oct. 1973. (5)YUN 1976, p. 234. (6)YUN 1983, p. 274. (7)YUN 1947-48, p. 247, GA res. 181 A (II), 29 Nov. 1947. (8)YUN 1948-49, p. 174, GA res. 194(III), 11 Dec. 1948. (9)GA res. 45/67 C, 6 Dec. 1990. (10)A/AC.198/1991/4. (11)A/46/586. (12)GA res. 45/83 C, 13 Dec. 1990. (13)A/46/204-E/1991/80 & Add.1,2. (14)GA res. 43/178, 20 Dec.

1988. (15)GA res. 44/235, 22 Dec. 1989. (16)GA res. 45/183, 21 Dec. 1990. (17)DP/1991/65. (18)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/18). (19)A/46/8 (res. 13/6).

## Incidents and disputes involving Arab countries and Israel

### Iraq and Israel

By decision 46/442 of 20 December 1991, the General Assembly decided to defer to a later date during its forty-sixth session and to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session consideration of the item on armed Israeli aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations, on its agenda since 1981(1) following the bombing by Israel of a nuclear research centre near Baghdad.

### Lebanon

The situation in Lebanon was marked by continued hostilities and violence throughout 1991, with dire consequences, largely for the civilian population. This was reflected in several communications from Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General during the year.(2) None the less, the Lebanese Government could extend its authority beyond the greater Beirut area towards the north, east and south. Militias previously operating in those areas were successfully disbanded and their weapons turned over to the Lebanese army, thus ensuring the return of stability and security.(3) In the most southern part of the country, however, Israel continued to consolidate its hold over the area it controlled, increasingly separating it from the rest of Lebanon. Israel reiterated that it had no territorial ambitions in Lebanon and said the "security zone" was a temporary arrangement necessary as long as the Lebanese Government was not able to exercise effectively its authority and prevent its territory from being used to launch attacks against Israel.

The boundaries of the Israeli-controlled area were not clearly defined, but were determined by the forward positions of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the de facto forces (DFF) (the so-called South Lebanon Army); the area included territory adjacent to the armistice demarcation line, parts of the sectors of the Fijian, Nepalese, Irish and Finnish battalions of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the entire sector of the Norwegian UNIFIL battalion, as well as sizeable areas to the north of the UNIFIL area of operation. Within that area of operations, IDF and DFF had increased their military positions from 66 to 70 in January 1991, a number that decreased to 65 later in the year. Israel had also begun to es-

tablish a civil administration in the area under its control.

While taking note of the Lebanese Government's efforts to restore its authority, Israel said it was not prepared to modify the arrangements it had established on Lebanese territory, nor did it consider that UNIFIL as a peace-keeping force could replace them. Following the beginning of the Arab-Israeli peace talks, Israel added that all problems between Israel and Lebanon should be dealt with bilaterally in the framework of the peace process, including the interpretation and implementation of resolution 425(1978)(4) and subsequent Security Council resolutions.

IDF and DFF remained targets for attacks by Lebanese groups opposed to the occupation. For their part, IDF and DFF reacted vigorously to those attacks, often with heavy weapons and air support from Israel. UNIFIL often found itself caught in the crossfire. In the Norwegian UNIFIL sector, which had been entirely under Israeli control since the second Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, IDF/DFF military operations had increased markedly, despite repeated UNIFIL protests.

In other developments, a long-standing intensive process of "quiet diplomacy" by the Secretary-General and his special envoy, Giandomenico Picco, led to the release in August 1991 of the first of eleven Western hostages who had been held in Lebanon. By the end of the year eight more Western hostages had been released, as well as 91 Lebanese, who had been detained in southern Lebanon without due process of law, and the remains of nine others. Efforts continued on behalf of a number of Lebanese who continued to be detained illegally.

At the request of Israel, the Secretary-General's special envoy was able to obtain conclusive information about two of its soldiers who had been missing in action in Lebanon, and the remains of another one was returned to his homeland. The process also served to resolve the fate of Lieutenant-Colonel William Higgins, a United States national, who had been serving with UNIFIL when he was abducted in February 1988, and whose captors had announced his execution in July 1989. In December 1991, the remains of Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins were finally returned to the United States hands. Also in December, the remains of another Western hostage, United States Foreign Service Officer William Buckley, were returned.

Despite intensive and continuing efforts, by the end of 1991 the fate of Alec Collett, a British journalist kidnapped in Lebanon in March 1985 while on assignment for UNRWA, had still not been resolved. Also of concern were a number of other missing people, including four Israeli soldiers, four Iranian diplomats who disappeared in Beirut in

1982, and several nationals of other countries, all of whose cases were pursued in earnest.

In statements throughout the period, the appreciation of the Secretary-General was expressed for the assistance received from Governments, noting in particular Iran, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. He also thanked the Government of Israel for having facilitated the release of so many Lebanese.

## UNIFIL

During 1991, at the request of Lebanon and on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, the Security Council twice extended the mandate of UNIFIL, in January and July, each time for a six-month period.

Established by the Council in 1978(4) following Israel's invasion of Lebanon in March of that year,(5) UNIFIL was entrusted with confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security, and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. A second Israeli invasion, launched in June 1982,(6) radically altered the situation in which UNIFIL had to function. Shortly thereafter, the Council authorized the Force to carry out, in addition to its original mandate, the interim tasks of providing protection and humanitarian assistance to the local population, while maintaining its positions in its area of deployment.(\*)

The Force was assisted by the Observer Group Lebanon, a group of 65 unarmed military observers organized from UNTSO and under the operational control of the UNIFIL Commander. The observers manned live observations posts along the Lebanese side of the Israel-Lebanon armistice demarcation line; they also operated four mobile teams in that part of the UNIFIL area of operation which was controlled by Israel. Two observers were assigned to UNIFIL headquarters.

In accordance with its mandate of assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the UNIFIL area, UNIFIL continued during the year to discuss with the Lebanese military authorities arrangements for a transfer to the Lebanese army of responsibility for security in certain areas currently controlled by the Force. The deployment of the Lebanese army in 1991 to other parts of southern Lebanon, including the Tyre pocket, added impetus to those discussions, as did the army's success in the village of Tayr Dibbah in mid-November, when clashes among the inhabitants had occasioned the deployment of a company-sized Lebanese army detachment.

The Force continued to oppose attempts by armed elements to enter or operate within its area of deployment. At times, this led to friction at its

checkpoints, occasionally followed by harassment and threats directed at its members. As the members of the Security Council were informed at the time, two particularly serious incidents took place in September. On 13 September, one UNIFIL soldier was killed, while five others were wounded during firing by DFF/IDF on a vacant building not far from Israeli border installations where three armed Palestinians had detained 12 UNIFIL soldiers; during the incident, one of the three Palestinians was also killed and another wounded. The United Nations protested those actions to PLO and Israel. In another incident of 14 September, a Nepalese UNIFIL soldier was killed by a rocket-propelled grenade, as was one of the three unknown attackers.

As part of its mandate, UNIFIL troops detonated mines, roadside bombs and unexploded remnants of war, and dismantled ordnance of various types in the area of deployment. The Force cooperated closely on humanitarian matters with the Lebanese authorities, the United Nations agencies and programmes operating in Lebanon, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and NGOs. It continued to extend humanitarian assistance to the civilians in its area, by providing water, food, fuel and electricity, and escorting farmers. In addition, medicines, equipment and services to schools were made available from troop-contributing countries. UNIFIL medical centres provided care to an average of 3,000 civilian patients per month. At Lebanon's request, UNIFIL assisted in administering the official Baccalaureate examination to 800 students living in the Israeli-controlled area.

Commanded by Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren of Sweden, UNIFIL, as at January 1991, had a total strength of 5,853. However, by January 1992, its strength had decreased to 5,764 military personnel, provided by nine countries, namely, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway and Sweden.

Report of the Secretary-General (January). On 23 January 1991, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on developments in the UNIFIL area for the six-month period since 25 July 1990.(8) He acknowledged important steps Lebanon informed him of having taken towards implementation of resolution 425(1978), notably the formation of a Government of national unity, the assumption by the Lebanese army of the control of the Greater Beirut area and a decision by the Council of Ministers to deploy the army in certain parts of southern Lebanon.(9)

The Secretary-General welcomed the progressive deployment of the army to the southern part of the country as a necessary first step towards restoring the Government's effective authority there. In his words, UNIFIL stood ready to cooper-

ate with the Lebanese army when it reached the UNIFIL area and to begin progressively transferring to it responsibility for security. As was recognized by the Government, the feasibility of that step depended on its unhindered ability to deploy, rotate, supply and command the unit or units concerned and on those units' ability and willingness to act effectively to maintain security in the areas assigned to them. The Secretary-General hoped that all those who professed their wish to see again a strong and effective Government in Beirut would do all in their power to ensure that there was no impediment to the delicate process of deploying the Lebanese army to southern Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Israel had continued its efforts to establish and strengthen civil administrations in different locations of the area it controlled; some major towns had administrators and gendarmerie. The administrators, however, had no power other than to issue birth and death certificates, marriage licences and vehicle registrations. The General Security Service (GSS) of IDF and DFF kept a close watch on their activities. In certain towns, residents resisted attempts by IDF and DFF to establish civil administration offices, despite harassment and pressure on the local leaders. In three towns, Chebaa, Kafr Hammam and Kafr Chouba, travel restrictions were imposed on citizens who wanted to leave the Israeli-controlled area. The mayor of Kafr Hammam had been forced to leave the area when he refused the demand of GSS that he bring one of his sons back from the Bekaa valley. After the Lebanese Government had sought UNIFIL's help, UNIFIL took up the matter with IDF, which gave assurances for his safe and unconditional return to resume his official functions. In addition to the arrest of Lebanese citizens in the Israeli-controlled area, IDF/DFF had abducted a number of Lebanese from Al Mansouri and Hebbariye in the UNIFIL area, who were released as a result of UNIFIL's efforts.

UNIFIL also continued, in accordance with its mandate, to prevent its area from being used for hostile activities. In those parts of UNIFIL's area not under Israeli control, a high degree of calm and tranquillity prevailed and economic activity continued to increase. In order to foster the confidence necessary for such investment, UNIFIL established new positions close to the edge of the Israeli-controlled area; it also continued to press Israel to end the shelling of civilian targets and withdraw DFF from certain positions that were most frequently responsible for such firing and attracted attacks by armed elements. The Norwegian battalion, being deployed wholly within the Israeli-controlled area, was in a particularly difficult situation; its ability to prevent hostilities and promote normal civilian activities depended on the cooperation of IDF.

During the period covered by the report, 4 members of the Force lost their lives and 16 suffered injuries. In carrying out their duties, UNIFIL personnel were exposed to many dangers; however, progress had again been made in improving the physical security of UNIFIL's positions, including the newly established ones. Emphasizing that security for the Force could be achieved only if all the parties cooperated, respected its international and neutral status and avoided exposing its members to danger, the Secretary-General appealed to the parties to act accordingly. In view of UNIFIL's continued significant contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security in a volatile area, he recommended that its mandate be extended for another six months, as requested by Lebanon on 14 January.(9)

As an addendum to his report,(10) the Secretary-General presented a review of UNIFIL's scale and deployment, carried out by the United Nations Office for Special Political Affairs and the UNIFIL Commander, in accordance with a request by Council members agreed on during informal consultations on 31 July 1990 and confirmed by the Council President in September of that year.(11)

The review took note of the fact that UNIFIL faced certain difficulties and dangers owing to the anomaly arising from the task of preventing its area from being used for hostile activities, when those activities included resistance to an occupation against which the Security Council had repeatedly pronounced itself. The solution to that anomaly was seen in the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory, as originally required by resolution 425(1978), accompanied by the process of the Lebanese army progressively assuming responsibility for security in UNIFIL's current area of deployment. That would make it possible for UNIFIL to deploy down to the international border, a process which was likely, at least initially, to create a need for an increase in the Force's strength.

For the short term, the review recommended measures for streamlining the Force, which would produce a savings of some 10 per cent in its strength. In making these recommendations, it was emphasized that the review had been carried out at a time when it was particularly difficult to judge the course of future events in southern Lebanon. While on the one hand there had been hopeful developments, notably the ending of the civil war in the Greater Beirut area and the start of a programme to reunite and strengthen the Lebanese army, on the other, Israel had given no indication that it would be ready in the immediate future to withdraw its forces completely. It must also be assumed, the report said, that various Lebanese and non-Lebanese groups would want to con-

tinue using the southern part of the country as a base from which to launch attacks against Israel, and it was likely to take time for the Lebanese Government to exercise effective authority in the south. In the medium term, it was hoped that UNIFIL could implement its original mandate by deploying to the international border; at that time, a new set of options for the Force's scale and deployment would have to be examined, including a likely expansion of its strength.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (January)

The Security Council met on 30 January 1991 to consider the Secretary-General's report. The Council adopted resolution 684(1991) unanimously.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978) and 426(1978) of 19 March 1978, 501(1982) of 25 February 1982, 508(1982) of 5 June 1982, 509(1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520(1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied & the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 23 January 1991 and taking note of the observations expressed therein and in the addendum thereto of 28 January 1991, and without prejudice to the views of Member States thereon,

Taking note of the letter dated 14 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1991;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 416(1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Security Council resolution 684(1991)

30 January 1991 Meeting 2975 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/22170).

On the same day, following consultations, the President issued a statement on behalf of the Council members:(12)

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General

on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), submitted in conformity with resolution 659(1990).

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425(1978), the members of the Council again stress the need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the recent efforts of the Lebanese Government to extend its authority over all Lebanese territory.

"The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

Report of the Secretary-General (July). In Lebanon outside the Israeli-controlled area, progress in the implementation of the Taif Agreement (the national accord document approved by the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies at al Taif, Saudi Arabia, on 22 October 1989 and ratified by the Lebanese Parliament on 5 November of that year) continued, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council in a report covering the period from 23 January to 20 July 1991.(13) The Lebanese Government had declared its intention to dissolve and disarm all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias by 30 September and had taken significant steps in that regard.

Important progress had also been achieved in the deployment of the Lebanese army in southern Lebanon, with the assistance of UNIFIL. The Force continued to discuss with the Lebanese authorities arrangements for a progressive transfer to the Lebanese army of responsibility for security in the areas controlled by the Force. The UNIFIL Commander had proposed the establishment of a joint Lebanese army-UNIFIL working group to formulate a comprehensive programme for that process, which was envisaged to proceed parallel with UNIFIL's movement southwards towards the border and the progressive withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Israeli-controlled area, thus bringing about implementation of resolution 425(1978).

Meanwhile, Israel continued to build up DFF and improve its ability to reinforce IDF inside Lebanon; as a consequence, the Israeli-controlled area was becoming increasingly separated from the rest of Lebanon. Recent weeks had seen a significant increase in resistance operations inside that area

and in IDF/DFP harassment of villages to the north of it, inflicting death, injury and material loss on the civilian population. There were also many air and artillery attacks by IDF on targets to the north of the UNIFIL area. For its part, UNIFIL continued, to the best of its ability, to prevent its area from being used for hostile activities. It did everything it could to protect civilians caught up in conflict, but its ability to do so was limited when it was subjected to deliberate attack. It continued to press Israel to end the shelling of civilian targets and to withdraw DFP from positions which were most frequently responsible for such firing and attracted attacks by armed elements. UNIFIL also established further positions close to the edge of the Israeli-controlled area.

In carrying out their duty in an area where armed groups still abounded and hostilities occurred, the Force's personnel were exposed to many dangers. During the reporting period, four UNIFIL members lost their lives and seven were injured. Progress was made, however, in improving the physical security of UNIFIL's positions, including the newly established ones. The Secretary-General reiterated his appeal to all the parties to cooperate with the Force, respect its international and impartial status and avoid exposing its members to danger.

Stating that UNIFIL continued to make an important contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security, he recommended extension of its mandate for a further six-month period, until 31 January 1992, as requested by Lebanon on 15 July 1991.<sup>(14)</sup> He added that recent developments in the country had improved the prospects for the Force being able to carry out that part of its mandate that required it to assist the Government in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (July)

The Security Council met on 31 July to consider the Secretary-General's report. At that meeting, it adopted resolution 701(1991) unanimously.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978) and 426(1978) of 19 March 1978, 501(1982) of 25 February 1982, 508(1982) of 5 June 1982, 509(1982) of 6 June 1982, and 520(1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 21 July 1991, and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Recalling the report of the Secretariat team and without prejudice to the views of Member States thereon,

Taking note of the letter dated 15 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1992;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426(1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Security Council resolution 701(1991)

31 July 1991 Meeting 2997 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/22857).

After the vote and following consultations, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council members:<sup>(15)</sup>

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) submitted in conformity with resolution 684(1991).

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425(1978), the members of the Council again stress the need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and commend the Lebanese Government for the recent successful deployment of its army in the Sidon and Tyre regions in the process of extending its authority over all Lebanese territory.

"The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

Further reports of the Secretary-General. In a special report of 29 November,<sup>(16)</sup> the Secretary-General described the circumstances that led to the killing of an Irish UNIFIL soldier on 15 November. He also gave an overview of the recent increase in tension and hostilities in the UNIFIL area and



neighbouring parts of southern Lebanon, most of which took place near IDF/DFP positions close to population centres and in areas where UNIFIL's deployment overlapped the Israeli-controlled area.

According to UNIFIL reports, clashes between armed elements and IDF/DFP increased from an average of just over one per month from January through March to more than live per month during the subsequent period, and shooting incidents increased from a monthly average of about 300 to around 450, reaching 847 in October. A similar increase in resistance activities, with an increased use of roadside bombs, and IDF/DFP retaliation north of the UNIFIL area were observed. As examples, the Secretary-General cited the detonation of a roadside bomb in Jarmaq on 20 October, in which three IDF soldiers were killed and two others injured; in retaliation, IDF/DFP shelled and conducted air strikes against the Nabatiyeh-Iklim Tuffah areas for five days. Following the retaliatory fire by IDF/DFP, which was in response to a roadside bomb attack south of Brashit on 23 August and lasted nine days, leaving one civilian killed and four wounded, the Lebanese population in the villages under attack fled; by 1 November, about 70 per cent were still absent. Since August, at least 11 Lebanese civilians had been killed and 30 wounded by roadside bombs and retaliatory fire. In a particularly tragic incident on 19 November, IDF/DFP made an incursion in the UNIFIL area at Majdal Silm, kidnapping four men, injuring two women and three children and demolishing two houses; a 10-year-old girl who pleaded with DFP personnel not to abduct her father was shot dead.

Firings—almost all by IDF/DFP—at or close to UNIFIL's positions also increased, from a monthly average of about 6 in January-March to 22 in April and 68 in August-October.

In order to reduce hostilities, avoid further hardship for the civilians and prevent additional UNIFIL casualties, the Secretary-General said he had proposed to Israel that it withdraw IDF/DFP personnel from the most affected positions, which would then be taken over by UNIFIL.

An intensification of hostilities between IDF/DFP and Lebanese resistance groups was also noted in a later report covering developments in the UNIFIL area since 21 July.<sup>(17)</sup> The number of firings by IDF/DFP at or close to UNIFIL positions increased substantially during that period, while operations by resistance groups—49 between August and December—claimed a number of casualties, including civilians. IDF/DFP increasingly reacted to attacks by firing indiscriminately into nearby villages. UNIFIL continued to do all it could to protect civilians caught up in the conflict, although its ability to do so was limited by the amount of firing directed at it.

#### UNIFIL financing

Assessments totalling \$1,985.7 million had been apportioned among Member States in respect of UNIFIL for the period from its inception on 19 March 1978 to 31 January 1992, against which contributions totalling \$1,685.2 million had been received. As stated by the Secretary-General,<sup>(18)</sup> the outstanding balance of \$300.5 million included an amount of \$19.6 million due from China, transferred to a special account in accordance with a 1981 resolution of the General Assembly,<sup>(19)</sup> leaving an amount due of \$280.9 million as at 30 November 1991.

Owing to the shortfall, UNIFIL could not meet its obligations on a current basis, particularly those due to the troop-contributing States, which had never been paid on a current and full basis in accordance with established rates. The UNIFIL Suspense Account, set up in 1979<sup>(20)</sup> to facilitate reimbursement to them for the costs of equipment and supplies to UNIFIL, had thus far not achieved that purpose. As at 31 October 1991, an estimated amount of \$146.4 million was due to former and current troop-contributing States for troop costs; in addition, an estimated \$13.1 million was due to Governments for contingent-owned equipment.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) was informed that the interim financial statement of 30 June 1991 for UNIFIL covering the 12-month period from 1 February 1989 to 31 January 1990 showed a "surplus" balance of \$8,235,545, representing excess of income over expenditure; "income" included assessed contributions, irrespective of collectibility. In view of the unpaid assessments, the Secretary-General proposed the suspension of certain financial regulations; ACABQ said it intended to review the matter in the context of a performance report for the period from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992.<sup>(21)</sup>

The Secretary-General estimated the costs of UNIFIL for the period from 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993 at \$160,044,000 gross (\$157,068,000 net), or \$13,337,000 gross (\$13,089,000 net) per month, based on an average Force strength of 5,850 troops. For the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1991, the General Assembly in 1990<sup>(22)</sup> had authorized commitments at a monthly rate not to exceed \$12,789,000 gross (\$12,557,000 net); it had also renewed its invitation to Member States to make voluntary contributions. As at 31 October 1991, voluntary contributions totalling some \$6.6 million had been received from Governments, approximately \$2 million of which had been contributed by Switzerland during the financial period from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992. In addition, Switzerland donated services and supplies in the amount of approximately \$63,000.

In the event that decisions of the Security Council on the status of UNIFIL for mandate periods after 31 January 1992 would entail additional costs over the limit and during the period of authorization and/or appropriation, the Secretary-General would seek the necessary additional commitment authorization from the Assembly if it was then in regular session or, if it was not, by initial recourse to Assembly resolution 46/187 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the 1992-1993 biennium, with the prior concurrence of ACABQ. In the latter case, should the amounts required exceed the financial limit stipulated in that resolution, it would be necessary to reconvene the Assembly to consider the matter.

ACABQ expressed concern about the disproportionate increase in civilian staff costs from \$15.7 million in 1990-1991 to \$22.1 million in 1992-1993. It was informed that the vacancy factor used for 1992-1993 was 18 per cent compared to an average of 29 per cent from February 1991 to January 1992. The Committee was of the view that it was unlikely that in 1992 the vacancy rate would be reduced to 18 per cent in view of the large number of new missions and the continued need to redeploy staff from established missions; it recommended that the projected vacancy rate be adjusted, which would result in savings. It further recommended a review of the basis and frequency of the salary scales for local staff, taking into account the payment by other agencies in the area. ACABQ was informed that, as at 30 September 1991, 132 local employees were on board, financed by general temporary assistance (\$1,194,000), in addition to the established 208 local-level posts. It believed that the number of established and temporary local staff apart from personnel under contractual services (\$400,000) was high and that there was a possibility for savings. It further noted that the temporary staff were part of the UNIFIL establishment and should be listed in the staffing table.

ACABQ noted that the cost estimates for premises were proposed to increase from \$2.7 million in 1990-1991 to \$5 million in 1992-1993, including the construction of a new headquarters building. It was not fully convinced of the need for such a substantial increase and was of the view that economies could be made. With regard to transportation, it noted the proposed purchase of 157 new vehicles for replacement at a cost of \$4.3 million and a provision of \$5.3 million for vehicle spare parts and commercial repairs. It believed that there was a need for economy in the purchase and maintenance of vehicles.

The Committee further noted that the provision for the support account for peace-keeping operations was decreasing from \$2,151,000 in 1990-1991 to \$1,876,000 in 1992-1993, while the civilian staff costs in the mission area were increasing consider-

ably during the same period. It pointed out that over the previous two years the applied average ratio at UNIFIL was substantially higher than approved by the Assembly in resolution 45/258; it intended to review in 1992 the current rate and methodology on which the rate was based, in the context of its review of the budgets and financial status of the various peace-keeping operations.

ACABQ recommended that the Assembly appropriate \$153,468,000 gross (\$150,684,000 net) or \$12,789,000 gross (\$12,557,000 net) per month—authorized under a 1990 Assembly resolution(22) for the period 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992. Subject to the decision of the Security Council on the renewal of UNIFIL after 31 January 1992, ACABQ recommended that the Assembly approve commitment authority up to the level of \$13,337,000 gross (\$13,089,000 net) per month, with its prior concurrence. It expected that economies would be made and be reflected in a performance report for that period, which it requested for early 1992. On that basis, and subject to a Council decision to renew UNIFIL after 31 July 1992, it would make its recommendations as to the actual requirements.

In his January and July 1991 reports on UNIFIL, the Secretary-General drew the Security Council's attention to the continuing gravity of the Force's financial situation and urged Member States to pay their assessments promptly and in full and to clear all remaining arrears. This was all the more important, he said, as after nearly 13 years in the field, UNIFIL faced a growing need to replace equipment that had become obsolete or unserviceable—a fact recognized by the Assembly, which had increased UNIFIL's budget for the one-year period beginning 1 February 1991.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/194 without vote.

#### Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

##### The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 425(1978) of 19 March 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was Council resolution 701(1991) of 31 July 1991,

Recalling its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 45/244 of 21 December 1990,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Force, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 11 of the report of the Advisory Committee,

Recalling its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979 and the subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was resolution 45/244,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Concerned that the Secretary-General continues to face difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Force on a current basis, including reimbursement to current and former troop-contributing States, resulting from the withholding of contributions by certain Member States,

Concerned also that the surplus balances in the Special Account for the Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Force,

Concerned further that the implementation of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Force,

1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 the amount of 153,468,000 United States dollars gross (150,684,000 dollars net) authorized and apportioned by the Assembly in paragraphs 2 and 3 of its resolution 45/244 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992, inclusive;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force at a rate not to exceed 13,337,000 dollars gross (13,089,000 dollars net) per month for the period beginning 1 February 1992, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 701(1991), subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for each mandate period that may be approved subsequent to 31 January 1992;

3. Decides, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amounts referred to in paragraph 2 above among Member States in accordance with the composition of

groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by Assembly resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/244, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;

4. Decides also that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

5. Decides further that Estonia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

6. Decides that the Federated States of Micronesia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

7. Decides also that Latvia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

8. Decides further that Lithuania shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

9. Decides that the Marshall Islands shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

10. Decides also that the Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

11. Decides further that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, 'the contributions to the Force until 31 January 1992 of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 4 to 10 above shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the apportionments referred to in paragraph 1 above;

12. Decides that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of 8,235,545 dollars, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this

amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

14. Renews its invitation to Member States and other interested parties to make voluntary contributions to the Force both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General and also to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979.

General Assembly resolution 46/194

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/824) without vote, 20 December (meeting 57); draft by Canada (A/C.5/46/L.10); agenda item 118 (b).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 55, 57; plenary 79.

### Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) continued to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic in the Golan Heights. Its mandate was again renewed by the Security Council. In 1991, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights also dealt with the situation in the Golan Heights in the light of Israel's 1981 decision<sup>(23)</sup> to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Israeli-occupied territories (see below and PART THREE, Chapter X).

### UNDOF

Established by the Security Council in 1974,<sup>(24)</sup> as called for by the Agreement on Disengagement of Forces between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic concluded that year,<sup>(25)</sup> UNDOF was charged with supervising the observance of the cease-fire between the two countries in the Golan Heights area and ensuring that there were no military forces in the area of separation between their forces. UNDOF remained deployed within and close to the separation area, with its headquarters located at Damascus. Its mandate was renewed twice in 1991, in May and November, each time for a six-month period.

### Activities

Reports of the Secretary-General. Before the expiration of the mandate of UNDOF on 31 May and 30 November 1991, the Secretary-General submitted reports to the Security Council on the activities of the Force for two six-month periods, from 24 November 1990 to 20 May 1991<sup>(26)</sup> and from 21 May to 20 November 1991.<sup>(27)</sup>

The Secretary-General stated that UNDOF had continued to perform its functions effectively with the cooperation of the parties and that the situation in the Israel-Syria sector had remained gener-

ally quiet and the cease-fire had been maintained, with the exception of one serious incident on the night of 22/23 September, when three armed elements were killed at 500 metres east of the cease-fire line, which was within the Syrian-administered area, by fire from an IDF position on the slopes of Mount Hermon. The return of the bodies to the families who resided in Lebanon was arranged and conducted by ICRC.

UNDOF continued to supervise the area of separation by means of static positions and observation posts manned 24 hours a day, foot and mobile patrols operating day and night at irregular intervals on predetermined routes, and temporary outposts and patrols on specific assignments.

Fortnightly inspections of armament and forces in the area of limitation were conducted with the assistance of liaison officers from the parties who accompanied the inspection teams. UNDOF also lent its assistance and good offices on request from the parties. While UNDOF continued to receive cooperation from the parties, both had placed restrictions on the movement and activities of its inspection teams in certain areas. In this respect, the Secretary-General noted that the Protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement provided for the freedom of movement necessary for the discharge of UNDOF's mission; he would continue to exert all possible efforts to correct the situation with regard to restrictions on the freedom of movement.

Under a programme undertaken by the Syrian authorities, civilians continued to return to the area of separation, the population of which had doubled since the start of UNDOF's mandate. In exercising its administrative responsibility, the Syrian Arab Republic had stationed police in the area of separation. UNDOF had adjusted its operations accordingly to take account of those developments and to continue carrying out effectively its supervisory tasks under the Agreement on Disengagement.

UNDOF remained concerned for the safety of Syrian shepherds who grazed their flock close to and west of the separation line. Intensified patrolling of new mine-cleared paths and the establishment from time to time of standing patrols in those areas helped prevent incidents, as did the grazing security fence in the southern part of the area of separation. New patrol paths were under construction.

In addition, UNDOF continued its mine-clearing operations, clearing a total area of 83,750 square metres during the periods under review, and finding and destroying, among other ammunition, 2 anti-tank mines, 9 cluster bombs, 9 artillery shells, 2 mortar shells and 210 anti-tank shells.

Despite the current quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the Secretary-General cautioned that the Middle East situation as a whole continued to be

potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so, unless a comprehensive Middle East settlement was reached. Stating in each report that he considered UNDOF's continued presence in the area to be essential, the Secretary-General, with the Syrian Arab Republic's assent and Israel's agreement, recommended that its mandate be extended for a further six months, until 30 November 1991 in the first instance and until 31 May 1992 in the second.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, without debate, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 695(1991).

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,  
Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1991;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338(1973).

Security Council resolution 695(1991)

30 May 1991 Meeting 2990 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/22650).

On 29 November, again without debate, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 722(1991).

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,  
Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1992;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338(1973).

Security Council resolution 722(1991)

29 November 1991 Meeting 3019 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/23250).

Following the adoption of each resolution, the President made the following statement:(28)

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states, in paragraph 23 (24 in the November report): 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

#### Composition

As of November 1991, UNDOF had a strength of 1,331 troops. It was composed of contingents from four countries-Austria, 533; Canada, 220; Finland, 414; and Poland, 157 (including one officer deployed as military adviser to the representative of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan)-and of 7 United Nations military observers detailed from UNTSO. Assisting the Force as required were UNTSO observers assigned to the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission.

#### Change of Commander

On 26 April 1991,(29) the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the Commander of UNDOF, Major-General Adolf Radauer (Austria), would end his tour of duty on 30 September. Following the usual consultations with the parties, the Secretary-General proposed-subject to the renewal of the Force's mandate by the Council-to appoint Major-General Roman Miszta (Poland) to the post of UNDOF Commander with effect from 1 October.

The Council President responded on 3 May(30) that the Secretary-General's letter had been brought to the attention of the Council members, who agreed with his proposal.

#### Financing

In December 1991,(31) the Secretary-General reported that he had received \$901.8 million in contributions for UNDOF—for the period from its inception to 30 November 1991—and for the United Nations Emergency Force, established at the end of 1973 and liquidated in 1980. The unpaid assessed balance totalled \$55 million, which included \$36 million due from China, transferred to a special account in accordance with a 1981 General Assembly resolution,(19) leaving \$19 million due in contributions.

According to the interim financial statement of 30 June 1991 covering the period from 1 December 1989 to 30 November 1990, the UNDOF account showed a "surplus" balance of \$6,790,883, representing excess of income over expenditure; "income" included assessed contributions, irrespective of collectibility. The Secretary-General proposed to suspend certain financial regulations

which required that the "surplus" be surrendered as credits to Member States; he suggested instead that it be entered into the suspense account established pursuant to a 1978 Assembly resolution.<sup>(32)</sup>

The Secretary-General noted that a more favourable preferential exchange rate was introduced by the Syrian authorities in September 1991; with that rate, an increase in reported income was expected due to a larger gain on currency exchange.

Recalling that in 1990<sup>(33)</sup> ACABQ also had recommended that he pursue his negotiations with the host countries concerned to obtain more preferential conditions for the construction and rental of UNDOF premises and accommodation, the Secretary-General stated that the Organization continued to explore the feasibility of relocating by acquiring a United Nations-owned headquarters complex for UNDOF at Damascus; however, no suitable locations had been identified and preliminary studies indicated quite high cost estimates for the construction of new premises.

In connection with the past and future financing of UNDOF, the Secretary-General recommended that the Assembly appropriate \$20,679,000 gross (\$20,199,000 net) for UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1991, authorized and apportioned in 1990,<sup>(34)</sup> and that it approve an amount of \$21,384,000 gross (\$20,835,000 net) for its operation from 1 December 1991 to 30 November 1992.

ACABQ, also in December 1991,<sup>(21)</sup> concurred with these appropriation recommendations. It further recommended that the Assembly appropriate and assess an amount of \$21,384,000 gross (\$20,835,000 net) for the period from 1 December 1991 to 31 May 1992 and that it authorize monthly commitments not exceeding \$3,564,000 gross (\$3,472,500 net) for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1992, subject to the decision by the Security Council on the renewal of UNDOF after 31 May 1992.

With regard to the Secretary-General's proposal to suspend certain provisions of the financial regulations to allow the surplus balance to be entered into the suspense account, ACABQ said that in view of the status of the assessed contributions to UNDOF and the fact that full reimbursement in accordance with the standard rates had been made on a current basis to troop-contributing States, it saw no need for a suspension and recommended that the surplus be credited to Member States. It stated its intention to examine at a later stage the rate at which outstanding obligations in respect of all peace-keeping operations were liquidated.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/193 without vote.

#### Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 350(1974) of 31 May 1974, by which the Council established the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was Council resolution 722(1991) of 29 November 1991,

Recalling its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 45/243 of 21 December 1990,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report of the Advisory Committee,

Recognizing that, as a consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of 20,679,000 United States dollars gross (20,199,000 dollars net) authorized and apportioned in paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 45/243 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1991, inclusive;

2. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 21,384,000 dollars gross (20,835,000 dollars net) for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1991 to 31 May 1992, inclusive;

3. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 21,384,000 dollars gross for the above-mentioned period among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by Assembly resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/243, the scale of assessments for the year 1991 to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 3,564,000 dollars gross, which is the amount pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the scale of assessments for the year 1992 to be applied against the balance, that is, 17,820,000 dollars gross, for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1992, inclusive;

4. Decides that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the estimated income of 7,500 dollars other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1991 to 31 May 1992, inclusive; 1,250 dollars, being the amount pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the balance, that is, 6,250 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1992, inclusive;

5. Decides also that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 541,500 dollars approved for the period from 1 December 1991 to 31 May 1992, inclusive; 90,250 dollars, being the amount pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period ending 31 December 1991, and the balance, that is, 451,250 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1992, inclusive;

6. Decides further that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

7. Decides that Estonia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

8. Decides also that the Federated States of Micronesia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

9. Decides further that Latvia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

10. Decides that Lithuania shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General

Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

11. Decides also that the Marshall Islands shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

12. Decides further that the Republic of Korea shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 and that its contribution to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to be adopted by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the scale of assessments;

13. Decides that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force until 30 November 1991 of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 6 to 12 above shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the apportionments referred to in paragraph 1 above;

14. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed 3,564,000 dollars gross (3,472,500 dollars net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1992, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 722(1991), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

15. Decides that the surplus balance as at 30 June 1991 covering the period from 1 December 1989 to 30 November 1990 in the amount of 6,790,883 dollars shall be credited to Member States against their assessments in respect of such mandate periods as may be approved by the Security Council subsequent to 31 May 1992;

16. Invites voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/193

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/8191 without vote, 20 December (meeting 57); draft by Canada (A/C.5/46/L.9); agenda item 118 (al).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 55, 57; plenary 79.

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(1)YUN 1981, p. 275. <sup>(2)</sup>A/46/57-S/22047, 4/46/58-S/22052, A/46/60-S/22054, A/46/73-S/22184, A/46/75-S/22195, A/46/76-S/22196, A/46/80-S/22202, A/46/180-S/22612, A/46/181-S/22621, A/46/182-S/22630, A/46/187-S/22635, A/46/211-S/22666, A/46/216-S/22670, A/46/220-S/22675, A/46/611-S/23192,

A/46/702-S/23241. (3)S/22791. (4)YUN 1978, p. 312, SC res. 425 (1978), 19 Mar. 1978. (5)Ibid., p. 296. (6)YUN 1982, res. 428. (7)Ibid., p. 450, SC res. 511(1982), 18 June 1982. (8)S/22129. (9)S/22079. (10)S/2129/Add.1. (11)S/21833. (12)S/22176. (13)S/22829. (14)S/22791. (15)S/22862. (16)S/23255. (17)S/23452. (18)A/46/757 & Corr.1. (19)YUN 1981, p. 1299, GA res. 36/116 A, 10 Dec. 1981. (20)YUN 1979, p. 352, GA res. 34/9 D, 17 Dec. 1979. (21)A/46/773. (22)GA res. 45/244, 21 Dec. 1990. (23)YUN 1981, p. 308. (24)YUN 1974, p. 205, SC res. 350(1974), 31 May 1974. (25)Ibid., p. 198. (26)S/22631. (27)S/23233 & Corr.1. (28)S/22657, S/23253. (29)S/22565. (30)S/22566. (31)A/46/749. (32)YUN 1978, p. 323, GA res. 33/13 E, 14 Dec. 1978. (33)A/45/832. (34)GA res. 45/243, 21 Dec. 1990.

## Territories occupied by Israel

The territories occupied by Israel as a result of previous armed conflicts in the Middle East comprised the West Bank of the Jordan River (including East Jerusalem), the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. While events in the Persian Gulf dominated international attention, clashes, confrontations and Israeli countermeasures continued in the West Bank and Gaza Strip where the Palestinian uprising, or intifadah, entered its fifth year in early December. As in previous years, its intensity varied, with periods of relative quiet punctuated by violent confrontations and high casualties. According to reports by UNRWA, by the end of June 1991, 988 Palestinians had been killed and more than 70,000 injured since the outbreak of the uprising on 9 December 1987. Between 1 July 1990 and 30 June 1991 alone, 32 Palestinians were killed in Gaza and 125 in the West Bank. The lack of concrete results of the intifadah, compounded by the outcome of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, aggravated frustration among the Palestinian community and led to the continued killing of alleged collaborators with Israel (83 in Gaza and 41 in the West Bank between 1 July 1990 and 30 June 1991).

Large numbers of Palestinians were arrested and detained, often without charge or trial; it was estimated that 14,000 persons—including 64 UNRWA staff members—from the occupied territories were detained by Israeli authorities, approximately 9,000 in military detention centres and 5,000 in prisons. There were frequent complaints about conditions and ill-treatment, and, on 23 June, a hunger strike began to protest against conditions at Nafha prison in the Negev desert which spread quickly to other prisons and detention centres in Israel and the occupied territories.

Following the tragic events at Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem on 8 October 1990, when 17 Palestinians were killed and more than 150 wounded in clashes with the Israeli security forces, the Security Council adopted a resolution<sup>(1)</sup> condemning Israel's actions. Having received a report of the Secretary-General on ways and means of ensur-

ing the safety and protection of Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation,<sup>(2)</sup> submitted in accordance with that and a later resolution,<sup>(3)</sup> the Council, in December of that year,<sup>(4)</sup> requested him to monitor and observe the situation regarding Palestinians under Israeli occupation and to keep it regularly informed. The first of those reports was presented to the Council in April 1991.

At the outset of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, Israel, invoking heightened security concerns, imposed a comprehensive curfew on the Gaza Strip and large portions of the West Bank. Socio-economic conditions in the occupied territory—already seriously affected by three years of the intifadah, loss of remittances from the Persian Gulf and a drop in local income—became critical. Reduction of domestic and export revenue and increased security measures dramatically aggravated unemployment and weakened the Palestinian economy still further. The education system in the territories was brought to a virtual standstill for most of January and February due to curfews, while further curfews, strikes and closure orders continued to affect it throughout the year.

At the same time, the establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements in both the West Bank and Gaza were accelerated. Between 9 March and 9 April in the West Bank alone, an estimated 68,000 dunums of land were expropriated or surveyed for expropriation. Other Israeli measures—such as allocation of more water to settlers than to Palestinians and the punitive uprooting of olive and citrus trees—inflicted further damage on a fragile economy.

Most significant among the security measures imposed by Israel was the tightening of control of the movement of Palestinians within the occupied territories and to Israel and foreign destinations. A new pass system, devised in November 1990, was implemented on a large scale after the end of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf. Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza required a travel pass to enter Israel or East Jerusalem, the economic, cultural and religious focus of the West Bank and home to most of the important Palestinian professional institutions, organizations and medical facilities. The pass system split the West Bank and tended to isolate East Jerusalem since it was all but impossible to travel from the south of the West Bank to the north without passing through the city.

In 1991, the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (Committee on Israeli practices) presented three periodic reports—the latest in October—covering developments in the territories between 1 September 1990 and 22 August 1991.<sup>(5)</sup> On the basis of the information and evidence be-



fore it, the Committee concluded that the human rights situation of the Palestinians and other Arabs in the occupied territories deteriorated to such an extent that the population was reaching a state of mere survival.

The persistence of that negative trend, intensified by the accumulated hardships of more than three years of struggle and by the repercussions of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, derived from the fundamental reality which, the Committee said, it had stressed since the outset of its activities, namely, that occupation itself constituted a violation of human rights. During the period under consideration, Israel had continued to pursue a general policy based on the claim that certain territories it occupied since 1967 were part of the State of Israel; this policy had led to the annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and the imposition of Israeli law there. It also had resulted in the establishment of settlements in the territories, expropriation of property, transfer of Israeli citizens including Jewish immigrants to the territories, and inducing the Palestinian and other Arab population to leave their homeland.

The Committee's observations were based on oral information received through testimonies of persons having first-hand experience of the human rights situation in the territories, as well as written information gathered from various sources, including newspaper reports. From among those oral and written sources of information, the Committee included in its reports relevant excerpts and summaries. For the purpose of collecting oral testimonies, the Committee again organized hearings at Damascus, Amman, Cairo and Geneva. It continued to monitor statements by Israeli government members that reflected Israeli policy in the territories and reports on measures taken to implement that policy. In carrying out its mandate, the Committee benefited from the cooperation of Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic as well as Palestinian representatives.

The Palestinians and other Arabs in the occupied territories continued to suffer a heavy toll of casualties, the Committee noted, as Israel continued to implement harsh measures in trying to quell the popular uprising. Disproportionate force was used against civilians, including live ammunition and other cruel means, and severe injuries resulted from shooting, beating and tear-gas inhalation.

Various elements added to the suffering of a population living below the poverty line and exposed it to severe physical and psychological stress. Among them were a prolonged and continuous curfew, difficult access to basic necessities such as food and medical treatment, damage to agriculture and loss of income as a result of curfews or regulations limiting freedom of movement, search

and arrest operations, property seizure and tree uprooting, and systematic house demolitions as a collective punishment. Freedom of expression was affected by the closure of newspapers, news offices and the harassment of journalists. The temporary denial of access to places of worship severely limited the freedom of religion. In spite of international protests, the expulsion of Palestinians from the territories for alleged security reasons was resumed. The practice of preventive or administrative detention continued. In addition, Palestinians were frequently denied legal guarantees, including the right to a fair trial. There were repeated allegations of torture and systematic ill-treatment of prisoners, including minors. Repressive measures, raised to the status of an official policy, were meant to quell Palestinian and Arab resistance, the Committee noted.

Acts of aggression by Israeli settlers against Arab civilians further contributed to the climate of fear and tension. The creation of new settlements, in particular in Jerusalem, Israel's declared intention to establish more and increase drastically the settler population in the near future (including through the settlement of recently arrived Jewish immigrants), and harassment of Palestinians to incite them to leave their homeland seemed to indicate, in the Committee's view, a deliberate will to modify the territories' demographic composition. Similarly, the prolonged closures of a number of universities, schools and even kindergartens, the denial of proper educational facilities and the harassment of teachers and students seemed to indicate the implementation of a deliberate policy aimed at lowering education standards. The Committee stressed again that Israel's policy violated its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention and several other human rights instruments and United Nations resolutions.

The overall picture for the period from 1 September 1990 to 22 August 1991 revealed, in the Special Committee's view, a further deterioration in the enjoyment of basic human rights, fundamental freedoms and living conditions. In the face of this and in order to avoid another major explosion in the region, the international community needed to renew its efforts to convince Israel to put an end to its practices. A comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict should be negotiated which would guarantee the rights of all the peoples in the region.

In the meantime, the Committee recommended once more urgent measures to safeguard the Palestinian and Arab population's basic human rights, including the following: full application by Israel of the fourth Geneva Convention, the main international instrument of humanitarian law applying to the territories; full compliance with all General Assembly and Security Council resolu-

tions pertinent to the Palestine question, as well as other relevant resolutions adopted by ILO, UNESCO and WHO; creation of conditions of confidence and security conducive to promoting respect for human rights, as well as the convening of a peace conference with the participation of all parties concerned by the Arab-Israeli conflict; full cooperation of the Israeli authorities with ICRC in protecting detained persons, in particular by ensuring full access of ICRC representatives to them; full support by Member States of ICRC's activities in the territories, and additional assistance, including funds to finance extra activities required by the unprecedented increase in the number of detained persons; full support by Member States of UNRWA activities; and unrestricted cooperation of Israel with UNRWA and full respect of UNRWA's privileges and immunities.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a Security Council resolution of 1990,<sup>(4)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted in April 1991<sup>(6)</sup> his first progress report on the situation affecting the Palestinians under Israeli occupation for the period from 20 December 1990 to 28 February 1991. Most of the information had been provided by UNRWA—which, the Secretary-General said, was playing a major role in helping him to carry out his obligations under the Council resolution—its continuous interaction with the Palestinians enabling it to gain first-hand knowledge of their day-to-day life, including Israeli practices affecting them.

The period covered by the report could not but be viewed against the backdrop of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, which had had direct repercussions in the territories, the Secretary-General said. On the economic level, Iraq's invasion of Kuwait proved devastating for the territories, as remittances and transfers from the Gulf region plummeted. On the political level, widespread Palestinian support for Iraq led to increased tension between the inhabitants of the territories and Israeli security forces and, more broadly, cost the Palestinians much goodwill among the Israeli public. The tension was exacerbated by the 8 October 1990 incidents at the Al-Haram Al-Sharif and other Holy Places of Jerusalem, in which at least 17 Palestinians were killed and 150 wounded by Israeli security forces and more than 20 Israeli civilians and police were wounded by Palestinians. Those tragic events again highlighted the need for greater safety and protection of the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation. Following the incidents, the Council adopted in October two resolutions on the situation in the territories<sup>(1,3)</sup> and, in accordance with requests contained in them, the Secretary-General submitted on 31 October a report which put forward ideas concerning the Palestinians' safety and protection.<sup>(2)</sup>

The weeks prior to the Council's December resolution<sup>(4)</sup> were marked by a spate of violent incidents involving Israelis and Palestinians, in Israel as well as in the territories, with bloodshed and loss of life on both sides. As the atmosphere deteriorated, restrictions were imposed on travel to Israel and East Jerusalem by Palestinian residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, a policy that affected in particular labourers who worked inside Israel. Israel's decision to resume deportations further aggravated tensions. Particularly violent clashes in Gaza on 29 December 1990 clearly illustrated how an incident involving a few individuals could quickly escalate into a widespread confrontation during which hundreds of people might be hurt; they also demonstrated the depth of mistrust and anger between Palestinian residents and the security forces.

The curfews imposed on the territories during January and February 1991 led to a decline in such clashes, with an attendant drop in casualties. However, the practice of confining Palestinians throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip to their homes for weeks brought severe hardship to the population as a whole. As the likelihood of war in the area increased, special security precautions were taken in Israel and the territories and normal life was disrupted. The curfews imposed on the territories were extended well beyond the time when Israeli citizens began their daily routines.

Those issues were addressed by the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Jean-Claude Aimé, when he visited the area from 1 to 11 March. Given his arrival shortly after the cessation of hostilities in the Persian Gulf, virtually everyone was preoccupied with the aftermath of the crisis and its long-term implications. On the Palestinian side, there was great uneasiness and apprehension about what the future would hold. Of immediate concern was the severe economic situation in the territories and the fact that tens of thousands of Palestinian labourers continued to be without work. The Palestinians with whom the Special Representative met expressed alarm at the renewed policy of deportations and at the number of Palestinians who had been detained without charge. There was great bitterness that primary and secondary education had again been interrupted by the curfews and continued to be denied altogether at the university level. Resentment was expressed that, despite Israel's stated position that security measures were necessary in the light of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, tax raids were none the less conducted during the general curfew.

The Special Representative emphasized those Palestinian concerns in his meetings with Israeli officials, who felt that the curfew had been warranted on security grounds, given that the population as a whole had sided with Iraq; at the same

time, they acknowledged that the economic situation in the territories was deteriorating. They stated that some of the Palestinians who had previously worked in Israel would gradually be reabsorbed into the Israeli labour market; an alternative source of employment would have to be found for those who would not be given jobs. In the light of that, the Secretary-General asked UNDP to look into the possibility of sending an economic mission to the territories, the principal objective of which would be to develop income-generating projects.

In view of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, Israel clearly had a right to take what it considered to be appropriate measures to defend itself in the face of the threat articulated against it, the Secretary-General said; yet, under the fourth Geneva Convention, it also had the obligation at all times to protect the Palestinian civilians under its control, and the civil defence precautions undertaken by Israel on behalf of those civilians were inadequate. The extended curfew imposed undue hardship and the continuation of practices such as deportations, administrative detentions and collective punishments (school closures and demolition of houses)-all of which were violations of the Convention-were cause for concern.

Reiterating some of his views conveyed in a report of October 1990,<sup>(2)</sup> the Secretary-General stated that the issue was what practical steps could be taken by the international community to ensure the safety and protection of the Palestinians under Israeli occupation. The numerous appeals to Israel to abide by its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention had been ineffective. It was evident that for any measure of protection to be ensured, Israel's cooperation was absolutely essential. Given the special responsibility of the high contracting parties for ensuring respect for the Convention, they might wish to call for a meeting to discuss possible measures that might be taken under the Convention.

The idea of such a meeting was strengthened, according to the Secretary-General, by the fact that the Council had itself repeatedly drawn attention to their responsibilities, most recently in its December resolution by which it called on the parties to the Convention to ensure respect by Israel for its obligations. The idea was not, as some had suggested, to politicize the issue but rather to exchange views on measures outlined in the Convention-such as the appointment of a protecting Power, conciliation and the inquiry procedure-which could have the beneficial effect of enhancing the safety and protection of the Palestinians. In that connection it should be noted, the Secretary-General said, that each of those measures required the consent of the occupying Power.

In the meantime, he would continue to pursue his mandate under the December 1990 resolution

for which, he said, there was less than full support even though it had been adopted unanimously. In a statement to the Council at the time of the resolution's adoption, Israel expressed its opposition, describing the resolution as unfairly singling it out and noting that the mandates of the United Nations personnel in the area had been agreed on; in Israel's view, it would be both highly inappropriate and impractical that a resolution of the Council should alter such an agreed-upon basis. The Alternate Permanent Observer of Palestine expressed the view that the resolution represented less than what had been sought and did not reflect the position which the Council should have adopted in view of the current situation in the territories, including Jerusalem, and in view of the volatile situation in the Middle East in general.

The Secretary-General said he viewed the resolution as a positive step aimed at providing increased safety and protection for the Palestinians under occupation; if that objective could be achieved, the prevailing atmosphere of mistrust and fear which undermined prospects of dialogue would be dissipated and would facilitate the search for a peaceful settlement of a conflict that had brought untold suffering to both peoples.

In a report of October 1991,<sup>(7)</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Assembly that Israel had not replied to his March request for information on steps taken or envisaged to implement a 1990 Assembly resolution<sup>(8)</sup> demanding that Israel desist from certain policies and practices in the occupied territories. He also reported that he had drawn the attention of States and international organizations, including the specialized agencies, to the Assembly's call not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, that might be used by Israel in its annexation or other policies. He informed the Assembly that in response to the resolution's request that widest circulation of the reports of the Committee on Israeli practices and of information regarding its activities and findings be ensured, DPI had undertaken press coverage of all meetings of relevant bodies, including the Committee; press releases on regional seminars and symposia organized by the Committee on Palestinian rights, as well as press releases containing statements of the Secretary-General on the Palestine question and the situation in the territories; the continued distribution of a number of pertinent publications; the production of a video on the visit of the President of the forty-fifth Assembly session to the territories, as well as the world-wide distribution of the video *About the UN: Palestine*; the production of 59 radio programmes on the Palestine question and related topics between January and June 1991; co-sponsorship of two national encounters for journalists on the question (Brussels,

22 May; Bonn, Germany, 24 May); and a briefing in New York for NGOs on the United Nations perspective on Palestinian rights.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution** 46/47 A by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Aware of the uprising (intifadah) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as in the other occupied Arab territories, as a result of their continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies against the Palestinian people,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 605(1987) of 22 December 1987, 607(1988) of 5 January 1988, 608(1988) of 14 January 1988, 636(1989) of 6 July 1989, 641(1989) of 30 August 1989, 672(1990) of 12 October 1990, 673(1990) of 24 October 1990 and 694(1991) of 24 May 1991,

Recalling specifically Security Council resolution 681(1990) of 20 December 1990, in paragraph 6 of which the Council requested "the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to develop further the idea, expressed in his report, of convening a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the said Convention to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and, for this purpose, to invite the Parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention, as well as on other relevant matters, and to report thereon to the Council",

Recalling also all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984, 40/161 D of 16 December 1985, 41/63 D of 3 December 1986, 42/160 D of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 A of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 A of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 A of 11 December 1990,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983, 1984/1 of 20 February 1984, 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985, 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986, 1987/1,

1987/2 A and B and 1987/4 of 19 February 1987, 1988/1 A and B and 1988/2 of 15 February 1988 and 1988/3 of 22 February 1988, 1989/1 and 1989/2 of 17 February 1989 and 1989/19 of 6 March 1989, 1990/1, 1990/2 and 1990/3 of 16 February 1990 and 1990/6 of 19 February 1990 and 1991/1 A and B, 1991/3 and 1991/6 of 15 February 1991,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, which contain, inter alia, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988, 31 October 1990, 9 April 1991 and 4 October 1991,

1. Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its impartiality;

2. Deplores the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. Demands that Israel allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. Reaffirms the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. Condemns the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

6. Declares once more that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. Reaffirms, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

8. Strongly condemns the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Annexation of parts of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem;

(b) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

(c) Illegal imposition and levy of taxes and dues;

(d) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing ones on private and public Palestinian and other Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(e) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Palestinians and other Arabs from the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(f) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Palestinian and other Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land by Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals;

(g) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(h) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(i) Destruction and demolition of Palestinian and other Arab houses;

(j) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(k) Torture of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(l) Interference with religious freedoms and practices, as well as family rights and customs;

(m) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic development and health of the Palestinians and other Arabs in the occupied territories;

(n) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

(o) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and labour of the occupied territories;

9. Also strongly condemns, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Implementation of an "iron-fist" policy against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

(b) Escalation of Israeli brutality since the beginning of the uprising (intifadah) on 9 December 1987;

(c) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(d) Closure of headquarters and offices of trade unions and social organizations and harassment of their leaders, including through expulsion, as well as attacks on hospitals and their personnel;

(e) Interference with the freedom of the press, including censorship, detention or expulsion of journalists, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines, as well as denial of access to international media;

(f) Killing and wounding of defenceless demonstrators;

(g) Breaking of bones and limbs of thousands of civilians;

(h) House and/or town arrests;

(i) Use of toxic gas, which has resulted, inter alia, in the killing of many Palestinians;

10. Condemns the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Golan, particularly prohibiting Syrian textbooks and the Syrian educational system, preventing Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, denying the right of return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, forcing Hebrew on Syrian students, imposing courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance and dismissing teachers, all in clear violation of the Convention;

11. Strongly condemns the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to perpetrate and commit acts of violence against Palestinians and other Arabs, causing deaths and injuries;

12. Requests the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

13. Urges the Security Council to consider the current situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, taking into account the recommendations con-

tained in the reports of the Secretary-General, with a view to securing international protection for the defenceless Palestinian people until the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the occupied Palestinian territory;

14. Reaffirms that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. Demands that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

16. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Palestinians in the city;

17. Also calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967;

18. Urges international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to continue to examine the educational and health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. Reiterates its call upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Convention, in accordance with article 1 thereof, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, that might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

20. Urges all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to respond to the inquiry submitted to them by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 681(1990);

21. Requests the Special Committee, pending early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross according to its regulations in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

22. Also requests the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

23. Further requests the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

24. Condemns Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied Palestinian territory to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied Palestinian territory;

25. Condemns Israel's latest attack against the Sharia Islamic Court in occupied Jerusalem on 18 November 1991, when Israeli forces took away important documents and papers;

26. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, return immediately all documents and papers that were taken away from the Sharia Islamic Court in occupied Jerusalem, to the officials of the said Court;

27. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To continue to make available such additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To circulate regularly and periodically the reports mentioned in paragraph 21 above to Member States;

(d) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(e) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

28. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories".

#### General Assembly resolution 46/47 A

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 96-5-52 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/639) by recorded vote (75-4-43), 27 November (meeting 29); 11-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.23/Rev.1); agenda item 73.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 26-29; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, Latvia, Romania, United States, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint

Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Togo, USSR, United Kingdom.

Before voting on the text as a whole, the Assembly and the Committee retained paragraph 6 by recorded votes of 69 to 36, with 47 abstentions, and 53 to 35, with 32 abstentions, respectively.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted **resolution 46/76** by recorded vote.

#### The uprising (intifadah) of the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Aware of the uprising (intifadah) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories,

Expressing its profound shock at the continued measures by Israel, the occupying Power, including the killing and wounding of Palestinian civilians, and at the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces, which took place on 8 October 1990 at the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem, resulting in injuries and loss of human lives, and on 29 December 1990 at Rafah,

Stressing the need to promote international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recognizing the need for increased support to, and aid for and solidarity with the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Having considered the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988, 31 October 1990 and 9 April 1991,

Recalling its relevant resolutions as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, and in particular Council resolution 681(1990) of 20 December 1990, in paragraph 6 of which the Council requested "the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to develop further the idea, expressed in his report, of convening a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the said Convention to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and, for this purpose, to invite the Parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention, as well as on other relevant matters, and to report thereon to the Council",

1. Condemns those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, such acts as the opening of fire by the Israeli army and settlers that result in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians, the beating and breaking of bones, the deportation of Palestinian civilians, the imposition of restrictive economic measures, the demolition of houses, the ransacking of real or personal property belonging

individually or collectively to private persons, collective punishment and detentions, and so forth;

2. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and desist immediately from those policies and practices which are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

3. Calls upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

4. Urges all the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Convention to respond to the note verbale submitted to them by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 681(1990);

5. Strongly deplores the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council;

6. Reaffirms that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other Arab territories in no way changes the legal status of those territories;

7. Requests the Security Council to examine with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

8. Invites Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the mass communications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/76

11 December 1991 Meeting 69 142-2-5 (recorded vote)

21-nation draft (A/46/L.37 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Costa Rica, Panama, USSR, Uruguay.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

The Security Council convened on several occasions in 1991 to consider the situation in the occupied territories. On 4 January, the President informed the Council of a letter of the same date<sup>(9)</sup> from the Alternate Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations requesting that, in accordance with the Council's previous practice, an invitation be extended to him to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President added that the requested invitation was not made pursuant to rule 37<sup>a</sup> or rule 39<sup>b</sup> of the Council's provisional rules of procedure but that, if it was approved, the Council would invite the Observer to participate, not under rule 37 or 39, but with the same rights of participation as under rule 37.

The request was approved by 11 votes in favour (Austria, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Romania, USSR, Yemen, Zaire, Zimbabwe) to 1 against (United States), with 3 abstentions (Belgium, France, United Kingdom).

Before the vote, the United States, which had requested it, stated its opposition, saying the Council did not have before it a valid request to participate and observers did not have the right to participate at their own request. The representative of PLO should be granted permission to participate only if the request complied with rule 39. The United States did not agree with recent practice which appeared selectively to try to enhance, through ad hoc departures from the rules, the prestige of those wishing to speak in the Council.

During the Council's consideration, the President drew attention to two letters, from the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine<sup>(10)</sup> and from the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights<sup>(11)</sup> Both charged Israel with escalating during December 1990 its violence against Palestinians, indiscriminately shooting and killing them. According to a recent report of the Database Project on Palestinian Human Rights, the Committee Chairman said, the latest killings had brought the death toll among Palestinians since the beginning of the intifadah, to more than 900. On 29 December 1990, Associated Press had reported

<sup>a</sup> Rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Council in accordance with Article 35(1) of the Charter."

<sup>b</sup> Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

that Israeli troops shot and killed five Palestinians in the Gaza Strip in what was described as the bloodiest clash there since May, and The New York Times had reported on 30 December that the number of Palestinians wounded the previous day could reach as many as 250, more than 100 of them in the Rajah refugee camp.

Following consultations, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council members<sup>(12)</sup>

Meeting number. SC 2473.

"The members of the Security Council are deeply concerned about recent acts of violence in Gaza, especially actions by Israeli security forces against Palestinians, which led to scores of casualties among those civilians.

"The members of the Council deplore those actions, particularly the shooting of civilians. They reaffirm the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and request that Israel, the occupying Power, fully comply with the provisions of the Convention.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their positions, most recently expressed in Security Council resolution 681(1990), and support the work of the Secretary-General in implementing the said resolution. The members of the Council further urge intensified efforts by all who can contribute to reducing conflict and tension in order to achieve peace in the area."

The Council met again on 27 March. In the interim, on 9 January, Yemen had requested an immediate meeting on the situation in the territories<sup>(13)</sup> By the same vote as at the January meeting, the Council invited the Deputy Permanent Observer of Palestine, at his request<sup>(14)</sup> to participate in its debate with the same rights of participation as under rule 37. The United States, which again requested the vote, reiterated its objections to what it called special and ad hoc departures from orderly procedure.

Following consultations, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council members<sup>(15)</sup>

Meeting number. SC 2980.

"The members of the Security Council are gravely concerned by the continued deterioration of the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and especially by the current serious situation resulting from the imposition of curfews by Israel.

"The members of the Security Council deplore the decision of 24 March 1991 by the Government of Israel to expel four Palestinian civilians, in violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, which is applicable to the above-mentioned territories, and in contravention of relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

"The members of the Security Council also call upon Israel to desist from deporting Palestinians and to ensure the safe return of those deported.

"Recalling Security Council resolution 681(1990) and other Security Council resolutions, the members of the Security Council will keep the situation described in paragraph 1 above under review."

After the four Palestinians were again expelled from Gaza on 18 May (for details, see below), Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Yemen, Zaire and Zimbabwe called for the urgent convening of the Council<sup>(16)</sup>

The Council met on 24 May. With its consent, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates were invited, at their request, to participate, under rule 37, in the discussion without the right to vote.

The request from the Deputy Permanent Observer of Palestine<sup>(17)</sup> that an invitation be extended to him to participate in the debate was again approved by 11 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions. The United States again expressed its objection to inviting the Observer with the same rights of participation as under rule 37.

After statements by several speakers, including the Observer and Israel, the Council unanimously adopted **resolution 694(1991)**.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 681(1990) of 20 December 1990,

Having learned with deep concern and consternation that Israel has, in violation of its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and acting in opposition to relevant Security Council resolutions, and to the detriment of efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, deported four Palestinian civilians on 18 May 1991,

1. Declares that the action of the Israeli authorities of deporting four Palestinians on 18 May is in violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, which is applicable to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. Deplores this action and reiterates that Israel, the occupying Power, must refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilian from the occupied territories and ensure the safe and immediate return of all those deported;

3. Decides to keep the situation under review.

**Security Council resolution 694(1991)**

24 May 1991 Meeting 2989 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/22633).

**Other action.** Following consideration of a report of the Executive Director on the environmental situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, the Governing Council of



UNEP, on 31 May, stressed the need for Israel to bear its responsibility as occupying Power by taking measures to conserve the natural resources, halt environmental deterioration, protect the human environment and ensure the well-being of the territories' citizens (see PART THREE, Chapter VIII).

#### Fourth Geneva Convention

The Security Council, in December 1990, (4) had requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with ICRC, to develop further the idea of convening a meeting of the high contracting parties to the fourth Geneva Convention to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention. By a note verbale of 21 March 1991 to the Secretary-General<sup>(18)</sup> Israel categorically objected to the idea, saying that there was no precedent for such a meeting and no basis in the Convention for its convening which would rather constitute a subversion and abuse of the Convention and would undermine rather than contribute to its goals. The proposal was an astonishing act of singling out Israel and a dangerous move to politicize an international humanitarian law instrument. Israel's reservation with respect to the Convention's formal application vis-à-vis the territories was widely known; nevertheless, it had undertaken to apply all of the Convention's humanitarian provisions on a de facto basis. In doing so, it cooperated fully and was in regular contact with ICRC to enable it to fulfil its functions under the Convention.

In his progress report of April 1991 on the situation affecting the Palestinians under Israeli occupation<sup>(6)</sup> the Secretary-General repeated his belief that a meeting of the parties to the Convention could facilitate discussion of possible measures to ensure the safety and protection of Palestinians in the occupied territories. In a report of September 1991<sup>(19)</sup> he informed the General Assembly that Israel had not replied to his 25 March request for information on steps taken or envisaged to implement an Assembly resolution of 1990<sup>(20)</sup> demanding that it acknowledge and comply with the Convention in the territories.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution** 46/47 B by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465(1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, inter alia, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection

of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 672(1990) of 12 October 1990, 673(1990) of 24 October 1990 and 681(1990) of 20 December 1990,

Recalling further its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984, 40/161 B of 16 December 1985, 41/63 B of 3 December 1986, 42/160 B of 8 December 1987, 43/58 B of 6 December 1988, 44/48 B of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 B of 11 December 1990,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988 and 31 October 1990, and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1991 and 11 September 1991,

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Convention,

Noting that Israel and the concerned Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. Condemns once again the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. Strongly demands that Israel accept the de jure applicability of the Convention and comply with its provisions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. Urgently calls upon all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/47 B

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 153-1-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/639) by recorded vote (118-1-3), 27 November (meeting 29); 11-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.24); agenda item 73.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 26-29; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Dominica, USSR, United States.

Before voting on the text as a whole, the Assembly and the Committee adopted paragraph 1 by recorded votes of 155 to 1, with 1 abstention, and 120 to 1, respectively.

## Palestinian detainees

### Report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

Between 1 September 1990 and 22 August 1991, grave deficiencies continued to be witnessed in the administration of justice, according to the Committee on Israeli practices. The "quick justice" policy pursued by Israel was illustrated by the large number of detentions, including administrative detentions. It was exemplified by a 27 June report of Ha'aretz that IDF on 26 June had amended the law on military courts in the territories, enabling a single-justice bench to impose prison sentences of up to 10 years, whereas before only a three-justice bench could impose sentences of over 5 years. According to military sources, the reason for the amendment was that, since the outbreak of the uprising, courts in the territories had been overburdened. Another illustration of the arbitrary nature of the administration of justice was the administrative detention imposed on 29 January for six months on Sari Nusseibeh, considered to be one of the leading moderate Palestinian intellectuals in the territories. Although the Defence Minister stated that Nusseibeh was detained for the subversive activity of collecting security information for Iraqi intelligence, especially after missile attacks on Israel, the detention was later reduced to three months on a suggestion by the Jerusalem District Court judge who expressed the conviction that the detention was simply preventive, justified by the state of war.

The Committee was particularly concerned about the severity of the sentences imposed on the Arab population as opposed to the leniency to-

wards Israelis charged with killing or ill-treating Arabs. The situation of detainees also continued to be a source of grave preoccupation during the period under consideration, and the very high number of Arab civilians detained since the beginning of the uprising contributed to a further deterioration of the status and treatment of prisoners. On 21 December 1990, Ha'aretz reported that, according to the Judge Advocate-General, over 70,000 residents of the territories had been arrested since the beginning of the uprising. On 15 July 1991, the commander of the military police reported that 9,128 residents were currently held in military prisons, including 580 in administrative detention. Some 4,891 of the persons detained were convicted prisoners serving sentences, while 2,966 were pre-trial detainees and 691 "regular detainees". Detainees continued to be held in prisons and detention centres inside Israel itself, such as Ansar 3 (Ketziot), in violation of relevant provisions of article 76 of the fourth Geneva Convention. According to several reports, detainees, including minors and women, had continued to be subjected to various forms of ill-treatment, both physical and psychological. Reference could be made in that connection to the report issued by the Israeli human rights group Betzelem on 21 March on the basis of interviews with 41 Palestinian detainees, who alleged having been tortured during interrogation over the past three years, having been subjected to severe beatings, food and sleep deprivation, threats to harm family members, prolonged confinement in tiny refrigerated cells, being tied up in painful positions, having their heads covered with a sack and being made to sit on wet floors for several hours. None of the 41 were convicted, or even suspected of "hostile terrorist activity". Other complaints by detainees, often leading to protests in the form of widespread hunger strikes, included inadequate food and medical treatment, overcrowding of cells, lack of sanitary facilities and lack of proper arrangements for meetings between detainees and their lawyers or family members.

**Report of the Secretary-General.** In September 1991,<sup>(21)</sup> the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that Israel had not replied to his March request for information on steps taken or envisaged to implement an Assembly resolution of 1990<sup>(22)</sup> calling on Israel to release all Palestinians and other Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution** 46/47 D by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605(1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985, 41/63 A of 3 December 1986, 42/160 A of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 D of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 D of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 D of 11 December 1990,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988 and 31 October 1990, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 September 1991,

1. Deplores the arbitrary detention or imprisonment by Israel of thousands of Palestinians as a result of their resistance to occupation in order to attain self-determination;

2. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to release all Palestinians and other Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/47 D

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 153-2-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/639) by recorded vote (116-2-2), 27 November (meeting 29); 11-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.26); agenda item 73.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 26-29; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Dominica, USSR.

### Expulsion and deportation of Palestinians

In its report of October 1991, the Committee on Israeli practices said that the period under review witnessed a resumption of deportations on "security grounds" from the territories, carried out in spite of a wave of international protest

against this violation of article 49 of the fourth Geneva Convention, including unanimous Security Council resolutions against such illegal practice. On 9 January<sup>(23)</sup> Lebanon charged Israel with having expelled and deported four Palestinians from the Gaza Strip to Lebanon, through the so-called "security zone". On 18 May 1991, four Gaza Strip residents were expelled to Lebanon, after the High Court of Justice rejected their petition against deportation. Another pre-occupying element was the trend to expel Palestinians without a valid residence permit. According to a report by Ha'aretz and The Jerusalem Post, Betzlem stated in a press conference on 15 August that at least 20 women married to Palestinians had recently been ordered to leave the West Bank with their children despite a declared policy of the State Attorney's office that non-resident wives and children of West Bank residents would not be deported.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

Following Israel's 24 March decision to expel four Palestinians—Hashim Ahmed Ali, Jamal Abid El Nasser Abu Jabal, Jamal Mohammed Abu-Eljedian and Muin Mohammad Husam—from Gaza<sup>(24)</sup> the Security Council President on 27 March issued a statement on behalf of the Council members deploring that decision and calling on Israel to refrain from deporting Palestinians and to ensure the safe return of those deported. (For details of the Council's consideration of the matter, within the context of the situation in the occupied territories, see above.) According to The New York Times of 25 March, the deportations had been ordered following stabbing attacks against Israelis, although the four men had not been accused of being involved in any of the attacks<sup>(25)</sup>

The four were again expelled from the Gaza Strip on 18 May<sup>(26)</sup> and transported by an Israeli military helicopter to the so-called "security zone" in southern Lebanon, where they were taken in two civilian cars to the Lebanese army checkpoint at Marj el-Zouhour in the southern Bekaa valley<sup>(27)</sup> Recalling the Council's 27 March statement, the Secretary-General on 20 May strongly deplored the deportations. On 24 May, the Council adopted **resolution 694(1991)** deploring Israel's action and declaring it a violation of the fourth Geneva Convention (for details, see above).

In a statement before the Council, Israel said the four expelled Palestinians were convicted criminals prominent in instigating and perpetrating violence and were leaders of local terror squads who bore direct responsibility for murderous terror attacks committed under orders from abroad, for which they were tried and convicted. Three of them had been released from prison in a 1985 pris-

oner exchange, on the condition that they refrained from further terrorist activities; however, they continued to foment and direct violent attacks, notwithstanding repeated detentions.

Expulsions were a measure of last resort and were carried out only in extreme cases when all other measures proved ineffective. The four individuals who received expulsion orders were given the opportunity to appeal, first to an Advisory Committee attached to the Regional Commander, and subsequently to the Israel Supreme Court sitting as a High Court of Justice, which decided to uphold the orders. The Court had determined on a number of occasions that article 49 of the fourth Geneva Convention could not be viewed as anything but a reference to arbitrary mass and individual deportations such as were carried out during the Second World War for the purposes of extermination and forced labour; the article could not detract from Israel's obligation to preserve public safety nor from its right to take measures necessary to preserve its own security.

The Observer for Palestine said that since the beginning of the intifadah, Israel had overtly deported 70 Palestinians and several hundred others under various pretexts. Those deportations had gone hand in hand with a feverish escalation in building new settlements and expanding older ones, particularly in the past few months. Thousands of homes were being demolished, curfews imposed, universities closed, Palestinian land and wealth expropriated and the Palestinians' livelihoods destroyed. Oppression and mistreatment were escalating, with hundreds being killed and wounded each week and thousands being detained. All that increased the urgent need to provide international protection for the Palestinians under occupation until that occupation was brought to an end.

**Report of the Secretary-General.** In September(28) the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that no reply had been received from Israel to his March request for information on steps it had taken or envisaged to implement the 1990 Assembly demand<sup>(29)</sup> that Israel cease deporting Palestinians and facilitate their immediate return.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/47 E** by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605(1987) of 22 December 1987, 607(1988) of 5 January 1988, 608(1988) of 14 January 1988, 636(1989) of 6 July 1989, 641(1989) of 30 August 1989, 672(1990) of 12 October 1990, 673(1990) of 24 October 1990, 681(1990) of 20 December 1990 and 694(1991) of 24 May 1991,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988 and 31 October 1990, and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1991 and 11 September 1991,

Alarmed by the continuing deportation of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory by the Israeli authorities,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

#### "Article 1

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."

#### "Article 49

"Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive . . .",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Convention to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

1. Strongly deplores the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. Demands that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by its authorities in deporting Palestinians and that it facilitate their immediate return;

3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the deportation of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/47 E

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 153-1-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/639) by recorded vote (118-1-3), 27 November (meeting 29); 11-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.27); agenda item 73.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 26-29; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenade, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solo-

mon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Dominica, USSR, United States.

## Israeli measures against educational institutions

### Report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

According to a report by Betzelem, closure orders affected all West Bank schools during the 1990/91 academic year; during a certain period, primary schools and even kindergartens were ordered closed, the Special Committee reported in its October 1991 report. These long periods of interruption of the educational process, together with severe shortages of classrooms and adequate teaching materials, and the banning by military authorities of attempts by teachers to provide for alternative education outside the closed schools and universities, led to a dramatic decline of the educational level, particularly among young children.

**Report of the Secretary-General.** In September 1991,<sup>(30)</sup> the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that no reply had been received from Israel to his March request for information on steps it had taken or envisaged to implement the 1990 Assembly demand<sup>(31)</sup> that it rescind all actions and measures against educational institutions, ensure their freedom and refrain from hindering their effective operation.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/47 G** by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Deeply concerned about the continued and intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, directed against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605(1987) of 22 December 1987, 672(1990) of 12 October 1990, 673(1990) of 24 October 1990 and 681(1990) of 20 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16 December 1985, 41/63 G of 3 December 1986, 42/160 G of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 G of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 G of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 G of 11 December 1990,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988 and 31 October 1990, and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1991 and 11 September 1991,

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educa-

tional and cultural situation in the occupied Palestinian territory,

1. Reaffirms the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. Condemns Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculty members in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. Also condemns the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities, schools and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, in large numbers and for prolonged periods, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in flagrant contravention of the Convention;

4. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures taken against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities, schools and other educational institutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/47 G

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 150-2-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/639) by recorded vote (117-2-31, 27 November (meeting 29); 11-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L29); agenda item 73.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 26-29; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, USSR.

## Golan Heights

The Special Committee's report also contained information on the situation in the Golan Heights,

which were, like other territories occupied by Israel, affected by intensified settlements policy (see below) and other Israeli practices, such as the issuance of Israeli identity cards for Syrian nationals who were residents of the Golan Heights. According to a statement of the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in September<sup>(32)</sup> 27 such nationals were being detained because they refused to carry Israeli identification cards.

**Report of the Secretary-General.** In September 1991,<sup>(33)</sup> the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that no reply had been received from Israel to his March request for information on steps it had taken or envisaged to implement the 1990 Assembly call<sup>(34)</sup> on Israel to desist from repressive measures against the Golan population.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/47 F** by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497(1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985, 41/63 F of 3 December 1986, 42/160 F of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 F of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 F of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 F of 11 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 September 1991,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414(XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Convention to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967,

1. Strongly condemns Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the

General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497(1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. Condemns the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. Strongly condemns Israel for its attempts forcibly to impose Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

5. Deplores the violations by Israel of the Convention;

6. Calls once again upon Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

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

#### General Assembly resolution 46/47 F

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 152-1-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/639) by recorded vote (116-1-3), 27 November (meeting 29); 11-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.28); agenda item 73.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 26-29; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, USSR, United States.

#### Israeli settlements

Illustrations of Israel's settlements policy were provided in the October 1991 report of the Com-

mittee on Israeli practices. The Deputy Housing Minister had declared on 20 February that it was planned to build several thousand houses in the territories over the coming three years, including 2,000 during the 1991 fiscal year. That intention was further confirmed on 1 May when it was reported by Ha'aretz that the Housing Ministry was planning to build 24,000 new housing units in the West Bank, to accommodate 88,000 Jews. On 2 July, it was reported that the Ministry had set up a special office to oversee settlement activities in the territories, with a view to accelerating construction and expanding existing settlements. According to a report of 2 July in Ha'aretz and The Jerusalem Post, the planned construction could increase the Jewish population in the territories by half a million. The accelerated settlements policy was particularly noticeable in the Jerusalem area where, for instance, it was reported by Ha'aretz on 27 May that an outline plan for the settlement of Ma'aleh Adumim, east of Jerusalem, provided for expanding the settlement over approximately 50 per cent of its current surface, thus almost linking it with the eastern neighbourhoods of Jerusalem. The trend to settle new immigrants arriving in Israel in the territories also persisted during the reporting period. The Permanent Observer for Palestine said on 10 May<sup>(35)</sup> that Israel planned to settle 1 million Jews in Jerusalem and 36,000 residential units were to be built in the area between Al Khalil and Bethlehem, in addition to the 3,000 in Jerusalem currently under construction.

As an example of the determination to expand settlements in the Golan Heights, the Committee cited the declaration of the Minister of Housing before the Knesset on 18 March 1991, according to which the Jewish population in the Golan Heights would be tripled by building over 2,400 new housing units during the next two years. He said the building programme was a concrete statement of Israel's intention to remain in the Golan Heights. Another illustration of that policy was the announcement on 21 May that a new settlement called "Kanaf" was to be inaugurated and that two others were planned in the Golan. On 23 July, it was announced by the head of the Golan Heights Regional Council that four new settlements would be set up shortly and that new immigrants would settle there.

According to the Syrian Arab Republic<sup>(36)</sup> 43 settlements had been established by Israel in the Golan Heights and the number of Israeli settlers there exceeded 12,400 as of May 1991. On 21 May, the Israeli Minister of Housing, Ariel Sharon, had declared that he would like to double the number of settlements in the Golan Heights. Those Israeli practices were impeding peace efforts, the Syrian Arab Republic said. In November<sup>(37)</sup> it stated that the Israeli Ministers of Agriculture and Hous-

ing had inaugurated a new settlement, which was in principle to be settled by 70 Jewish families from the USSR; in a speech given on that occasion, the Housing Minister had called for an expansion of the Jewish population in the Golan Heights in order to ensure its control by Israel. According to the Syrian Arab Republic, the number of Jewish settlers had meanwhile reached 13,400.

The period under review was also marked by violence and aggression by Israeli settlers against the Palestinian and other Arab population. An example of indiscriminately violent behaviour of settlers was an incident on 18 February 1991 involving a settler from Teqo'a, near Bethlehem, who on 24 February confessed that he had fired his sub-machine-gun while his car was stopped at a make-shift road block in Beit Sahour. A bullet struck and killed a 14-year-old Palestinian in the kitchen of his home. Another illustration was an incident on 12 May at A-Ram junction, north of Jerusalem, when settlers from Shiloh opened fire on an Arab minibus, injuring a 4- and a 5-year-old child. The settlers claimed that the passengers had thrown cans at their bus and the minibus had tried to run their bus off the road. One of the injured boys had to be hospitalized. Another serious incident occurred on 8 June 1991, when a settler shot dead an Arab shepherd.

Further establishment and expansion of settlements, following confiscation of homes and lands of Palestinians, and an increase in illegal activities by Israeli settlers were reported later in the year. The Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, on 13 December<sup>(38)</sup> charged that the Israeli Cabinet had endorsed and approved the building of 200 new housing units in the neighbourhood of Silwan in East Jerusalem. The Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights, on 16 December<sup>(39)</sup> quoted several reports on settlement activities. According to a Reuters news agency report of 12 December, approximately 30 Jewish settlers, protected by large numbers of police, had forced entry into six Palestinian houses in Silwan and expelled the occupants. The settlers had moved in following an Israeli Cabinet decision authorizing them to remain in Silwan after they had attempted for two months to dispossess the Palestinian home-owners. On 13 December, The New York Times reported that the Housing Minister had encouraged and financed the settlers' action. As reported by the same newspaper, in the last few years, Jewish nationalist movements had, with government backing, taken over houses in the Old City's Muslim and Christian quarters. According to a 19 November report of the Jerusalem-based Information Centre on Human Rights in Palestine, Israeli information officers and forces had on the previous day broken into the Islamic Court and other premises in East Jerusalem, seiz-

ing archives dating back 500 years, some of which related to the ownership of land and buildings in Jerusalem.

On 20 June<sup>(40)</sup> Yemen, as Chairman of the Group of Arab States, requested a Security Council meeting to consider Israeli settlement activity in the territories.

Report of the Secretary-General. In September<sup>(41)</sup> the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that no reply had been received from Israel to his March request for information on steps it had taken or envisaged to implement the 1990 Assembly demand<sup>(42)</sup> that it desist from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the territories.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/47 C by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 465(1980) of 1 March 1980, 605(1987) of 22 December 1987, 672(1990) of 12 October 1990, 673(1990) of 24 October 1990 and 681(1990) of 20 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984, 40/161 C of 16 December 1985, 41/63 C of 3 December 1986, 42/160 C of 8 December 1987, 43/58 C of 6 December 1988, 44/48 C of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 C of 11 December 1990,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern about the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988 and 31 October 1990, and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1991 and 11 September 1991,

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to all occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

1. Determines that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. Strongly deplores the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. Demands that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the said Convention;

4. Demands once more that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. Urgently calls upon all States parties to the Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/47 C

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 153-1-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/639) by recorded vote (118-1-3); 27 November (meeting 29); 11-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.25); agenda item 73.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 26-29; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Dominica, USSR, United States.

In **resolution 46/199**, the Assembly recognized that the continuing establishment of settlements, which it deplored and termed unlawful and without legal effect, their ongoing enlargement and the settlement of new immigrants had adverse consequences for the economic and social development of the territories' Arab population.

#### Living conditions of Palestinians

**Report of the Secretary-General.** In accordance with a General Assembly request of 1989,<sup>(43)</sup>



the Secretary-General submitted in June 1991 a report on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory.<sup>(44)</sup> The report offered an outline for a three-part study of the problems and prospects of the Palestinian economy and its potentials in various sectors. The first part was an assessment of the economic and social situation in the occupied territory, while part two examined prospects for the development of various economic sectors. Based on the results of the conclusions reached, the study would then try to formulate a consolidated substantive framework for the growth and development of the Palestinian economy into the year 2000, outlining strategy guidelines and options for action at various levels.

The Secretary-General reported that, in line with the work plan for preparation of the study, the secretariat of UNCTAD had embarked on a number of activities. Within the study's scope, a total of 25 sectors, subsectors and issues had been identified for in-depth investigation leading to the preparation of specific studies for which detailed outlines—corresponding to the three parts of the general outline of the overall intersectoral study—had been developed. The studies were to cover the following: population and demography; public administration; aggregate economic and social performance; labour, employment and human resources; money and banking; public finance; agriculture; manufacturing industries; mining and quarrying; energy resources and development needs; public utilities; housing and construction; Israeli settlements; merchandise trade; services; transport and communications; education system; public health conditions and services; social welfare services; women in development; international assistance; socio-economic statistics; water resources; dynamics of social change; and tourism and related activities.

Aside from 27 experts commissioned to prepare those studies, a team of senior development experts had been engaged to assist the UNCTAD secretariat in the evaluation and review of the individual studies and in investigating prospects for the future development of the occupied territories.

The outlines for the specific studies had also been brought to the attention of the relevant United Nations organizations, programmes and departments, including FAO, UNIDO, UNESCO, WHO, ILO, UNRWA, UNCHS and UNDP, as well as the United Nations Departments of International Economic and Social Affairs and of Technical Cooperation for Development, the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and ESCWA. All had indicated their willingness to cooperate in the preparation of the intersectoral study; the majority of them had also provided UNCTAD with substantive contributions to the

study. UNDP, through logistical support provided by its programme of assistance to the Palestinian people, offered to facilitate UNCTAD's task in undertaking the specific studies.

Similar contacts had been established with regional Arab and other organizations involved in providing assistance to the Palestinians, some of which also contributed financially.

UNCTAD also held consultations with government authorities in Egypt and Jordan and with representatives of Palestine, one of the objectives being to identify complementarities between the economies of the region and to investigate possibilities of exploiting and promoting such complementarities for the benefit of all concerned. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was in contact with Israel with a view to holding similar consultations.

Parallel to embarking on the preparation of the specific studies, UNCTAD intensified work on developing its database on the economy in the occupied territories and on developing a conceptual/analytical framework to provide technical guidelines for investigating future prospects in each of the economic and social fields where specific studies were being prepared. Upon completion of that framework and finalization of part one of the specific studies, a meeting of experts involved in those studies was to be convened to examine and adopt guidelines, thus providing a common basis for the further studies. The major findings emerging from the specific studies would be consolidated into a substantive frame of reference outlining immediate problems and needs, growth and development prospects, strategies and policy options. In view of the recent crisis in the region and the difficulties encountered in commencing the preparation of the intersectoral study, work on the project was expected to be completed during the first semester of 1992 with the final report and other related documentation appearing soon thereafter.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/162** by recorded vote.

#### **Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory**

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, and the relevant recommendations for national action adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling also its resolution 44/174 of 19 December 1989,

Taking into account the intifadah of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, including Israeli economic and social policies and practices,

Gravely alarmed by the continuation of the Israeli settlement policies in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, which have been declared illegal and a major obstacle to peace,

1. Takes note of the report annexed to the note by the Secretary-General;

2. Calls for the immediate cessation of the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people, particularly in the economic and social fields;

3. Expresses its alarm at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967;

4. Affirms that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

5. Rejects the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and, pending the exercise of their right to self-determination, to plan for concerted economic and social actions by the United Nations system;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/162

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 135-2-5 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.8) by recorded vote (133-2-41, 11 December (meeting 58); 13-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.58), orally revised; agenda item 77 (g).

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/789; S-G, A/C.2/46/L.100, A/C.5/46/73.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 51, 58; 5th Committee 53; plenary 78.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Belarus, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, USSR.

#### Israeli land and water practices

In accordance with requests of the Economic and Social Council, the most recent in 1990,<sup>(45)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted in June 1991<sup>(46)</sup> a report on Israeli land and water practices in the occupied territories, prepared by ESCWA.

The report stated that since occupying the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights in

June 1967, Israel had enacted a series of laws, regulations and decrees that allowed it to seize Arab land and property, as well as sources of water, including groundwater in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and from the Jordan River. It had full control over 7,113 square kilometres of land (West Bank: 5,573 square kilometres; Gaza Strip: 360 square kilometres; Golan Heights: 1,180 square kilometres), with a population of 1.5 million according to a 1988 census, as well as over the water resources of the occupied territories. As a result of its 1982 invasion of Lebanon, Israel had gained complete control of the land and water resources of southern Lebanon, particularly in the lower Litani River basin.

Israel's land and water policies formed an integral part of its settlements policies, as the key mechanism for controlling the territories. The area of Arab land under irrigation had been reduced (110,000 and 120,000 square kilometres in the West Bank and Gaza, respectively, according to a 1990 ESCWA study), while irrigated areas in the Israeli settlements had been increased and those in Israel covered 1,850,000 square kilometres. Furthermore, restrictions were imposed on agricultural expansion and the use of water by the Palestinian inhabitants. Total annual water consumption in the West Bank and in Gaza was 125 million and 103 million cubic metres, respectively, compared to 1,770 million cubic metres in Israel; per capita water consumption was 139, 172 and 411 cubic metres, respectively. The Water Commission of the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture estimated that by the year 2000, Israel and the territories would be faced with an annual water supply deficit of 828 million cubic metres.

Conflict and competition over land and water resources continued to prevail, with an adverse impact on the Palestinians' living conditions; Israeli settlements in the Jordan valley, for example, competed directly with Arab villages for the limited resources. Of the usable groundwater reserves in the West Bank, estimated at about 600 million cubic metres per year, Israel was pumping approximately 500 million cubic metres for its use. Deep wells drilled by Israel in the territories affected the level and quantity of water in Arab wells, reducing their productive capacity and drying up some of them, which affected the agricultural land that depended on them for irrigation. Overexploitation of groundwater in the Gaza Strip and the great increase in water use by Israeli settlers also resulted in increased salinity through sea-water intrusion; approximately 50 per cent of the wells in Gaza had become unfit for human use and most of them unfit for irrigation.

In the Golan Heights, Israeli land and settlement policies had brought a constant increase in the population of Israeli settlers (41 per cent from

June 1983 to December 1988, while the non-Israeli population increased by 13.2 per cent). As in the West Bank and Gaza, Israel's practices aimed at confiscating land and gaining control of water resources reduced the area under cultivation, curtailed local development and lowered the level of income from agriculture. The sharing of limited agricultural and water resources with Israeli settlers aggravated the difficulties facing the Arab economy; the marketing of apples, the only exportable product, had been subjected to restrictions and to competition from Israeli settlements.

Connected with the confiscation of Arab land was the uprooting of fruit trees; according to the Ministry of Labour in Jordan, the number of trees uprooted from Arab farms in 1989 by Israel was no less than 30,000, of which 16,928 were olive trees. The number of towns and villages affected was 138.

According to an UNCTAD study on recent economic developments in the occupied territory<sup>(47)</sup> Israel's land and water policies had brought about radical changes in the territories' economic structure and had adversely affected economic growth and development. Agriculture remained the backbone of development, despite its declining contribution to the gross domestic product (from 32 per cent in 1978 to 28 per cent in 1984, in constant prices). Total cultivated area had decreased from 36 per cent in 1966 to 27 per cent in 1984 in the West Bank, and from 55 per cent in 1966 to 28 per cent in 1985 in the Gaza Strip. Confiscation of land had also adversely affected agricultural production. Income from agriculture declined from \$237 million in 1981 to \$204 million in 1985 in the West Bank and from \$66 million to \$61 million in the Gaza Strip.

A 1990 ILO report on the situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories came to similar conclusions: endogenous development efforts were frequently frustrated or undone for administrative or security reasons; agricultural performance was disappointing for lack of land, water and markets; despite increased productivity as a result of the introduction of new technologies, marketing opportunities were lacking; and agricultural employment dropped from almost 60,000 workers (40 per cent) in 1970 to 38,500 (25 per cent) in 1987.

The reduction in the number of job opportunities and the spread of unemployment had been among the adverse consequences of the confiscation of agricultural land, the Secretary-General's report said, and had led to an increase in the number of workers emigrating to Jordan and member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council in search of livelihood.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/280 of 26 July, took note of the Secretary-General's report.

In September<sup>(48)</sup> the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations called attention to reports that Israel was on the verge of drilling another water well in the Bethlehem area—the fifth such well for the residents of West Jerusalem—while almost no new permits were granted to Palestinians for the drilling of new wells. For Jewish settlers, 35 to 40 new wells had been drilled in the Gaza Strip and 25 in the West Bank.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/199 by recorded vote.

#### **Adverse economic effects of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967**

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and Security Council resolutions 242(1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497(1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465(1980) of 1 March 1980, General Assembly resolution 45/74 of 11 December 1990 and the other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern at the ongoing establishment by Israel, the occupying Power, of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and the settlement of new immigrants therein,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Deplores the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and regards those practices as unlawful and therefore without any legal effect;
3. Recognizes that the continuing establishment of settlements and their ongoing enlargement in the Palestinian territory and the other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and the settlement of new immigrants have adverse consequences for the economic and social development of the Arab population of those territories;
4. Strongly deplores Israel's practices in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, in particular its extensive confiscation of land, its diversion of water resources, its depletion of the natural and economic resources of the occupied territories and its displacement and deportation of the population of those territories;
5. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being without any legal validity;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the

economic and social consequences of the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Syrian Golan.

General Assembly resolution 46/199

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 125-2-9 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/727) by recorded vote (112-2-17), 11 December (meeting 58); 20-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.120); agenda item 12. Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 13-16, 19-21, 26-29, 32, 38, 51, 56, 58; plenary 79.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine,\* USSR,\* United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Germany, Kenya, Netherlands, Romania, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

\* Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

The adopted text had been prepared on the basis of informal consultations on a draft resolution<sup>(49)</sup> which had originally been considered by the Economic and Social Council.<sup>(50)</sup> In view of the special importance of the subject and time constraints, the Council, by **decision** 1991/279 of 26 July, referred the text to the Assembly for consideration.

#### REFERENCES

- (1) SC res. 672(1990), 12 Oct. 1990. (<sup>2</sup>)S/21919 & Corr.1 & Add.1-3. (<sup>3</sup>)SC res. 673(1990), 24 Oct. 1990. (4)SC res. 681(1990), 20 Dec. 1990. (<sup>5</sup>)A/46/65, A/46/282, A/46/522. (<sup>6</sup>)S/22472. (7)A/46/521. (<sup>8</sup>)GA res. 45/74 A, U Dec. 1990. (<sup>9</sup>)S/22045. (10)A/45/910-S/22037. (11)A/45/911-S/22040. (<sup>12</sup>)S/22046. (13)8/22053. (14)S/22402. (15)S/22408. (16)S/22634. (17)S/22640. (18)S/22378. (19)A/46/440. (20)GA res. 45/74 B, 11 Dec. 1990. (<sup>21</sup>)A/46/442. (<sup>22</sup>)GA res. 45/74 D, 11 Dec. 1990. (<sup>23</sup>)A/46/60-S/22054. (<sup>24</sup>)A/45/984-S/22383. (<sup>25</sup>)A/45/985-S/22388. (<sup>26</sup>)A/45/1015-S/22626. (27)A/46/181-S/22621. (<sup>28</sup>)A/46/443. (<sup>29</sup>)GA res. 45/74 E, 11 Dec. 1990. (30)A/46/445. (<sup>31</sup>)GA res. 45/74 G, 11 Dec. 1990. (<sup>32</sup>)A/46/475. (<sup>33</sup>)A/46/444. (<sup>34</sup>)GA res. 45/74 F, 11 Dec. 1990. (<sup>35</sup>)A/45/1012-S/22585. (<sup>36</sup>)A/46/207-S/22654. (<sup>37</sup>)A/46/644-S/23211 (38)A/46/776-S/23288. (<sup>39</sup>)A/46/788-S/23291. (40)S/22724. (41)A/46/441. (<sup>42</sup>)GA res. 45/74 C, 11 Dec. 1990. (43)GA res. 44/174, 19 Dec. 1989. (<sup>44</sup>)A/46/262-E/1991/95. (45)ESC res. 1990/53, 24 July 1990. (46)A/46/263-E/1991/88. (<sup>47</sup>)TD/B/1142. (48)A/46/488-S/23056. (49)A/C.2/46/L.8 & Corr.1. (50)E/1991/L.36.

## Palestine refugees

In 1991, the number of Palestine refugees to whom the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for

Palestine Refugees in the Near East—with a staff of 18,500, mainly teachers and health workers—provided education, health, relief and social services, and general assistance through a network of 632 schools, 104 health centres and points, and numerous other installations, had grown to slightly over 2.5 million. The environment in which UNRWA delivered those services was particularly difficult in the West Bank and Gaza Strip due to the continuing uprising, or intifadah, and in Lebanon which emerged slowly from a long civil war. The hostilities in the Persian Gulf (see PART TWO, Chapter III) also affected the refugees as well as UNRWA in a number of ways.

UNRWA activities and various aspects of the Palestine refugee problem were addressed by the General Assembly, which in December adopted 11 resolutions on: assistance to Palestine refugees (46/46 A) and to displaced persons (46/46 C); the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (46/46 B); scholarships for higher education and vocational training (46/46 D); refugees in Israeli-occupied territory (46/46 E); resumption of ration distribution to Palestine refugees (46/46 F); return of refugees displaced since 1967 (46/46 G); revenues from refugees' properties (46/46 H); refugee protection (46/46 I); proposed University of Jerusalem for Palestine refugees (46/46 J); and protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of UNRWA facilities (46/46 K).

### UN Agency for Palestine refugees

As at 30 June 1991, Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA numbered 2,519,000, living in and outside camps in five areas of operation: the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The events in the region considerably affected the Agency's work between 1 July 1990 and 30 June 1991, the period covered by the UNRWA Commissioner-General's report<sup>(1)</sup> In the months following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990, UNRWA was part of the international efforts to provide emergency assistance to the hundreds of thousands who fled into Jordan. Between August 1990 and March 1991, approximately 250,000 persons holding Jordanian passports arrived in Jordan, the majority of whom were of Palestinian origin and many of whom were registered refugees. UNRWA assisted in supplying food and establishing sanitary facilities and provided health teams.

After the outbreak of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, UNRWA also took emergency measures to alleviate the suffering caused by the imposition of a lengthy comprehensive curfew on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, by distributing food to the entire refugee population as well as needy non-refugees,

i.e., approximately 135,000 families in Gaza and 160,000 in the West Bank. In the aftermath of the hostilities, UNRWA had to respond to the sharp deterioration of the socio-economic conditions of the Palestinians, especially in the occupied territory, by expanding the scope and volume of its existing income-generating activities, embarking on a programme of investment in small and medium-sized enterprises and related economic infrastructure and stepping up job creation through its own construction programmes. It planned to introduce new courses in its vocational training centres and to strengthen existing ones, to help intensify skills training, job creation and income-generation. With the intifadah continuing, almost 14,000 Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza sought emergency medical attention in the local hospitals and UNRWA health centres, suffering from beatings, tear-gas inhalation and rubber-bullet or live ammunition wounds. In 1991, UNRWA's combined regular and emergency budget for the occupied territory was \$135 million.

The hostilities in the Persian Gulf had severe effects on Jordan, with hundreds of thousands of evacuees, many of them Palestinian, flowing into the country from Kuwait, Iraq and other Persian Gulf States. UNRWA assisted extensively in the provision of aid and expertise during the evacuation process. The demand for material assistance continued to increase as more people fell below the poverty line. By the end of the reporting period, approximately 31,000 refugees (i.e., 3.25 per cent of the refugee population) were registered in the special hardship assistance programme. Substantially larger funding was provided for repair or reconstruction of the shelters of special hardship families. Approximately 2,500 eligible Palestine refugee children returning to Jordan from Gulf countries were accommodated in UNRWA schools there.

In addition, UNRWA was taking steps to assess the needs of the Palestinians remaining in Kuwait.

The improving security situation in Lebanon and the process of re-establishing government authority and order allowed UNRWA to exercise a greater degree of control over its operations there. After 15 years of civil war, UNRWA was taking steps to assess and address the problem of children's education which had suffered to a great extent. Among other pressing issues facing UNRWA in Lebanon was high unemployment and the need to find homes for up to 7,000 Palestinian squatter families likely to be displaced by the return of property owners.

In Lebanon, too, the hostilities in the Persian Gulf added to an already difficult socio-economic situation. Emergency distribution of food aid continued to segments of the refugee population, including families displaced by internal fighting or

Israeli aerial incursions. At the end of June 1991, more than 35,000 refugees there were registered in the special hardship assistance programme, representing 13.13 per cent of the refugee population.

In the Syrian Arab Republic, UNRWA operations ran comparatively smoothly. An agreement reached with the Government on home visits to refugees by UNRWA social workers resulted in substantial benefits in the relief and social services programme. Affecting the Agency's activities was the fact that many school buildings were inadequate or dilapidated and a substantial amount of construction was required to bring them up to an acceptable standard. Discussions were continuing with the Government on the status of Jaramana camp where construction of an airport road and a new municipal sewage line was being planned.

Primary health care services were provided to about 253,000 Palestine refugees through a network of 22 health centres, 10 laboratories, 7 dental clinics, 1 specialist clinic and 19 diabetes clinics. In addition, medical teams were temporarily deployed during the hostilities in the Persian Gulf in two emergency camps near the border with Iraq.

A new health care centre at Lattakia and a mother and child health centre at Yarmouk were constructed and started operating. Contractual agreements with eight private hospitals where UNRWA subsidized beds at official government rates were maintained at revised higher rates.

During the year under review, education—general education, vocational, technical and teacher training, and university scholarships for higher education—remained the Agency's largest programme. It followed the curricula of the host Governments and was operated with UNESCO technical assistance. In spite of unusually difficult circumstances, the programme continued to provide basic services and accommodated approximately 3,500 new Palestine refugee pupils who were forced to flee from some Persian Gulf countries. Extrabudgetary contributions permitted the continuation of a construction programme to replace dilapidated or inadequate school premises, although construction could not keep pace with need. New semi-professional courses in physiotherapy, computer science and electronics were introduced at UNRWA training centres. Over 365,000 children in grades 1-9 (1-10 in Lebanon) were served, as were over 5,100 young adults who were trained in vocational trades, technical and semi-professional fields, or as school teachers. In addition, over 640 students were awarded university scholarships.

A lack of adequate classrooms necessitated the scheduling of more than 77.5 per cent of general education classes in double shifts. Budgetary resources for school construction were used in

1990/91 to avoid triple shifting, as well as to prevent overcrowding and to replace inadequate premises. In the West Bank and Gaza, many construction projects were held up in prolonged review by the occupation authorities. At the same time, pupils there sustained a significant loss of school time for the fourth year in a row. By the end of June 1991, over 40 per cent of school days had been lost, owing to curfews, disturbances, military closures and strikes. Through Agency negotiations with the occupation authorities, the school year in the West Bank and Gaza was extended to the end of June, which provided only partial compensation. Interruptions also affected the territory's four vocational and teacher training centres which were closed for most of January and February 1991 during the general curfew.

To help counter the loss of educational services, UNRWA staff developed and produced self-learning materials and audiovisual aids that were distributed to students. Necessitated by comprehensive reforms in the education system of Jordan, plans were developed for substantial improvements of UNRWA's general education programme in Jordan and the West Bank, including the addition of a tenth year, the hiring of additional teachers and the upgrading of teachers' qualifications.

UNRWA's health programme—the main objective of which was to meet basic health needs of the refugee population—provided primary health care in the form of medical care services, health protection and promotion services, environmental health services in camps, and nutrition and supplementary feeding to vulnerable population groups. The demand on UNRWA's health care services continued to be high in all fields owing to rapid inflation, increased costs of medical care and worsening socio-economic conditions.

To find solutions to the operational and managerial difficulties encountered in health care centres, UNRWA further expanded the application of patient-flow analysis in coordination with WHO and the Centers for Disease Control (Atlanta, United States), in order to improve staff utilization and reorganize general clinic and maternal and child health services. It developed new strategies for the control of non-communicable diseases and management of nutritional disorders, including a programme for control of diabetes mellitus in coordination with WHO, a programme for management of iron-deficiency anaemia among children and women and of growth retardation in children. Arrangements were made to ensure implementation of the new strategies beginning in 1991, including provision of necessary laboratory support and essential supplies.

In collaboration with WHO's Global Programme on AIDS, an assessment of blood transfusion services in non-governmental hospitals in

the West Bank and Gaza was carried out and a short-term plan of action for HIV/AIDS prevention and control was developed. Subsequently, WHO provided funds for implementing that plan, with special emphasis on epidemiological surveillance, staff training and improved blood safety measures. Implementation started with the provision of supplies of HIV rapid test kits to non-governmental hospitals and the training of blood technologists. In view of the noticeable increase in mental health disorders among Palestinians, especially children, two modest mental health projects were started, one in coordination with the Community Mental Health Programme, Gaza, and another in coordination with WHO in the West Bank.

One of UNRWA's major achievements during the reporting period was the progress attained in upgrading the capacity of the emergency medical care system at the primary level in Gaza and the West Bank by training health personnel and by providing emergency kits for basic life support and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, as well as ambulances and surgical equipment to all UNRWA health centres. Those improvements, which were based on recommendations of a WHO team that carried out a needs assessment in 1989, enabled the health care system to cope with the heavy casualty toll, stabilization of cases prior to evacuation to hospitals and resuscitation of seriously wounded persons.

WHO also reassessed UNRWA's oral health programme in all five areas in April and May 1991, to review progress achieved since 1986; dental care services were expanded through additional teams, equipment and mobile units.

UNRWA attempted to bring the level of water supply, liquid waste disposal and general sanitation in camps, especially in Gaza, the West Bank and Lebanon, nearer to international standards. Although its plans to integrate camp environmental health infrastructure with municipal systems continued to be hampered by lack of comprehensive technical planning and coordination, as well as by inadequate funding, some progress was made.

In the light of the findings of a nutrition survey conducted during May and June 1990 in coordination with WHO and the Centers for Disease Control, the high-cost, low-impact midday meal programme for preschool and school children was replaced by a dry ration programme; the savings achieved as a result of reduced operating costs were allocated to other pressing primary health care improvements, with special emphasis on implementation of the newly introduced health strategies and construction and expansion of additional health facilities.

Increasingly heavy demands were placed on UNRWA as a result of the hostilities in the Persian

Gulf, particularly in the occupied territories; UNRWA's relief and social services programme continued to support and to facilitate the self-reliance of those Palestine refugees who suffered the greatest socio-economic disadvantages. Direct material and financial aid was provided to those refugee families without a male adult medically fit to earn an income and without other identifiable means of financial support. In emergencies, this aid was extended to affected refugee and non-refugee communities, as a temporary relief measure. Some 7.5 per cent of the refugee population Agency-wide received assistance under the special hardship programme; the percentage was the highest in Gaza and Lebanon (approximately 13 per cent) and the lowest in Jordan (3.25 per cent). The special hardship programme was to assist the most needy families by assuring minimum standards of nutrition, shelter and clothing, and with cash grants in the case of a particular family crisis. The value of the aid was about \$120 per person annually, most of it as donations in kind.

At the same time as providing direct relief, UNRWA promoted initiatives aimed at longer-term improvement of the social and economic status of disadvantaged refugees and their communities, without prejudice to their rights recognized by the General Assembly to return to their homes or receive compensation for their losses, and within the constraints imposed by political circumstances. The key component of the programme was income-generation and related skill-training for disadvantaged refugees, including women, young people and the disabled. It was decided in early 1991 that UNRWA should expand its income-generating activities in both scope and volume through a wider-ranging programme of investment in small and medium-sized enterprises, related economic infrastructure and technical assistance to create employment for Palestinians, principally in the West Bank, Gaza and Jordan, but also in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. A fund-raising campaign was launched to that end.

Mindful of the fact that the growth of the Palestine refugee population and their basic social and economic needs had to be anticipated and planned for in a more systematic fashion, UNRWA was developing more comprehensive information on the size and population growth rates of the registered refugees, estimating longer-range requirements for services and installations, including the replacement of ageing facilities, environmental infrastructure and staffing needs.

The overall growth rate of the Palestine refugee population registered with UNRWA was about 3 per cent per year, among the highest in the world. Of particular concern to the Agency was the estimated growth rate of 3.5 to 4 per cent among registered refugees in Gaza, which was already struggling with

extremely overcrowded conditions in the camps. At such a rate of growth, the refugee population in Gaza was expected to double in less than 20 years. The registered refugee population in the West Bank was also growing rapidly, at rates slightly above 3 per cent annually, producing even more pressure to provide employment for new workers. Similar problems could be anticipated in other fields of UNRWA operations, the Commissioner-General stated. Combined with the effects of the Persian Gulf hostilities, those demographic realities made it clear that UNRWA's current level of services could not be maintained, far less improved, without increased contributions.

On 4 March 1991, liter Turkmen (Turkey) assumed the post of UNRWA Commissioner-General, replacing Giorgio Giacomelli (Italy) who had served in that capacity since November 1985.

From 3 to 7 January 1991, Guido de Marco (Malta), President of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, visited Palestine refugee camps in Gaza, the West Bank and Jordan, accompanied by the UNRWA Commissioner-General. He was the first Assembly President ever to visit such camps. He also met with high-level Israeli officials to discuss the question of Palestine refugees. At a press conference at Amman on 7 January, the President described the state of tension in the occupied territories as a powder keg and urged implementation of United Nations resolutions calling for an international peace conference on the Middle East to defuse it. He also called on Member States to increase their financial support for UNRWA. A comprehensive report on the visit was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights<sup>(2)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/46 A** by recorded vote.

#### Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/73 A of 11 December 1990 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,

1. Notes with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513(VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. Reiterates its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1992;

5. Direct attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. Notes with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. Calls upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

General Assembly resolution 46/46 A

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 137-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/638) by recorded vote (119-0-1). 20 November (meeting 25); draft by United States (A/SPC/46/L.12); agenda item 72.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 22-25: plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

## UNRWA financing

The Commissioner-General, in his report to the General Assembly,<sup>(\*)</sup> stated that UNRAWA was in rela-

tively healthy financial condition in 1991; there was, however, no room for complacency since events in the Middle East and elsewhere seemed likely to generate claims to limited donor funds in 1992 and beyond. In that regard, it was disappointing that UNRWA's efforts received significant financial support mainly from one section of the international community. Broadening the Agency's base was therefore a major priority.

In 1991, a total of \$240,910,000 (\$215,216,000 in cash and \$25,694,000 in kind) was received under UNRWA's General Fund. In addition, \$18,990,000 was received for ongoing activities. Expenditures for the year totalled \$231,700,221 under the General Fund, plus \$21,122,328 for ongoing activities. For 1992-1993, the Commissioner-General estimated expenditures under the General Fund at \$513 million (including \$42.4 million in food and services donations), which was an increase of \$60.1 million, or 13.3 per cent, over the approved General Fund budget for 1991.

A significant change was to be made in 1992 to UNRWA's financial and budgetary procedures, when the Agency would move to a biennial budgetary cycle in order to reduce the workload, bring UNRWA in line with most of the United Nations system and facilitate planning and efficient use of resources.

It was also decided to give more attention to longer-range strategic planning and reviews of refugee population growth and related requirements, to help project future financial needs and priorities.

## Working Group on UNRWA financing

The Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA held three meetings in 1991, on 12 September, 18 October and 7 November.

In its report to the General Assembly,<sup>(3)</sup> the Working Group noted that UNRWA had received sufficient funding to deliver the essential parts of its programmes in 1990. There were indications that it would be able to do so again in 1991, although the construction budget was showing a shortfall of about \$4.5 million for 1991.

For the base programme of extraordinary measures in Lebanon and the occupied territory (EMLOT), funded from special contributions, sufficient contributions had been received during the first half of 1991 to secure the programme's funding at its current annual cash level of some \$17 million, which financed additional medical and relief services, as well as other forms of general assistance, in Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza. The fund for the expanded programme of assistance (EPA), established in 1998 to finance a \$65 million programme of infrastructural improvements, especially in the camps, had received contributions and pledges of \$36 million. Cash con-



tributions to the Gaza Hospital Fund, established in 1990 to finance construction, equipping and the first three years' running costs of a badly needed 200-bed general hospital, were currently estimated at some \$3.5 million, although discussions with a major donor indicated that the total construction costs would soon be funded, leaving a shortfall in the order of \$20 million.

With the intifadah continuing and socio-economic conditions worsening, it appeared certain that services under the EMLOT programme would continue to be needed beyond 1991. The cash portion of the 1992 EMLOT budget, excluding in-kind food for displaced and needy refugees, was estimated at \$15 million minimum. Additional funding might have to be sought for small-scale income-generating projects not only in the occupied territory but also in the other fields of operation. EPA and the Gaza Hospital Fund remained undersubscribed. Summing up UNRWA'S needs, the Working Group said that, in addition to contributions needed to finance the Agency's regular budget of \$263 million for the General Fund and funded ongoing activities, as well as the \$14 million under the regular budget for capital and special projects, the following amounts were required: about \$15 million in cash for EMLOT; a further \$30 million to complete funding of the original EPA, which was to include an as yet undetermined amount for income-generation projects in all live fields; and \$20 million remaining to be secured for the Gaza Hospital Fund.

Commending the current Commissioner-General and his predecessor for their fund-raising efforts, the Working Group shared his concern about the funding prospects for 1992. UNRWA'S regular programme expenditure was once again expected to increase by 5 per cent in order to meet a growing number of beneficiaries, especially schoolchildren, and to cover unavoidable increases in prices and staff salaries. It seemed inevitable that an increase in contributions was necessary to cover expected regular programme expenditure. The Working Group was particularly concerned at the state of funding for the emergency-related programmes financed under EMLOT, EPA and the Gaza Hospital Fund, which were vital to the well-being of the refugee population and others in need in Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza; their discontinuance or any reduction could have disturbing humanitarian and political consequences. The Working Group also noted the additional needs of the refugees resulting from the deteriorating socio-economic conditions in the aftermath of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf and commended UNRWA for its response as well as for the measures it planned to meet those needs. Inevitably, those new initiatives would place an even greater burden on resources and would require special

fund-raising efforts and generous responses from the international community.

The Working Group strongly urged that Governments that did not contribute to UNRWA start doing so; those that had contributed only relatively small amounts increase their contributions; those that had contributed generously continue to do so and strive to increase their contributions; and Governments consider making special contributions in support of the emergency-related programmes and construction projects that would not affect their contributions to the regular programmes.

The Working Group also suggested that consideration be given to holding an International Information Day on UNRWA to make the Agency better known, with the aim of broadening its base of financial support. Noting that the burden of supporting UNRWA continued to be borne by relatively few countries, the Working Group emphasized the need to make special efforts to broaden the financial support base and suggested that the wealthier Governments in the region be encouraged to increase their contributions.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

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

#### Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656(XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728(XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791(XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 45/73 B of 11 December 1990 and the previous resolutions on this question,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having Considered the report of the Working Group,

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,

Deeply concerned about the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has affected and affects the continuation of the provision of the necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at the present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. Commends the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency;

2. Takes note with approval of the report of the Working Group;

3. Requests the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

General Assembly resolution 46/46 B

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/638) without vote, 20 November (meeting 251: 15-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.13): agenda item 72.

Sponsors: Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 22-25; plenary 66.

#### Accounts for 1990

Following the audit of the UNRWA financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1990, the Board of Auditors made several recommendations,<sup>(4)</sup> summarized also in a July 1991 note of the Secretary-General.<sup>(5)</sup> ACABQ commented on the Board's report in October.<sup>(6)</sup>

The General Assembly, by resolution 46/183, accepted the financial report and audited financial statements of UNRWA and the Board's audit opinions and report on them, and requested that the Commissioner-General report in 1992 on steps taken to implement the Board's recommendations.

#### Legal matters

##### UNRWA staff

The number of staff arrested and detained without charge or trial decreased marginally between 1 July 1990 and 30 June 1991, but still remained at a high level. Of a total of 160 staff members arrested and detained, 110 were released without charge or trial, 7 were charged, tried and sentenced, and 43 were still in detention.

The Agency remained unable to obtain adequate and timely information on the reasons for the arrest and detention of its staff members. In the absence of such information, it could not be ascertained whether the staff member's official functions were involved.

The treatment of staff members in detention continued to cause concern. Staff were subjected to beatings and various other forms of physical abuse. In several cases, staff members encountered rough treatment at the hands of local authorities in the course of their official duties. In the Gaza Strip alone, 132 instances of mistreatment of UNRWA staff were recorded during the reporting year.

UNRWA also continued to experience difficulties in visiting detained staff members, but gained limited access to 12 members from the West Bank held in prisons and detention centres, including

eight in detention centres in Israel. It also had access to 20 detained staff members from the Gaza Strip, including staff at a detention centre in Israel, but was not allowed access to detained staff in other fields.

UNRWA continued to encounter difficulties in the movement of staff in and out of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. There were substantial delays in the clearance of staff for travel, which was refused in some cases. The movement of staff within the occupied territory was again seriously affected by frequent curfews and the designation of areas as closed military zones. Israel continued to insist that local staff could move during curfews only if they had permits issued by the civil administration. Delays in the issue or renewal of the permits meant that UNRWA'S operations were impeded, in particular during the lengthy curfews imposed in January 1991 during the hostilities in the Persian Gulf. Restrictions on access to Israel and East Jerusalem imposed by the authorities on residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip also resulted in delay and impediment to staff members' free movement.

##### UNRWA services and premises

As reported by the Commissioner-General, during the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991, there were 251 incursions into UNRWA installations by members of the Israeli security forces in the West Bank and 367 such incursions in the Gaza Strip. At times those involved both injury to staff members and damage to Agency property. UNRWA recorded 201 incidents in which health clinic premises were entered, including 153 in the Gaza Strip alone.

Of particular concern were incidents in which health centres were forcibly closed, or UNRWA ambulance services interfered with and sometimes prevented from operating. For example, the 24-hour emergency service provided at UNRWA clinics upon commencement of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf was substantially impeded by Israeli security forces at Tulkarm camp in the West Bank, where the clinic was prevented from functioning effectively except in the morning; there were occasions on which UNRWA ambulances were shot at and others prevented from transporting patients to clinics and hospitals.

The demolition of houses and camp shelters for punitive reasons continued. In refugee camps in the West Bank, Israel demolished 18 rooms in 10 shelters, affecting 10 families totalling 40 persons, and sealed a further 29 rooms, affecting 9 families of a total of 80 persons. Some 43 additional dwellings outside the camps were also demolished. In the Gaza Strip, the most serious incident occurred at Bureij camp; in September 1990, following the killing in the camp of an Israeli soldier,

63 rooms in shelters housing 39 families and a total of 33 shops were demolished, either for punitive reasons or for the stated ground of road-widening. A further 46 rooms in 10 shelters housing 23 families were sealed for punitive reasons. In addition, Israel demolished 114 rooms in 29 shelters, affecting 64 families totalling 379 persons. A further 34 rooms in camps were sealed, affecting 17 families, or some 108 persons. UNRWA protested those actions as being incompatible with articles 33 and 53 of the fourth Geneva Convention. Israel continued to object to the reconstruction of demolished shelters in camps, despite earlier assurances by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs that no such objections would be raised.

Israel continued to insist that UNRWA construction be subjected to newly instituted and detailed building regulations. A considerable amount of much-needed construction, particularly in the Gaza Strip, was blocked for that reason or subjected to lengthy delays. The Agency expressed its willingness to engage in appropriate consultation and coordination of its construction activities.

There were substantial delays during the year in clearing through Israeli ports a large number of items urgently needed for UNRWA's official use; although the items were eventually cleared, some of them had meanwhile been sold off by the Israeli authorities. UNRWA was claiming compensation.

Since Israel's announcement in July 1988 that owing to temporary budgetary constraints, it could not pay clearance, warehousing and transport charges due to UNRWA under the Comay-Micheltmore Agreement of 1967, the Agency continued to advance such sums, on the understanding that this was a purely temporary measure and that eventual reimbursement by Israel would take place. By the end of June 1991, the amount so advanced by UNRWA stood at \$5.95 million.

In resolution 46/46 K, the General Assembly condemned the repeated Israeli raids on UNRWA premises and installations and called on Israel to refrain from such acts.

#### Claims for compensation

In 1991, UNRWA reported that no progress had been made with regard to its claims against the Governments of: Israel (for loss and damage to UNRWA property during the 1967 Middle East hostilities, Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and its military action before then); Jordan (arising out of the 1967 hostilities and the disturbances of 1970 and 1971); and the Syrian Arab Republic (relating mainly to the levy of certain taxes from which UNRWA believed it was exempt under existing agreements). Those claims had been reported in 1986.<sup>(7)</sup> The Secretary-General, in October 1991,<sup>(8)</sup> also stated that there had been no pro-

gress with regard to UNRWA claims against Israel resulting from its 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

In resolution 46/46 I, the General Assembly called again on Israel to compensate UNRWA for damages to its property and facilities resulting from its invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion.

#### Other aspects

##### Displaced persons

##### Humanitarian assistance

In 1991, in addition to providing relief in the form of basic food commodities, blankets, clothing, shelter repair and cash grants, UNRWA continued to provide a small measure of humanitarian assistance to persons who had been displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities in the Middle East but who were not registered with UNRWA as refugees.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

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

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities  
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/73 C of 11 December 1990 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 45/73 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. Endorses, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. Strongly appeals to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

General Assembly resolution 46/46 C

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/638) without vote, 20 November (meeting 251; 22-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.14); agenda item 72.

Sponsors: Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 22-25; plenary 66.

## Repatriation of refugees

In October 1991,<sup>(9)</sup> the Secretary-General reported on a 2 July reply of Israel to the General Assembly's 1990 call on it to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants and to desist from measures obstructing their return. Israel stated that its position on the matter had been set out fully in successive annual replies, the latest having been the subject of a 1990 report by the Secretary-General,<sup>(11)</sup> as a result of its continued effort to review individual cases of resettlement based on each case's merits, approximately 78,473 persons had already returned to the administered territories.

The Secretary-General reported at the same time on information from UNRWA on the return of refugees registered with it. Since UNRWA was not involved in arrangements for either refugees or displaced persons not registered as refugees, its information was based on requests by returning registered refugees for the transfer of their service entitlements to their areas of return; UNRWA was not necessarily aware of the return of registered refugees who had not made such requests. Agency records indicated that, between 1 July 1990 and 30 June 1991, 254 registered refugees had returned to the West Bank and 47 to the Gaza Strip. Some of them might not have been displaced in 1967 but might be family members of a displaced registered refugee whom they had accompanied on return or later joined. About 12,000 displaced refugees were known by UNRWA to have returned to the occupied territory since June 1967. It was unable to estimate the total number of displaced inhabitants who had returned, as it kept records only of registered refugees, and even those records, particularly with respect to location of registered refugees, might be incomplete.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/46 G by recorded vote.

Return of population and refugees  
displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252(ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985, 41/69 G of 3

December 1986, 42/69 G of 2 December 1987, 43/57 G of 6 December 1988, 44/47 G of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 G of 11 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and is inadmissible;

2. Considers any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. Strongly deplores the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. Calls once more upon Israel:

(a) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 4 above.

General Assembly resolution 46/46 G

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 115-2-32 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/638) by recorded vote (89-2-32). 20 November (meeting 25): 13-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.18): agenda item 72.

Sponsors Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 22-25; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen; Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom.

## Food aid

The Secretary-General reported in October 1991<sup>(12)</sup> that UNRWA continued to provide food as-

sistance to the most needy sector of the refugee population-special hardship cases-who numbered 155,980 persons in December 1990. The Agency also continued its emergency distributions of basic commodities, such as flour, rice, sugar, animal protein and skim milk, to those in need, including non-registered Palestinians in the occupied territory and Lebanon. In 1990, 17,600 tons of those commodities had been distributed to 676,000 recipients in the Gaza Strip; 15,300 tons to 322,000 persons in the West Bank; and 6,000 tons to 435,000 in Lebanon. Given the lack of additional resources, it had not been possible for the Commissioner-General to consider resumption of a general distribution of basic food rations to all refugees as requested by the Assembly in several resolutions, most recently in 1990.<sup>(13)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/46 F by recorded vote.

#### Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985, 41/69 F of 3 December 1986, 42/69 F of 2 December 1987, 43/57 F of 6 December 1988, 44/47 F of 8 December 1989, 45/73 F of 11 December 1990 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302(IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,

Deeply Concerned about the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. Regrets that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F, 43/57 F, 44/47 F and 45/73 F have not been implemented;

2. Calls me again upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. Requests the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the

General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/46 F

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 115-21-13 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/636) by recorded vote (88-22-131, 20 November (meeting 251; 12-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.17); agenda item 72.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 22-25; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine; USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Poland, Romania, Spain.

#### Education and training services

Protection of Palestinian

students and educational institutions

In October 1991,<sup>(14)</sup> the Secretary-General reported on a 2 July reply of Israel to the General Assembly's 1990 call on it to open immediately all closed educational institutions, a large number of which were operated by UNRWA, and to refrain from closing them thereafter.

Israel stated that the 1990 resolution of the Assembly<sup>(15)</sup> was unbalanced, distorting its role and policy which remained to encourage improvement and development of the education system in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District. During its administration, the level of education and literacy in those territories had markedly improved and many new institutions of learning were established. Since December 1987, however, the schools were frequently exploited as centres for organizing and launching violent activities, and unrest was caused by marked extremists, affiliated with PLO and other groups, who forcibly entered classrooms during school hours and compelled students to join violent demonstrations. Measures taken by the authorities were a direct result of, and in reaction to, those activities. They had been extremely successful and had enabled Israel to permit five of the seven institutions of higher learning in the territories to reopen. Four of them-Al-Bireh University, Bethlehem University, Abu-Dis University and the Islamic University in Hebron-had in fact

opened their doors and permission had been granted to Al-Najah University to reopen, on the condition that the student body would not interfere in the formation of the faculty. Although the University's administration had agreed to that condition, it was subsequently subjected to hostile threats from extremist elements and the University was therefore not reopened. The re-opening of Bir Zeit University would be considered based on the experience of the other institutions.

Most schools and training centres were closed for one month as a result of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, and additional days were missed because of security problems. Various schools lost still more days of class-time upon instructions to close from extremist groups such as PLO and Hamas. Due to those disruptions, the school year was extended to 10 June in Gaza and 1 July in Judea and Samaria in order to compensate for missed school days. Extremist elements, however, continued to disrupt the school system, through both violent agitation and frequent strikes.

All those facts were ignored by the Assembly resolution, Israel said, adding that it would continue making every effort to normalize the educational environment within the difficult security situation.

According to the Commissioner-General, during the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991, there were 251 cases of unauthorized entry into UNRWA premises in the West Bank, 140 of them into schools. In the Gaza Strip, of the 367 unauthorized entries, 150 related to schools. UNRWA took up those cases with the Israeli authorities who, in a number of instances, claimed that the premises were entered because stones had been thrown from within, or stone-throwers were being chased into the premises.

During the same period, there was one fatality and 1,678 cases of injury among students and trainees at UNRWA educational institutions in the West Bank. The corresponding figures for the Gaza Strip were one fatality and 1,503 injuries. Those casualties were attributable to beatings, tear-gas inhalation, rubber bullets and live ammunition. In addition, 286 students and trainees in the West Bank and 181 in Gaza were detained, of whom 174 and 146, respectively, were released by 30 June 1991.

The 1990/91 academic year was interrupted virtually continuously from 31 December until 20 March as a result of military closures and the general curfew imposed during the hostilities in the Persian Gulf. Apart from that interruption, the centres operated for the most part normally, with some additional days lost due to strikes. The first semester ended in late June 1991, with the second semester scheduled to continue immediately

through and beyond the summer until completion of the academic year.

In the West Bank, 40 per cent of school time was lost between September 1990 and June 1991, due primarily to military closures, general strikes and curfews. Most seriously affected were the schools at Tulkarm camp, which the 2,208 students attended for only 33 days from the beginning of the academic year until classes were allowed to reopen on 12 June 1991 after negotiations between UNRWA and Israel. In the Gaza Strip, 41 per cent of school time was lost from September 1990 to June 1991.

During the reporting period, UNRWA provided students in the West Bank and Gaza with distance education and self-learning materials. Preliminary analysis of UNRWA-administered achievement tests showed a detrimental effect on educational performance, especially in the lower elementary grades and on subjects such as mathematics and sciences. Israel took the position that UNRWA should conform to the school openings and times of schools run by the civil administration. UNRWA did not agree, but was forced to end the school year at the same time as schools operated by the civil administration because security considerations were invoked and a military closure order served on UNRWA.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/46 K by recorded vote.

Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605(1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling its resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/47 K of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 K of 11 December 1990,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605(1987), the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672(1990), and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681(1990),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,

Taking note, in particular, of paragraph 100 of that report, in which it is stated that during the reporting period "there were 251 incursions into Agency instal-

lations by members of the Israeli security forces in the West Bank and 367 such incursions in the Gaza Strip" and that "the Agency recorded 201 incidents in which health clinic premises were entered, including 153 in the Gaza Strip alone" and that "on 27 December 1990, members of the Israeli security forces entered the Agency's health centre in Jabalia camp, passing through the emergency section and the maternity ward where several women were about to give birth and fired shots from within the health centre compound at stone-throwers on the roof of a nearby mosque",

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. Condemns the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids;

2. Deplores the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which have led to the prolonged closure of educational and vocational institutions, a large number of which are operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services;

3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to open immediately all closed educational and vocational institutions and to refrain from closing them thereafter;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/46 K

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 151-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/638) by recorded vote (120-2-1). 20 November (meeting 25); 12-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.22); agenda item 72.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 22-25; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Proposed University of Jerusalem "Al Quds"

As requested by the General Assembly in 1990,<sup>(16)</sup> the Secretary-General reported in October 1991<sup>(17)</sup> on the establishment of a university for Palestine refugees at Jerusalem. The proposed university, first considered by the Assembly in

1980,<sup>(18)</sup> had since been the subject of annual reports by the Secretary-General with regard to measures taken towards its establishment, including a functional feasibility study. In order to assist in completing the study, the Rector of the United Nations University, at the Secretary-General's request, made available the services of an expert to visit the area and meet with Israeli officials.

By a note verbale of 10 September 1991, the Secretary-General, referring to the Assembly's request, asked Israel to facilitate the expert's visit, which would take place at a mutually convenient date. Recalling Israel's position on the proposed university, as well as clarifications already given by the Secretariat to the questions raised by Israel, the Secretary-General expressed the opinion that such questions could be best discussed on the occasion of the expert's visit.

On 25 September, Israel replied that its position remained unchanged, as it had already clarified in a note verbale of 2 July on the 1990 Assembly resolution, whose sponsors, it said, sought to exploit higher education in order to politicize issues totally extraneous to genuine academic pursuits. Accordingly, Israel believed it not to be beneficial for the proposed visit to take place.

In view of that position, the Secretary-General concluded, it had not been possible to complete the feasibility study as planned.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/46 J by recorded vote.

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987, 43/57 J of 6 December 1988, 44/47 J of December 1989 and 45/73 J of 11 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,

1. Emphasizes the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. Calls once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-eds";

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/46 J

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 146-2-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/638) by recorded vote (114-2-51. 20 November (meeting 251: 14-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.21); agenda item 72.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 22-25; plenary 66.

Recorded votes in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, USSR.

#### Scholarships

The Secretary-General reported in October 1991(19) on responses to the 1990 appeal of the General Assembly<sup>(20)</sup> for special allocations for scholarships and grants to Palestine refugees, for which UNRWA acted as recipient and trustee.

For the academic years 1989/90 and 1990/91, a total of 141 awards were made by Japan which had contributed \$1 million in 1989, to be spent over a five-year period. Those awards, while not specifically in response to Assembly resolutions, were in keeping with their spirit. Among United Nations agencies, UNESCO had allocated \$183,960 to Palestine under the UNESCO Participation Programme for 1990-1991. WHO continued offering a postgraduate training fellowship programme aimed at developing the technical and managerial skills of the staff of UNRWA's Department of Health, and at meeting future replacement needs under the various health disciplines.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/46 D by recorded vote.

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212(III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986, 42/69 D of 2 December 1987, 43/57 D of 6 December 1988, 44/47 D of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 D of 11 December 1990,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,

1. Urges all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. Strongly appeals to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D, 44/47 D and 45/73 D;

4. Invites the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. Also appeals to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. Request the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/46 D

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 147-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/638) by recorded vote (121-0-1. 20 November (meeting 25); 13-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.15); agenda item 72.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 22-25; plenary 66.



Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Israel.

### Property rights

Report of the Secretary-General. In August 1991,<sup>(21)</sup> the Secretary-General reported on revenues derived from Palestine refugee property, as requested by a General Assembly resolution of 1990.<sup>(22)</sup> He had transmitted the resolution to Israel, with a request for information on its implementation, and had brought the relevant provisions to the attention of the Chairman of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine. He had also drawn the attention of all Member States to the Assembly's call for pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; only Israel had replied at the time of reporting.

Israel advised on 2 July that its position had been set out in statements to the Special Political Committee and in a 1990 report of the Secretary-General.<sup>(23)</sup> There was no legal basis for taking the steps proposed, as property rights within the borders of a sovereign State were exclusively subject to that State's domestic laws; the right of States to regulate and dispose of property within their territory (and income derived from that property) was a generally accepted principle. Significantly, the resolution's sponsors had not suggested that similar steps be taken regarding the confiscated Jewish property in Arab countries. As a result of the 1948 war, approximately 800,000 Jewish refugees from Arab countries were resettled in Israel; the property they had left behind, estimated to be worth billions of dollars, was expropriated by the Arab countries in which they had lived. There could be no difference in law, justice or equity between the claims of Arab and Jewish property owners, Israel asserted.

Report of the Conciliation Commission. The United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in its report covering the period from

1 September 1990 to 31 August 1991,<sup>(24)</sup> stated that the circumstances that had limited its possibilities of action regarding compensation for Palestine refugee properties remained unchanged. The events that had occurred in the area since the previous reporting period had further complicated an already complex situation. The Commission continued to hope, however, that the situation and related circumstances in the region would improve towards a comprehensive, just and lasting Middle East peace, thus enabling it to carry forward its work in accordance with the 1948 resolution setting forth its mandate.<sup>(25)</sup>

Referring to prospects for implementing paragraph 11 of that resolution, by which the Assembly resolved that the refugees wishing to return to their homes should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss or damage to property, the Commission noted that the examination of various ways in which it might be possible to intensify its efforts towards that end had compelled the conclusion that all the ways envisaged presupposed substantial changes in the situation.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/46 H by recorded vote.

#### Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/69 H of 3 December 1986, 42/69 H of 2 December 1987, 43/57 H of 6 December 1988, 44/47 H of 8 December 1989, 45/73 H of 11 December 1990 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1990 to 31 August 1991,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394(V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report, and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. Request the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. Calls once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Calls upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Deplores the refusal of Israel to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/46 H

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 114-2-33 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/638) by recorded vote (87-2-34), 20 November (meeting 25): 13-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.19): agenda item 72.

Sponsors' Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 22-25; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In Favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Toao, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom.

## Refugee protection

The Secretary-General reported in October 1991<sup>(8)</sup> on implementation of a General Assembly resolution of 1990<sup>(26)</sup> holding Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied territory and calling on it to compensate UNRWA for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

The Secretary-General stated that Israel, replying to his request for information on steps taken or envisaged to comply with the resolution, said on 2 July 1991 that its position had been fully set out in statements to the Special Political Committee and in a 1990 report of the Secretary-General<sup>(27)</sup>. The adoption of the resolution was hypocritical, anachronistic and out of place. Despite its withdrawal from Lebanon in 1985, it was still being blamed for the "suffering of the Palestinians" in Lebanon and for Arab persecution of Palestinian refugees. In recent years, thousands of Palestinians had been killed and wounded in Lebanese refugee camps in vicious fighting totally unconnected with Israel; likewise, Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic were the scenes of considerable human misery. The selective and distorted presentation of the Palestinian refugees' situation in Arab countries clearly illustrated the resolution's double standards and the blatant disregard for the refugees' general welfare. Notwithstanding Israel's innumerable appeals, the United Nations remained silent about the systematic assassination campaign during which over 437 Palestinians had been murdered in cold blood by PLO and other terrorist death squads since December 1987. Israel asserted that in keeping with international law, it alone was competent to ensure full protection of the inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District.

In consultation with the Secretary-General, the UNRWA Commissioner-General had continued his efforts in support of the Palestine refugees' safety and legal and human rights. In that connection, UNRWA international staff in the occupied territory, in particular Refugee Affairs officers, continued to play an important role in helping to reduce tension and prevent maltreatment of refugees, especially vulnerable groups such as women and children. The Commissioner-General also protested to Israel against excessive use of force, collective punishments, punitive demolitions, sealing of shelters and other such measures, as a failure on Israel's part to uphold standards required under international humanitarian law.

Following Israel's withdrawal from the Saida and Tyre areas in 1985, there was nothing further to state in the context of the current report regarding the Palestine refugees in Lebanon.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/46 I by recorded vote.

### Protection of Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling in particular recent Security Council resolutions 605(1987) of 22 December 1987, 607(1988) of 5 January 1988, 608(1988) of 14 January 1988, 636(1989) of 6 July

1989, 641(1989) of 30 August 1989, 672(1990) of 12 October 1990, 673(1990) of 24 October 1990, 681(1990) of 20 December 1990 and 694(1991) of 24 May 1991.

Also recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985, 41/69 I of 3 December 1986, 42/69 I of 2 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/47 I of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 I of 11 December 1990,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605(1987), the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672(1990), and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681(1990),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991,

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Talking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,

Deeply distressed that, notwithstanding the improved security situation owing to the deployment of the Lebanese army, the Palestinian and Lebanese population are still suffering from continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and from other hostile acts,

1. Holds Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

2. Calls upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

3. Strongly urges the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, 31 October 1990 and 9 April 1991;

4. Urges the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue their efforts in support of the upholding of the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation since 1967;

5. Calls once again upon Israel to desist forthwith from acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian

population in Lebanon, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law;

6. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

7. Calls once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from the invasion of Lebanon by Israel in 1982, without prejudice to the responsibility of the latter for all damages resulting from that invasion, as well as for other damages resulting from the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/46 I

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 147-2-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/638) by recorded vote (117-2-31. 20 November (meeting 251; 13.nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.20): agenda item 72.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Sudan, Yugoslavia, Zambia. Meeting number GA 46th session: SPC 22-25; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahirirva, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turks and Caicos Islands, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, USSR.

## Removal and resettlement of refugees

In October 1991,<sup>(28)</sup> the Secretary-General reported on a 2 July reply of Israel to the General Assembly's 1990 demand<sup>(29)</sup> that it desist from removing and resettling Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by it since 1967 and from destroying their shelters. Israel stated that its position had been set forth in successive annual replies to the Secretary-General in recent years, the latest of them contained in his 1990 report on the subject.<sup>(30)</sup> It considered the 1990 resolution unbalanced and distorted in that it intentionally ignored the improved living conditions in Gaza, including the considerable increase of pupils and the significant drop in the illiteracy rate, the extensive development of medical care and the improvement of environmental services.

Nothing was more indicative of that approach than the resolution's condemnation of refugee rehabilitation projects. Since 1967, Israel had initiated community development projects in Gaza enabling some 20,000 families, approximately 150,000 persons, to leave the refugee camps on a voluntary basis and relocate to nearby residential areas. Israel's vital role in planning and implementing those housing projects had been recognized by the Secretary-General<sup>(31)</sup> and the UNRWA Commissioner-General in 1985. The resolution's request that the Secretary-General resume issuing identity cards irrespective of the refugees' need for them was yet another indication of its political bias.

Notwithstanding subversive efforts to the contrary, Israel declared that it was determined to pursue the task of improving the refugees' living conditions through projects such as the refugee housing programmes and it would welcome all assistance from the international community in that regard.

As described by the Commissioner-General, Israel continued to demolish and seal refugee shelters in the West Bank and Gaza Strip on punitive grounds. UNRWA was following up with Israeli authorities the rehousing of refugees affected by the 1971 demolitions in Gaza. In his 1990 report, the Secretary-General had referred to the status of 87 families categorized as living in hardship conditions. The situation on 30 June 1991 remained virtually the same: of those families, 12 continued to live in conditions of hardship, 19 remained unsatisfactorily and 37 satisfactorily housed, and 18 had previously purchased houses in Israeli-sponsored projects. One family had bought land and built a house. The situation of the 12 families living in hardship conditions had been checked several times during the reporting period; despite repeated assurances by Israel that they would be rehoused, no progress had been made.

During the reporting period, the Commissioner-General obtained the following information relating to refugee shelters demolished by Israel on the grounds that they had been built without proper authority on State land outside camp boundaries. There was no change in the situation of the families living on the northern perimeter of Jabalia camp who had been told by Israel in 1989 to remove some of their shelter extensions; no demolitions had taken place so far, but the shelters remained isolated by the bulldozing around them. Similarly, the situation of the 35 families whose shelters on the perimeter of Beach camp were demolished in 1983 remained the same as in 1990. There was no change in the situation of the families who, at the instance of the Israeli authorities, had agreed to relocate from

Block Q of Rafah camp to the Tel-es-Sultan housing project; some families still remained in their shelters, of which 13 were isolated by sand ramparts.

No new plots of land in housing projects in the Gaza Strip were allocated by Israel for refugees living in camps. No new movements took place from camps to housing projects. An additional 35 plots of land in the Tel-es-Sultan housing project were allocated to families from the so-called Canada camp.

According to information available to the Commissioner-General, Israel had to date allocated approximately 3,914 plots in the Gaza Strip for housing projects. A total of 2,605 plots had been built on by 3,714 refugee families comprising 22,946 persons; buildings on 236 plots were under construction; 936 plots were still vacant and 137 had been built on by non-refugee families. In addition, 3,034 refugee families, consisting of 18,823 persons, had moved into 2,666 housing units consisting of 5,893 rooms.

Refugee families were continuing to purchase plots at subsidized rates for the construction of houses in the Israeli-developed projects in the Beit Lahiya, Nazleh and Tel-es-Sultan areas. Construction of multi-storey apartment blocks at sheikh Radwan, sponsored by Israel and offered for sale on completion, was continuing, but had slowed down due to the prevailing situation.

With regard to the Assembly's request in 1990 that the Commissioner-General address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Israeli-occupied territory and extend all UNRWA services to them, the Commissioner-General advised that, since 1988, in addition to providing all its regular services, UNRWA had been providing emergency food, medical and other assistance to those in need. UNRWA had also begun a longer-term programme to upgrade infrastructure, especially in the camps, and to improve economic and social conditions.

The Secretary-General regretted that he was unable to comply with the Assembly's request that he resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied territory, irrespective of whether or not they were recipients of UNRWA rations and services. Under an agreement followed for 40 years, he said, all refugee families registered with UNRWA were in possession of Agency-issued registration cards. While those cards indicated the number of family members and their eligibility for services, they were not identification cards and had a much more limited purpose. The Commissioner-General had pointed out that UNRWA issued a registration card reflecting data about the refugee family concerned, which was entered on the registration roll at the time of registration. While the need for documentation such as required in the 1990 resolution, was

appreciated, the Commissioner-General did not have the means to issue identity cards as such. He would, however, keep the situation under review to see whether appropriate documentation regarding the registration status of individual members of refugee families could be issued.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/46 E by recorded vote.

Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/03 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986, 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987, 43/57 E of 6 December 1988, 44/47 E of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 E of 11 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 80 June 1991,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of the obligation of Israel under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. Strongly reiterates its demand that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. Requests the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory oc-

cupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the present resolution and in particular on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 1 above.

General Assembly resolution 46/46 E

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 143-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/638) by recorded vote (118-2-2). 20 November (meeting 251; 13-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.16): agenda item 72.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 22-25; plenary 66.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

#### REFERENCES

- (<sup>1</sup>)A/46/13 & Corr.1 & Add.1. (<sup>2</sup>)A/45/1000. (<sup>3</sup>)A/46/622. (<sup>4</sup>)A/46/5/Add.3. (<sup>5</sup>)A/46/298. (<sup>6</sup>)A/46/510. (<sup>7</sup>)YUN 1986, p. 342. (<sup>8</sup>)A/46/539. (<sup>9</sup>)A/46/538. (<sup>10</sup>)GA res. 45/73 G, 11 Dec. 1990. (<sup>11</sup>)A/45/466. (<sup>12</sup>)A/46/537. (<sup>13</sup>)GA res. 45/73 F, 11 Dec. 1990. (<sup>14</sup>)A/46/541. (<sup>15</sup>)GA res. 45/73 K, 11 Dec. 1990. (<sup>16</sup>)GA res. 45/73 J, 11 Dec. 1990. (<sup>17</sup>)A/46/540. (<sup>18</sup>)YUN 1980, p. 443, GA res. 35/13 B, 3 Nov. 1980. (<sup>19</sup>)A/46/535. (<sup>20</sup>)GA res. 45/73 D, 11 Dec. 1990. (<sup>21</sup>)A/46/399. (<sup>22</sup>)GA res. 45/73 H, 11 Dec. 1990. (<sup>23</sup>)A/45/429. (<sup>24</sup>)A/46/373. (<sup>25</sup>)YUN 1948-49, p. 174, GA res. 194(III), 11 Dec. 1948. (<sup>26</sup>)GA res. 45/73 I, 11 Dec. 1990. (<sup>27</sup>)A/45/61. (<sup>28</sup>)A/46/536. (<sup>29</sup>)GA res. 45/73 E, 11 Dec. 1990. (<sup>30</sup>)A/45/464. (<sup>31</sup>)YUN 1985, p. 367

## Chapter VI

## Regional economic and social activities

The five United Nations regional commissions continued their efforts to promote economic and social development in their respective regions during 1991.

During the first half of 1991, three of the five commissions held their regular sessions. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), after holding a resumed forty-fifth session on 14 December 1990, held its forty-sixth session at Geneva from 9 to 19 April; the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) held its forty-seventh session at Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 1 to 10 April; and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) held its twenty-sixth session/seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 13 May and the twelfth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole from 29 April to 7 May. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) did not meet in 1991. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) was scheduled to meet in April 1991, but the session was postponed for a year in view of the situation prevailing at the time in the region.

Among the resolutions adopted at the July 1991 session of the Economic and Social Council concerning issues of interest to the regional commissions were: admission of Macau as an associate member of ESCAP (resolution 1991/79); admission of Kiribati as a full member of ESCAP (1991/80); the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000) (1991/81); acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (1991/82); and the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1991-2000) (1991/83).

## Regional cooperation

The executive secretaries of the regional commissions, meeting under the chairmanship of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation (DIEC) at Vienna on 13 and 14 March 1991, discussed the social consequences of economic development and change. They expressed strong concerns about the lack of

sufficient resources to deal with those problems, noting that increased conflict and unrest could result if the resource situation was not resolved. They said the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly in 1990,<sup>(1)</sup> was not a programme of action. Each Government and agency would need to develop its own strategy, and the regional commissions had an important role to play in developing regional strategies or approaches.

A general concern of the meeting was the question of integration of activities for economic and social development. It was acknowledged that the two should be intertwined, leading to a comprehensive approach to development. The meeting stressed the need for improved coordination of activities, which should be strengthened both among the regional commissions and between the commissions and the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. The executive secretaries welcomed the opportunity for increased collaboration with the Centre, in particular in the planning and preparation of conferences and seminars, in sharing information and experience and in technical cooperation activities. The meeting endorsed a number of concrete proposals for increased cooperation between the commissions and the Centre, including improved planning and coordination of implementation of medium-term plans and biennial programme budgets, improved preparation of substantive documentation and an expanded programme of technical cooperation in the social field.

In a June 1991 report to the Economic and Social Council on regional co-operation,<sup>(\*)</sup> which included an account of the meeting of the executive secretaries, the Secretary-General outlined the work of the five regional commissions, drawing attention to matters and decisions requiring action by the Council. He said issues relating to the strengthening of the role of the regional commissions must be viewed in the larger context of the restructuring of the economic and social units of the United Nations system as a whole. The quality of United Nations delivery in the economic and social sectors would depend in no small measure on the degree to which its operational activities were conceived, programmed and implemented within an integrated and multidisciplinary framework central to the regional approach. That ap-

preach had become increasingly important in terms of dealing with differentiated social and economic problems and as a basis for concerted action among Member States in the face of new challenges raised by global trends and problems.

On the relationship between the regional commissions and United Nations agencies, the Secretary-General stated that the scope for its further strengthening existed. Based on experience so far, the commissions believed that that could be achieved through the greater use of established mechanisms of joint divisions, units and similar arrangements. Technical missions and inter-agency groups could be established for special programmes.

The Secretary-General recalled that to help improve coordination and avoid duplication of functions, the General Assembly in 1977<sup>(3)</sup> had urged the organizations of the United Nations system to achieve a common definition of regions and identical locations of regional and subregional offices. Specialized agencies could locate their regional and subregional offices in the same cities as the regional commissions. It would also seem advisable that agencies establishing or strengthening their regional offices did so in close consultation with the commissions.

The Secretary-General said the decades of experience accumulated by the commissions would be in high demand as emphasis was laid on multisectoral and multidisciplinary dimensions in country development plans and programmes. That new orientation by developing countries augured well for a new look to be taken at how to implement a recommendation put forward by a consultant commissioned by the DIEC Director-General in 1987. The consultant had proposed that the regional commissions should have the first option as executing agent, while recognizing the special competence of the specialized agencies and of the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/304 of 26 July, took note of the Secretary-General's report. By decision 1991/276 of the same date, the Council took note of a number of documents pertaining to regional development, including the summaries of: the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1990;<sup>(4)</sup> the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1990;<sup>(5)</sup> the economic survey of Europe, 1990-1991;<sup>(6)</sup> the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1989-1990;<sup>(7)</sup> and the survey of economic and social developments in the ESCWA region, 1990.<sup>(8)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the

General Assembly adopted resolution 46/145 without vote.

#### Regional economic integration among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Recalling also its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, proclaiming the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind that regional economic integration is important in expanding trade and investments, particularly in developing countries, and regional economic integration everywhere has the potential to strengthen global economic growth, especially if accompanied by openness to the outside world,

Recalling further its resolution 45/203 of 21 December 1990, on the Trade and Development Board, in which it invited the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Trade and Development Board, as appropriate, to continue to follow closely and analyse developments that have a major impact on international trade relations, including economic integration and policy reform in the world economy, technological change and the growing linkage between flows of investment and trade,

Bearing in mind decision 91/10 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which it was decided that regional economic integration between developing countries should be included among the specific areas of analysis of regional programmes,

Bearing in mind also the relevant provisions of decision 90/34 of 23 June 1990 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/76 of 26 July 1991, which encourages interregional cooperation in order to facilitate international trade,

Reaffirming that an open multilateral trading system is essential for the promotion of economic growth and development,

Convinced of the link between regional economic integration among developing countries and the promotion of growth and development and of the need to promote more economic cooperation between the members of the international community,

Noting the economic policy measures adopted by the developing countries to facilitate their efficient and competitive participation in the contemporary world economy,

Recalling that regional initiatives have been agreed upon to set the process of economic integration in motion within specific time-frames and with clearly defined objectives,

Aware of the need to coordinate measures at the international level to guarantee the effective and efficient promotion of activities that encourage regional economic integration and, thus, economic integration among developing countries,

Recognizing the need to support, inter alia, the preparation of studies and implementation of measures to facilitate trade, as well as harmonization of the macroeco-

conomic policies and legal systems of the countries concerned, and to explore the technological aspects of such industrial reconversion processes as might be economically necessary during the process of integration.

1. Points to the substantive importance of integration among developing countries, both for the international community in general and, in particular, for the strengthening of growth and socio-economic development in the developing countries;

2. Decides that in the context of the next revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to be held in 1992, activities promoting regional economic integration among developing countries should be given special attention, and recommends that these activities be included as separate subprogrammes under the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, where appropriate, in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, taking into account the need for coordination and the avoidance of duplication;

4. Requests the regional commissions, together with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to contribute to the identification, preparation and implementation of specific projects to facilitate economic integration, and to submit them to bilateral donors, regional development banks and financial institutions for their consideration;

4. Invites all States and regional economic integration organizations to support these initiatives;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/145

17 December 1991 Meeting 76 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/739) without vote, 27 November (meeting 52); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.93), based on informal consultations on draft by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay (A/C.2/46/L.15); agenda item 69. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 10, 11, 17, 27, 52, 53; plenary 76.

### Mandate of the regional commissions

The Conference of Ministers of ECA, concerned that the decentralization process of the 1970s and the inherent focus on the regional dimensions of development had been greatly reversed, adopted on 12 May 1991 a resolution on the revitalization of the mandate and operational framework of ECA.<sup>(9)</sup> The resolution, *inter alia*, invited the DIEC Director-General to consider convening an ad hoc group meeting of high-level experts drawn from the respective regions in the second half of 1991 to discuss the revision of the mandate of the regional commissions and thus provide an intellectual input into the current process of restructuring and decentralizing United Nations assistance to countries of the regions.

By decision 1991/302 of 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council took note of the resolution and endorsed the convening of a meeting of high-level experts.

### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>GA res. 45/199, annex, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(2)</sup>E/1991/97 & Add.1. <sup>(3)</sup>YUN 1977, p. 438, GA res. 32/197, 20 Dec. 1977. <sup>(4)</sup>E/1991/45. <sup>(5)</sup>E/1981/56. <sup>(6)</sup>E/1991/64. <sup>(7)</sup>E/1991/70. <sup>(8)</sup>E/1991/92. <sup>(9)</sup>E/1991/37 (res. 718(XXVI)).

## Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa held its twenty-sixth session/seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers<sup>(1)</sup> from 9 to 13 May 1991 at Addis Ababa, during which it reviewed the continent's economic and social performance and its transformation, recovery and adjustment. The Ministers considered the final review and appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UNPAERD)<sup>(2)</sup> as well as a progress report on the follow-up on the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation (AAF-SAP). Other issues dealt with were the strengthening of the subregional economic integration process; the establishment of the African Economic Community; reorganization of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs); and preparation of the programme for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1991-2000).

The Ministers also considered problems relating to natural resources and environment in Africa, social development and humanitarian affairs, in particular the state of social development on the continent, policy challenges for the 1990s, and the changing socio-economic conditions of women in the region.

The Conference of Ministers adopted 21 resolutions covering issues such as the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos at national, subregional and regional levels; strengthening population information infrastructures in support of population programmes in Africa; the acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of MULPOCs; revitalization of mining industries in Africa; the ECA programme of work and priorities for 1992-1993; and the Persian Gulf crisis Compensation Fund. The resolution on the Fund requested the General Assembly to extend the mandate of the Compensation Fund so that African States which suffered from the consequences of the war would be eligible for relief and compensation.<sup>(3)</sup>

Resolutions submitted to the Economic and Social Council for action were on a Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000) (IDDA II), a Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1991-2000) and proposed United Nations Population Fund technical sup-



port teams for Africa. Issues brought to the attention of the Council included women in development, improvement of the status of women in the secretariat of ECA and contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development.

The Conference of Ministers also adopted a memorandum to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of UNPAAERD. It decided on 12 May that African Governments, United Nations organizations and ECA, in particular, should embark on activities that would facilitate the economic integration process in Africa.<sup>(4)</sup> It called on the United Nations Secretary-General to launch a comprehensive process of reviewing and updating of the legislative framework of the regional commissions, with a view to defining their current role and funding mechanisms, and urged United Nations agencies and bodies involved in technical assistance to decentralize staff and establish joint units, sections and divisions with the secretariats of the regional commissions.<sup>(5)</sup>

In a message to the Conference, the Secretary-General said the underlying principles and objectives of the 1980 Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,<sup>(6)</sup> UNPAAERD, AAF-SAP and the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation, adopted at the International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa (Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 1990) were crucial for the rapid recovery and transformation of the African economies.

The Secretary-General said the emergence of a united, multiracial and democratic South Africa and its eventual integration into the international community and the mainstream of Africa's political, economic and social life would mean the realization of a long-standing objective of the United Nations. Africa needed increased attention and support from the international community to meet its challenges. It also needed peace and political stability.

Paying tribute to the ECA Executive Secretary, Adebayo Adedeji, who was retiring at the end of July 1991 after over 16 years as the head of ECA, the Secretary-General said he would leave behind a mature institution with considerable weight in general public policy in Africa and in decision-making at the international level.

The Executive Secretary, in his statement, listed seven issues which should be on Africa's development policy agenda for the 1990s, including reaffirmation of the continuing relevance and validity of Africa's continental blueprints; subordination of all policy instruments, including adjustment measures, to long-term development and transformation; the development of an internal capacity and capability to respond to change and to external

shocks; and achievement of total and complete congruence between stated goals and priorities and allocation and utilization of Africa's own resources. He also said Africa must deal with human resources development, economic cooperation and continental integration. African people must also redefine their identity, values and aspirations.

Among ECA's subsidiary bodies which met during the year were: the sixth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, which decided on an action plan for statistical development of the continent in the 1990s; and the sixth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment, which directed that the Executive Secretary prepare, in consultation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and other relevant organizations, a regional project for the development of building materials industries in Africa within the programme of IDDA II (see below), for inclusion in the UNDP fifth programming cycle (1992-1996).

At the fourth Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa, held from 25 to 27 March 1991, the Ministers decided that the ECA secretariat should conduct studies, in close cooperation with UNIDO and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), to revitalize small-scale and semi-industrial gold mining operations and to formulate recommendations for policy improvement.

The eleventh meeting of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored Regional and Subregional Institutions met on 23 and 24 April 1991 and made a number of recommendations, including enhancement of cooperation between their institutions and the African Development Bank. The tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry decided that ECA should undertake an evaluation of the subregional and regional industrial development support in order to strengthen those which were viable. The main outcome of the seventh meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development was a recommendation calling for the establishment of a Conference of African Ministers of Science and Technology for Development.

These and other developments were reflected in the biennial report of the Executive Secretary, 1990-1991.<sup>(7)</sup>

## Economic and social trends

### Economic trends

Reviewing the economic and social conditions in Africa during 1990-1991,<sup>(7)</sup> the Executive Secre-

tary said the 1980s turned out to be a lost decade for the region, with the continent moving from one crisis to another. The two years, 1990 and 1991, had seen what he described as a weak recovery of African economies, with output growing more or less in line with population. The overall growth was 2.3 per cent in 1991, compared with 3.2 per cent in 1990 and 2.7 per cent in 1989. Commodity prices fell to new lows in 1990, particularly for such traditional exports as coffee and cocoa, while mineral prices lost most of the gains made in the bull market of the late 1980s.

Agriculture improved markedly in 1991 after the very poor crop of 1990. Although the overall food situation was satisfactory, an emergency situation persisted in the Horn of Africa and, to a lesser extent, in Angola, Liberia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Zaïre.

Output in the mining sector rose by only 2.3 per cent in 1991, compared to 7 per cent in 1990, while oil production increased by 5 per cent, compared to 10 per cent in 1990. Lower oil and metal prices reduced export revenues and forced many mineral-exporting countries to reduce imports or suppress their growth. As a proportion of total output, the manufacturing industry showed little or no progress, remaining at less than 12 per cent. With the exception of a handful of countries, industrialization failed generally. The social conditions deteriorated even faster during the 1980s, the Executive Secretary said.

To help accelerate transformation, integration, diversification and growth of the African economies, essentially through the internalization of the development process and enhancing self-reliance, the General Assembly, by resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, adopted the United Nations Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s as a successor programme to UNPAERD.

#### Debt

There was no significant progress in 1990-1991 on the African debt issue, which as of late 1991 stood at \$275.1 billion. Africa's debt burden accounted for about 72.8 per cent of regional gross domestic product (GDP), while actual debt service, which rose from \$25.7 billion in 1990 to \$26.3 billion in 1991, absorbed 27.5 per cent of export earnings. Commenting on the Africa debt crisis in detail, ECA said sub-Saharan Africa's debt ratio, the highest in the world, remained at an unsustainable 81.1 per cent, while the debt-service ratio, though lower than in 1988 when it amounted to 26.4 per cent, rose to 21.2 per cent in 1991 from 20.9 per cent in 1990. The share of multilateral and bilateral creditors in the total debt was predominant in sub-Saharan Africa (82.6 per cent of total debt), in contrast to North Africa, where private creditors accounted for 25 per cent. In 1991,

sub-Saharan Africa was the main recipient of donor grants amounting to \$6 billion, \$3.8 billion of which came from multilateral institutions and \$2.2 billion from Governments.

#### Trade

Within the framework of a general slow-down in world trade in 1991, Africa's exports fell by 5.6 per cent in value and increased by about 3 per cent in volume. Aggregate imports on the other hand increased by 3.6 per cent in terms of value, even though the rise in volume was only 2.4 per cent.

Discussing the ongoing Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and its effect on Africa, ECA said there were several elements in the draft Final Act which were of particular interest to African countries. Of special concern were the new areas of services-trade-related investment measures and trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights-where African States were particularly weak. It said the lumping together of the various issues for negotiations in a single Final Act to be administered by an umbrella body-the Multilateral Trade Organization-posed a number of problems for African countries, in particular the possibility of cross-retaliation between, for example, trade in goods and trade in services, or between those and policies on trade-related investment measures and trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights.

#### Forests

Another critical issue was the negative impact of over-exploitation of tropical forests and savannah woodlands which were being lost at the alarming rate of over 5 million hectares annually. ECA said in its economic report on Africa, 1992,<sup>(8)</sup> that more than 50 per cent of the original forest cover in some countries had disappeared in the past 15 years, and the situation was reaching critical proportions in others. The overall tree cover in Africa was currently less than 30 per cent.

ECA said that the damaging effects of deforestation and the consequent desertification that had for some time been increasing at the rate of 7 to 20 kilometres per annum had been greatly amplified during the African crisis of the 1980s. There was need therefore to intensify anti-desertification activities and to develop research in soil and water conservation and deforestation control and sustainability.

#### Subregional economic performance

According to a summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1991-1992,<sup>(9)</sup> there were significant variations and divergence in the economic performance of the

various subregions and economic groupings. Output performance in 1991 was weak and generally poorer than in 1990, except in North Africa, where it grew by 3.4 per cent against 2.8 per cent in 1990, mainly due to a recovery in agriculture and tourism. In West Africa, which performed better than the average for the whole region, output grew by 3.2 per cent. East Africa and southern Africa performed poorly with 1.5 per cent and 1.3 per cent growth, respectively, in 1991, while the Central African subregion was the hardest hit by the economic downturn with a negative growth of 3.6 per cent.

As a group, the African least developed countries (LDCs) performed poorly in 1991, with their output growth dropping from 2 per cent in 1990 to only 1.3 per cent in 1991. The oil exporters in the region did not do as well in 1991 owing to lower oil prices and persistent structural problems. They recorded a growth rate of 3.3 per cent, compared to 4 per cent in 1990. Whereas the oil exporters maintained their modest gains in 1991, the economies of the non-oil countries slipped, with growth falling sharply from 3 per cent in 1989 to 1.5 per cent and 0.6 per cent in 1990 and 1991, respectively.

#### Social trends

Africa's social scene deteriorated further in 1991 in terms of such critical indicators as education and health, said the summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1991-1992.<sup>(9)</sup> That notwithstanding, special attention was being given to the improvement of the social context of development, notably through progressive recognition of and efforts to introduce democratic practices and structures. The health sector continued to face daunting problems as lack of financial resources greatly constrained government efforts to improve health conditions. Infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality rates continued to rise.

With regard to the education sector, despite the considerable strides made, projections indicated that the number of illiterates would increase rather than decrease in sub-Saharan Africa by the year 2000. About 90 per cent of the adult population remained illiterate, with 90 per cent of them concentrated in rural areas. The decline in gross enrolment ratio at the first level, which characterized the closing years of the 1980s, had continued into the 1990s. ECA, in its economic report on Africa, 1992,<sup>(8)</sup> observed that social development policy on education must aim, in the 1990s, at increasing literacy rates and gross enrolment ratios. In particular, special attention must be directed to gender parity in terms of primary school enrolment. Education at all levels should emphasize the orientation to self-reliance, self-employment and the acquisition of basic skills.

The unemployment situation also worsened further in 1991, as the rate of expansion of employment (2.4 per cent) continued to fall short of the rate of population growth (3.1 per cent). With current rates of GDP growth, prospects for employment expansion in the 1990s remained bleak.

A number of African States had recognized the need to solve internal disputes through peaceful means and to restore the rule of law. Progress had also been made in the march towards democratization. During 1991, peaceful transfer of power through elections was accomplished in a number of African countries. Free elections based on multi-party democracy were also planned in many others.

ECA commented that a significant improvement in the social situation in Africa in the 1990s would require the articulation of a national social policy in each African country and its vigorous implementation within the framework of integrated socio-economic development policies and programmes.

#### AIDS

In a discussion of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) crisis in Africa,(s) ECA said the number of cases reported by African countries to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1991 and early 1992 was about 129,270 compared with 42,167 for the period 1979-1988. Underreporting, for various reasons, was thought to be rampant, but WHO had estimated nevertheless that the number of people infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in Africa was over 6 million. As many as one third of pregnant women attending some identified urban antenatal clinics were HIV-infected. Consequently, it was projected by WHO that 5 million to 10 million HIV-infected children would have been born in Africa by the year 2000.

There was evidence, according to ECA, that the system of information, education and communication had not had the desired impact on HIV/AIDS prevention. Denial, complacency and stigmatization of infected persons had combined to impede prevention and control efforts. There was need therefore for aggressive social mobilization, centred on community participation, with local community opinion leaders being central to the process, if the pandemic was to be effectively brought under control.

#### Activities in 1990-1991

##### Development policy and regional economic cooperation activities

In his biennial report for 1990-1991,<sup>(7)</sup> the Executive Secretary said that African countries had

not, on the whole, been able to master and fully utilize modern technology and the know-how that was generally the key to modern economic development. No fundamental change had taken place in agricultural technology and farming practices in Africa. Thus, despite the process of policy reforms and the adjustment programmes that had been carried out, economic recovery in Africa had remained rather slow while the prospects for longer-term development and transformation were as dim as ever.

ECA's main objective as an executing agency was to assist its member States to achieve higher levels of economic cooperation and regional integration and to promote action for social and economic development. It identified the following as issues crucial to the development of the region: environmental protection; natural resources development; agricultural development with emphasis on food production and food security; economic cooperation and integration; transport and telecommunications; and trade and industrial development, including activities to promote the effective involvement of women in development.

ECA programmes in the area of development issues and policies covered the development of planning, cooperation, coordination and information services at the national, subregional and regional levels.

A crucial area in which ECA was active during the period under review concerned the implementation at all levels of UNPAAERD (see PART THREE, Chapter III).

Two missions visited selected countries in the Gisenyi (Rwanda) and Yaoundé (Cameroon) MULPOCs subregions and evaluated efforts made to implement UNPAAERD at the subregional, regional, national and international levels. The MULPOCs, under their new mandate adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers in April 1990, reinforced their cooperative arrangements with the intergovernmental organizations existing in their respective areas. They were also involved in the implementation of multisectoral projects.

ECA observed that the development of the operational activities of the MULPOCs was to a great extent hampered by the decrease in extra-budgetary resources provided to them. It noted, however, that steps were being taken to make them more effective in delivering outputs to their member States.

In the area of socio-economic analysis, planning and projections, activities consisted principally of the preparation of annual surveys of the economic and social conditions in the African region as a whole and an annual economic report on the region. The secretariat also undertook activities relating to research on topical planning issues of particular interest to Africa, such as the impact

of the Persian Gulf hostilities on African countries, the informal sector in selected African countries and restructuring and planning of financial markets. One study examined planning practices in Africa and proposed changes in development planning in line with the strategies and objectives of AFF-SAP.

Activities in favour of Africa's LDCs in 1990-1991 included the preparation of an annual survey of their economic and social conditions and an assessment of the outcome of the Second (1990) United Nations Conference on LDCs on the long-term development strategy in Africa (African countries accounted for 32 of the 47 LDCs). The secretariat also undertook studies on employment policies and agricultural pricing in LDCs.

Operational activities included assistance to African countries in development planning, preparation of models and forecasting and advisory services related to development policies and issues. On the whole, activities centred on improvements in the overall policy framework and the development priorities in the region, with most of the activities geared towards the rationalization of economic integration efforts in the various subregions. According to ECA, significant progress had been achieved, especially in West Africa, where the Authority of the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) had adopted a resolution on the setting up of a single economic community in the subregion.

As regards technical cooperation among developing countries, ECA said its secretariat had formulated proposals aimed at more aggressiveness on the part of African countries and inter-governmental organizations in the search for partnerships in the South. Towards that end, ECA and the African Development Bank had established a South-South Partnership Centre which remained to be financed.

The Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS), which was established to assist ECA member States in developing their information support for development planning, carried out a series of activities, including network building, advisory services and other forms of technical cooperation on information management and development. PADIS had undertaken database development and, through a project on computer networking in Africa, was testing many newly developed forms of information technology. On-line services were being developed for world-wide utilization through the PADIS computer networking. A training workshop in data communications was held at Addis Ababa from 25 February to 1 March 1991 for participants from 14 countries of the region. Despite the enormous contributions it had made in information management techniques,

PADIS itself faced budgetary difficulties. The secretariat said the institution would require more money to ensure continuation of its programmes beyond 1991.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/82 without vote.

#### Acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the slow process of subregional economic integration in Africa as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the low level of intra-subregional trade, the persistence of customs barriers between States members of the Economic Commission for Africa, the non-existence of a common external tariff and the absence of harmonized sectoral policies in the fields of agriculture, industry, transport, energy, trade and monetary affairs,

Recalling resolution 61(XXII) of 24 April 1987 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on the acceleration of subregional economic integration in Africa and the new role of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres,

Recalling also Council resolution 1990/76 of 27 July 1990 on transforming and strengthening the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres to enable them to play an effective role in providing technical assistance in the economic integration process in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the endorsement by the General Assembly of the report of the Review Team on the Structure, Organization and Operations of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres, in which the Review Team concluded that the structure, organization and operations of the Centres should be transformed and strengthened,

Aware that the financial assistance provided by the United Nations Development Programme to the Centres during the period 1977-1982 has made a significant impact on the economic integration process in Africa, which has been further accelerated by the funding of multisectoral projects by the United Nations Development Programme during its fourth programming cycle,

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved in the preparation of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community, whose imminent signature will mark a historic milestone in the integration of Africa,

1. Appeals to States that are members of subregional economic communities to take appropriate measures to accelerate the subregional integration process, notably by endowing the subregional economic communities with self-financing mechanisms for the funding of their operational activities and by ensuring the participation of all socio-economic groups in the economic integration activities;

2. Further appeals to States that are members of subregional economic communities to adopt effective measures towards the setting up of mechanisms for economic integration in each subregion that would harmonize the activities of all economic groupings;

3. Invites those States to apply the decisions of the African Economic Community on joint policies in pri-

ority sectors, in particular those regarding the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers, on the adoption of a common external tariff and on monetary integration;

4. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to provide, during its fifth programming cycle (1992-1996), in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, sufficient resources to support the economic integration process in Africa, in particular to fund activities in priority areas that were not properly covered during the fourth programming cycle and to sustain the promotion of those activities that were launched during the fifth programming cycle;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in close collaboration with the Organization of African Unity and the African Development Bank, to redouble his efforts to explore ways and means of providing all the necessary technical assistance to the future African Economic Community, in particular in the drafting of its protocols and the implementation of its first work programme;

6. Invites African non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete proposals aimed at accelerating the process of economic integration and developing awareness of the African economic and political integration process at all levels of African society;

7. Renews its appeal to the General Assembly for the funding of additional posts in the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres, in both the Professional and the General Service categories, and the provision of additional financial resources;

8. Renews its appeal to member States to continue their support of the Centres through specific contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development and by facilitating the secondment of their civil servants to the Centres on short-term assignments;

9. Endorses the new orientation of the work programme and priorities of the Centres as proposed by their respective Committees of Intergovernmental Experts;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with member States, to take appropriate measures to make the subregional development information systems operational, priority to be accorded to a reliable information system on the market for agricultural products, especially foodstuffs;

11. Further requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To establish the mandate and terms of reference of the Committees of Intergovernmental Experts for the effective implementation of the work charged to them under Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/76;

(b) To draw up, in good time, the programme of work for the Centres for circulation to member States to allow them to prepare, in reasonable time, for the secondment of national civil servants;

#### I

#### Gisenyi Multinational Programming and Operational Centre

1. Requests the Gisenyi Multinational Programming and Operational Centre and the Economic Commission for Africa to assist, where appropriate, the Great Lakes countries in implementing the provisions of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation;

2. Also requests the Gisenyi Centre, in collaboration with the secretariat of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, to explore the possibility of organizing, as soon as possible, through funding from the extrabudgetary resources of the Economic Commission for Africa, an expert group meeting on road transport to consider, *inter alia*, the following topics: road service taxation and road maintenance within the Community; an integrated road network and road man for the Community; a global approach to the opening up of the Community area; and the formulation of a Community transport master plan;

#### Tangiers Multinational Programming and Operational Centre

1. Requests the Economic Commission for Africa to continue to provide assistance to the North African countries within its support for the Arab Maghreb Union in its integration endeavours and to continue to provide assistance in the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area in North Africa;

2. Also requests the Commission to establish, within the Tangiers Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, adequate structures to enable the Centre to provide support to the North African Transport Commission and to ensure the proper follow-up to emigration issues;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to seek appropriate funds to provide the programme on the integration of women in development in North Africa with an established post;

### III

#### Niamey Multinational Programming and Operational Centre

1. Invites States members of the Economic Community of West African States seriously to consider the establishment of a subsidy system for agricultural inputs, particularly fertilizers, pesticides, equipment and machinery, and to rationalize their distribution so as to accelerate the modernization of the agricultural sector and ensure an increase in its productivity;

2. Requests the Niamey Multinational Programming and Operational Centre to examine the possibility of organizing, as soon as possible, with funding from the extrabudgetary resources of the Economic Commission for Africa, an expert group meeting to consider measures to be applied by the countries of the subregion in view of likely adverse effects on their economies of the European single market;

### IV

#### Yaoundé Multinational Programming and Operational Centre

1. Invites the States of the subregion:

- (a) To continue to accord top priority to integrated rural development;
- (b) To coordinate their efforts with a view to establishing a subregional food security plan;
- (c) To cooperate in the production of agricultural inputs;
- (d) To promote trade in agricultural products, especially foodstuffs;
- (e) To collaborate towards the gradual adoption and implementation of a common agricultural policy;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to provide the States of the subregion with the necessary assistance in elaborating a subregional industrial development master plan and a subregional industrialization programme;

3. Invites the States of the subregion and the international organizations and bodies concerned, including the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Development Programme, to provide support to the national coordinating committees for the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa and to the Economic Community of Central African States and the Central African Economic and Customs Union to enable them to elaborate and implement a coherent subregional programme;

### V

#### Lusaka Multinational Programming and Operational Centre

1. Calls upon the States of the subregion to designate focal points to facilitate data collection and to prepare country briefs;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa:

(a) To continue to assist, to the extent possible, the Southern Africa Labour Commission by providing secretariat services for the implementation of its expanded programme for 1991-1995, by servicing a study tour to West Africa for women from the Labour Commission countries and by serving as the *ad interim* secretariat of the Labour Commission;

(b) To bring the problem of unemployment in southern Africa to the attention of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, which is responsible for monitoring events in the subregion;

(c) To assist the States of the subregion, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund, in the development and strengthening of human resources and social development, including institutional development and human resources policy coordination.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/92

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/122/Add.1) without vote, 24 July (meeting 18); draft by ECA (E/1991/97), orally amended by Vice-Chairmen: agenda item 7.

Also on 26 July 1991, in decision 1991/303, the Council said it adopted resolution 1991/82 on the understanding that the administrative and financial implications relating to paragraph 7 thereof would be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session in the context of its consideration of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

#### Public administration and finance

ECA activities in the area of public administration and finance were aimed at enhancing the management capacity of the public services; reforming public enterprises and other management organizations; improving budgetary and

financial management in government; reforming taxation systems and policies; and improving tax administration.

The ECA secretariat continued efforts to ensure that funding for a project negotiated with UNDP, a special action programme in administration and management in Africa, would continue beyond the 1990-1991 biennium.

#### Natural resources

ECA work in the area of natural resources sought to address the problems of inadequate indigenous capabilities for the exploration, exploitation, development and management of natural resources; lack of information on natural resources endowment of large and unexplored areas; and non-integration of natural resources development within national and multinational socio-economic development programmes and projects in African countries. Assistance covered such areas as policy development and the development of technical and managerial expertise for mineral exploration and utilization.

The secretariat organized a regional workshop on the contribution of the African non-fuel mineral sectors towards the region's economic advancement. Other operational activities undertaken included the provision of advisory services to the Governments of Chad and the Congo on prospects for enhancing trona production and strengthening the operation of the Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre, respectively. Similarly, advisory services were provided to the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre and to ECOWAS on the feasibility of establishing a West African Mineral Resources Development Centre.

The secretariat reported that the biennial conference of ministers responsible for mineral resources development in the African region was increasingly becoming a popular event for the exchange and the formulation of appropriate mineral development policies in the continent. The role of the private sector in mineral development was fully recognized and various cooperative arrangements among the countries were evolving in the sector of mineral resources development.

In the area of water resources, activities focused on research and analysis of policy, planning and development strategy; provision of advisory services; organization and convening of intergovernmental regional meetings; and promotion of information exchange. A study on Africa's implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, adopted at the 1977 United Nations Water Conference,<sup>(10)</sup> showed that the major responsibility for the development of water resources rested with national Governments, while the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and the

donor communities collaborated to support those efforts.

Other studies conducted by the secretariat dealt with non-conventional methods of developing new water sources and a strategy for the conservation and rational use of water sources in North African countries. In the area of cartography and remote sensing, activities focused on the development of institutional capability, programme coordination and promotion of international and regional cooperation, as well as the development of a cartographic database and remote sensing and its application. A seminar was organized for African decision makers to sensitize the region on the use of remote sensing and geographic information systems for resource development and management.

#### Energy and development

ECA activities in the energy sector during the period under review were aimed at assisting African member States to develop indigenous energy resources and to formulate energy policies. Towards that end, emphasis was laid on integration of energy policies and planning into overall socio-economic planning; development of institutional arrangements; studies of development of small oil, natural gas, coal and peat resources for local uses; and promotion of the development of new and renewable sources of energy and cooperation in the energy sector. A study was carried out on the modalities of strengthening the institutional arrangements for management in the energy sector. Another study provided guidelines for small-scale development of oil, natural gas, coal and peat in Madagascar and Burundi. The objectives of those studies were to analyse the availability of those conventional sources of energy and discuss the aspects of their practical utilization.

Using three selected African member States (Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire) as a test case, the secretariat analysed the problems surrounding the efficient use of energy and proposed actions and strategies for energy development and its optimal use. ECA continued to support the African Regional Centre for Solar Energy. It also provided advisory services to the ECOWAS secretariat in the preparation of the terms of reference of the UNDP-financed study on the development of hydropower resources and interconnection of electrical grids in the West African subregion.

#### International trade and development finance

ECA's work in trade and finance was organized under the following: domestic trade and finance; intra-African trade; trade with non-African countries; international financial and monetary policies; and trade information, marketing research and trade promotion. The major focus was on trade promotion and development and financial

and monetary policies development. Activities carried out during the biennium were geared towards enhancing the negotiating position of African States at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, scheduled for February 1992 (see PART THREE, Chapter IV).

In the area of domestic trade, the secretariat carried out a survey on the need for the integration of women in the modern business sector, establishing in the process their significant contribution to its development. Specific attention was also paid to the development of trade information as a medium for promoting intra-African trade and trade with non-African countries.

The secretariat's activities on international financial and monetary policies also provided input to the fourth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance (Addis Ababa, December 1991). Resolutions adopted at that meeting included one on the African debt crisis and the role of indigenous banking and financial institutions in the mobilization of financial resources for development.

#### Transnational corporations

The thrust of ECA's work on transnational corporations (TNCs) centred on research, the results of which were intended to provide a comprehensive information base to ECA member States regarding the activities and the impact of TNCs on the African socio-economic development process. During the period under review, research focused, within the framework of UNPAERD, on: the role of TNCs in African LDCs; TNCs in the services sector in selected African countries; development of an African information system on TNCs; foreign direct investment and African development financing; and the role of TNCs in the transfer of technology to African developing countries.

#### Industrial development

ECA activities in industrial development centred primarily on four areas: development and promotion of capabilities for the formulation of industrial policies and strategies; design of industrial programmes and projects; promotion of technological and entrepreneurial capabilities; and the building up of subregional and regional institutions for industrial development in the fields of technology, production, standardization and management. In that respect, ECA undertook a number of research studies and provided advisory services to member States to develop and promote capabilities for the formulation of industrial policies and strategies geared at improving the industrial environment. It also organized subregional workshops and seminars for government officials and individual entrepreneurs.

Overall, the Commission's work was organized under the following areas: policy development, planning and institution-building; development of basic industries; development of agro-based and forest-based industries; and development of small-scale industries. Those were implemented within the context of the preparation of the programme of IDDA II (see below). The draft programme was adopted by the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (Dakar, Senegal, 25-31 July 1991).

The Commission helped African countries ensure the implementation of the objectives of IDDA II, with particular attention being paid to multinational or subregional enterprises in chemical, metal and engineering industries. It actively promoted subregional and regional industrial cooperation in various fields and provided technical support to regional institutions, such as the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing. A series of workshops was held, including one organized for middle-level managers and planners on industrial planning, data and policy formulation (Yaoundé, Cameroon, 25-27 November).

Among the reports published by the secretariat was one on the possibility of the establishment of an African regional network for agricultural chemicals and machinery. A number of technical publications on a wide range of subjects were also prepared, including guidelines on the manufacture of irrigation equipment and of equipment for processing cereals, tubers and vegetable oils in Africa.

Activities carried out by the secretariat on small-scale industries focused on assisting African countries to formulate policies, strategies and supportive measures for the development and promotion of industrial entrepreneurial capabilities.

Within the framework of bilateral cooperation between India and ECA, a number of activities were undertaken to assist African Governments and individual entrepreneurs in policy and project development in the small-scale sector. A study tour of India by African entrepreneurs and policy makers was undertaken to expose them to inexpensive technologies for the manufacture of essential consumer and engineering products. A workshop on various issues on the development of small-scale industries, held in Côte d'Ivoire within the framework of the Indo-ECA project, endorsed the establishment of a South-South partnership promotion centre under the joint sponsorship of the African Development Bank and ECA.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/81 without vote.



## Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 2(IX) of 31 May 1989 of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, concerning the proclamation of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the preparation of a programme for the Decade.

Recalling also resolution AHG/Res.180(XXV) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 24 to 26 July 1989, on the proclamation of a second industrial development decade for Africa and on an Africa industrialization day,

Recalling further resolution GC.3/10 of 23 November 1989 of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the second industrial development decade for Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989, in which the Assembly proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and 20 November Africa Industrial Day,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of the second industrial development decade for Africa (1991-2000), which contained a description of the progress made in national, subregional and regional preparations as well as in meeting the schedule adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its ninth meeting and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

1. Requests the Conference of African Ministers of Industry to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, which is currently being finalized, together with the recommendations concerning the practical modalities of its implementation and monitoring and including modalities for the mobilization of funds needed to finance the programme at the national, subregional, regional and international levels;

2. Appeals to African countries and to African inter-governmental organizations, particularly financial institutions, to take the necessary measures to ensure the successful implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to give priority to the mobilization of their own financial resources for the implementation and monitoring of the programme;

3. Appeals to the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral funding institutions, to significantly increase their contributions to the industrial sector in African countries so as to ensure optimum implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Decade for Africa;

4. Recommends that the General Assembly provide the Economic Commission for Africa with adequate resources to enable it to assist African countries and organizations effectively in the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

5. Also recommends that the policy organs of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization significantly increase their regular budget resources allocated for the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

6. Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to allocate adequate resources in the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996) under its Africa regional programme, to support activities of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to take follow-up action to promote national, subregional and regional activities 'in support of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its eighteenth meeting.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/81

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/122/Add.1) without vote, 22 July (meeting 15); draft by ECA (E/1991/97); agenda item 7.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, by decision 46/458, the General Assembly endorsed Council resolution 1991/81, in particular paragraph 4. It also took note with appreciation of a resolution on IDDA II, adopted on 22 November by the General Conference of UNIDO.

### Manufacturing industry

Growth of the manufacturing sector of the African economies continued to be hampered by a number of constraints, including structural problems, heavy dependence on external inputs and large cuts in public sector investment, according to the economic report on Africa, 1992.<sup>(8)</sup> The aftermath of the Persian Gulf hostilities and civil disturbances across the region further constrained the manufacturing industry, whose share in Africa's total output remained very low, at an average of 10.5 per cent in 1989-1991, compared with 11 per cent during 1988-1990. While in 1990, the manufacturing sector had shown some early signs of recovery with a growth rate of 2.1 per cent, the figure for 1991 was only 1.3 per cent, a reversal to the 1989 growth level.

The declining trend in foreign direct investment in the African region continued in 1991. Also carried forward in 1991 were various industrial policy initiatives undertaken by regional and international financial institutions in 1990 to stimulate industrial growth. In conjunction with investment incentives provided by African Governments to industrial development, export processing zones were being set up in a number of countries in the region to attract foreign investment and to promote export of manufactures. Privatization and divestiture exercises continued on a wider scale in Africa in the 1990-1991 period. IDDA II was being

used as a benchmark for the preparation of national industrial strategies and policies, ECA said.

The aim of **IDDA II**, as with the first **IDDA**,<sup>(11)</sup> was to develop an integrated, broad-based industrial sector in Africa with emphasis on entrepreneurial and skills development, small and medium-sized enterprises, food production and processing industries, clothing and textile industries and energy. The manufacturing industry in Africa was expected to share in the economic upturn and recovery forecast for the region as a whole in 1992.

### Food and agriculture

ECA collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in carrying out programmes in the area of food and agriculture, with the main thrust centred on agricultural development policy, planning and programming; agricultural production, institutions and marketing; and integrated rural development. It produced guidelines on the reinforcement of policy measures as a basis for the mobilization and efficient utilization of domestic resources in the implementation of agricultural investment programmes and projects.

### Fisheries

In 1990,<sup>(12)</sup> the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to submit in 1992, in close consultation with **FAO**, a report on cooperation in fisheries in Africa, including recommendations for its enhancement. In 1991, the fifth expert consultation on fish technology in Africa was held (Addis Ababa, 27-30 May) as was the second session of the Ministerial Conference on Cooperation in Fisheries among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean (Dakar, 1-5 July).

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1991/73** without vote.

### Cooperation in fisheries in Africa

#### *The Economic and Social Council.*

Recalling its resolution 1990/77 of 27 July 1990,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/184 of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, in close consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1992, a report on cooperation in fisheries in Africa, including recommendations for its enhancement,

Aware of the importance of regional agreements for the promotion and development of fishery resources,

Concerned about the need to encourage these initiatives, which are directed towards attaining food self-sufficiency,

improving nutrition, diversifying exports and promoting employment,

Stressing the importance of the preservation and conservation of fishery resources through regional cooperation and rational management compatible with the North-South framework of cooperation, which safeguards the interests of both the African countries of the Atlantic region and the developed countries that seek those resources,

*Bearing in mind* the fact that the fisheries sector can foster the development and economic growth of developing countries,

1. *Expresses satisfaction* with the significant progress made by the follow-up committee of the Ministerial Conference on Cooperation in Fisheries among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the convening, under the chairmanship of Senegal, of the second session of the Ministerial Conference on Cooperation in Fisheries among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean at Dakar from 1 to 5 July 1991, during which a number of relevant decisions were made and certain programmes prepared;

3. Welcomes the adoption by the Conference of a Regional Convention designed to regulate and strengthen cooperation among those States;

4. *Takes note* of the establishment of a secretariat in charge of the follow-up and implementation of that Convention;

5. *Appeals to* the entire international community to follow the rational management of fishery resources, including stock maintenance, in the interest both of the African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean and of the developed countries involved in exploiting those resources;

6. Requests the organizations of the United Nations system, donor States and agencies involved in providing assistance and funding to contribute generously, as appropriate, to the implementation of the programmes and projects prepared during the Conference;

7. *Invites* the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in consultation with the Chairman of the Conference, to submit a report, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council on the progress made and the results obtained.

#### Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/73

26 July 1991      Meeting 32      Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/122) without vote, 22 July (meeting 15); 14-nation draft (E/1991/C.1/L.5), orally revised: agenda item 7.

**Sponsors:** Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Zaire

### Science and technology

The Commission focused in 1991 on infrastructure promotion and development in its work in science and technology. Other activities covered the development and effective utilization of scientific and technological manpower and promotion of regional and interregional cooperation. The secretariat convened and serviced the biennial meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development and the meetings of its working groups. It also or-

ganized subregional meetings of the Committee at Yaounde and at Niamey, Niger. The secretariat published a report on performance review of science and technology policy institutions in a number of African countries. The findings and recommendations of the studies provided a basis for improving the structures, functions and effectiveness of science and technology machineries. Seminars and workshops organized by ECA during the period under review focused on cultural prerequisites and the role of women in the application and development of science and technology in Africa, and management of science and technology with special emphasis on new and emerging technologies and their application to development.

ECA presented lead papers articulating approaches to the integration of modern science and technology into traditional African culture and science and technology management in African countries. Other papers dealt with science and technology policy in Africa, the development of endogenous capacity in new materials technology in Africa and the impact of technological factors on African commodities and possible options.

#### Marine affairs

In the area of marine affairs, ECA activities included assistance to member States in the development of marine science and technology. Assistance was also provided in the development of human resources capabilities and in the development of policies, strategies and legislation at the national level for marine resources exploration, exploitation and management. A meeting of the African Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Marine Science and Technology was held (Moscow, 1-15 October 1991).

#### Social development and humanitarian affairs

ECA work in the area of social development and humanitarian affairs was geared towards promotion of rural development policies and actions, assistance in designing social development programmes and services, and the integration of women in development. Activities undertaken towards those ends covered policy analysis and formulation of strategies on rural development; and promotion of participation and integration of youth as well as disabled and ageing persons in development. As part of its efforts to promote the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) (see PART THREE, Chapter XI), the secretariat published two issues of the newsletter *Equal Time*. In the field of ageing, it completed a regional profile on the ageing situation in Africa based on selected country studies. In the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, ECA continued supporting the work of the United Nations

African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (see PART THREE, Chapter XII). It succeeded in getting UNDP funding, totalling \$2 million, to cover staff remuneration and several substantive activities. The General Assembly further approved in December 1991 a grant of \$180,000 for the Institute.

In the area of social policy, planning and institution building, studies were undertaken by the secretariat on the state of social development in Africa and the policy challenges for the 1990s. A report was prepared on the assessment of social development activities as reflected in the development plans of selected countries. ECA activities in the field of education and training for development and manpower employment, planning and policies was aimed at making education relevant to Africa's socio-economic needs and at making African countries appreciate the importance of human resources in socio-economic recovery and long-term development.

As part of the delivery of subprogramme activities, studies were published on trends and issues in African education; non-formal education and development; and improving the quality of teaching and learning in institutions of higher learning. Operational activities included servicing national and subregional training courses, seminars and workshops on formal and non-formal education, as well as management of training programmes and organizational development.

#### Environment

ECA's programme on environment in Africa in 1990-1991 was aimed at strengthening environmentally sound and sustainable development in the region within the context of UNPAAERD. Focus was directed to the development of environmental capabilities, including conservation of resources and pollution control. The secretariat took steps to prepare African States for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), establishing a task force to pool all relevant in-house expertise and convening a forum of eminent Africans to collect views and opinions for the benefit of countries.

The secretariat also ensured the adoption of a common African position on the major issues to be discussed at UNCED. It cooperated closely with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in drafting the African Convention on the Ban on the Importation of all Forms of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Such Wastes Generated in Africa. The Convention was signed by African States at the OAU Pan-African Conference on Environment and Development (Bamako, Mali, January 1991). A progress report on the preparation of plans of action to combat desertification was submitted for

discussion at the sixth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment in March 1991.

### Population

ECA activities on population questions covered population policies and development planning, demographic analysis in the context of economic and social development and regional training and research. The secretariat presented a number of reports to the sixth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers (Addis Ababa, 15-20 January 1990), including evaluation of national experiences in implementing population programmes, and the relative roles of maternal and child health care and family planning programmes.

Activities in the area of demographic analysis included life-table analysis of birth intervals with illustrative applications and a review of fertility estimates in selected African States; an analysis of mortality patterns, trends, differentials and life-tables; and guidelines on the methods of evaluating the socio-economic and demographic consequences of refugees in African countries. Work on training and research was carried out through ECA's Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra, Ghana. ECA and the Institute jointly prepared and made available to member States a workbook on demographic data evaluation and analysis.

### Human settlements

ECA concentrated its efforts in human settlements on facilitating regional and physical planning, including infrastructural planning, institution building and development of the indigenous building construction sector. Attention was given to the issues related to the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (see PART THREE, Chapter IX), with a report being prepared on the trends and implementation problems and a technical publication providing guidelines for an integrated national policy and programmes to facilitate implementation.

Special emphasis was placed on articulating mechanisms and measures for construction sector development and development of indigenous building materials. The secretariat, through its technical publications, outlined appropriate mechanisms and financial arrangements for the promotion of small-scale building construction enterprises and investment opportunities for the development of an indigenous construction sector. It also produced a report on the use of appropriate technology in providing low-income shelter infrastructure and services in rural areas.

### Integration of women in development

The African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) continued promoting the advancement of African women, focusing on planning, agriculture, domestic trade and women in scientific and technical professions. A major output was a report on changing socio-economic conditions of women in Africa in the context of the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.<sup>(13)</sup> The report revealed that greater efforts were required in the areas of higher and scientific education, access to resources and decision-making positions, employment opportunities and health facilities. The findings of the report culminated in the adoption of resolutions on women and development and on the improvement of the status of women in the ECA secretariat by the ECA Conference of Ministers in May 1991.

Special attention was given to the strengthening of the entrepreneurial capabilities of women. In that connection, an expert group meeting proposed modalities for the establishment of a regional association of women entrepreneurs and strongly recommended the establishment of a federation of African women entrepreneurs. Follow-up actions on the creation of the federation were being pursued by ATRCW. ATRCW provided advisory services to Angola, Kenya, Namibia and Zimbabwe on the best way of including women's concerns in national development plans. Efforts to secure women's access to credit were made as part of an experimental project carried out in Ethiopia, Rwanda and Uganda.

Another major concern was to improve production and management conditions for women operators in the informal sector. The secretariat continued to disseminate information on women in development, publishing an annotated bibliography on women in development and the newsletter ATRCW Update.

### Transport, communications and tourism

The activities of ECA in the field of transport and communications covered general and multimodal transport issues, human resources and institutional development. The secretariat distributed to African transport institutions guidelines on the establishment of international multimodal transport operations and also assisted member States in strengthening human resources management and development of containerization.

In the area of marine transport, inland water transport and ports, technical advice was provided to member States on a whole range of relevant issues, such as the establishment of shipping companies and shippers, formulation of tariff policies for maritime transport, improvement of cargo-handling operations and management. To improve

land transportation, studies were carried out on substandard sections of the trans-African highways and the harmonization of transit charges. In the railways subsector, ECA gave priority to the development of modern methods of management and operations with the view to increasing efficiency.

Particular attention was paid to the issues of repair and maintenance of railway tracks and rolling stock. Advisory services were provided to the Union of African Railways in preparation of the sectoral strategy for IDDA II.

Activities in the air transport subsector were aimed at, among other things, increasing the operational efficiency of African airlines.

Tourism received a boost with the development of plans and programmes of intra-African cooperation, building up infrastructure and development of human resources and tourism circuits. The secretariat participated in celebrations of the Year of African Tourism (1991), promoting African tourism development through technical publications and reports to meetings of regional and international organizations dealing with tourism. Related activities included the dispatch of an advisory services mission to Guinea to evaluate the development prospects of the industry and to prepare documents for structuring the tourism sector.

In the area of communications, efforts centred on assisting African countries in the formulation of policies to guide and sustain the sector's development. Work continued on the implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL), which covered the terrestrial telecommunications of the whole continent.

In the field of satellite communications, priority was given to the development of the Regional African Satellite Communications System (RASCOM) project intended to supplement the terrestrial network developed under the PANAFTEL programme. A feasibility study on RASCOM was completed in 1991, and the secretariat, as a member of the executive committee for the project, convened a Special Conference of African Ministers of Telecommunications to give the directives for follow-up. The Conference decided that a dedicated satellite system was a viable option for Africa and proposed measures for achieving that objective.

In the postal subsector, emphasis was placed on the development of such modern services as electronic mail. Technical publications suggested measures for solving the problems of postal administrations in land-locked countries and recommended ways and means of improving postal services in Africa.

#### Transport and Communications Decade

The ECA Conference of Ministers, in May 1991,<sup>(14)</sup> approved the programme for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

(1991-2000), with the secretariat playing the lead role in its implementation. ECA activities during 1992-1993 were to be oriented towards further promotion of regional cooperation for the development of transport, communications and postal services, including related issues of infrastructure and networks at country and regional levels, through the formulation of appropriate policies and programmes. They were to include working groups and subregional workshops/seminars at ECA headquarters and in various parts of the continent. Staff missions would assist African countries in finalizing their country programmes within the context of the Decade and fund-raising missions would be organized to donor countries and international financial institutions.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/83 without vote.

#### Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 88/73 of 24 March 1988 of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, in which the appropriate United Nations bodies were requested to take the necessary measures to proclaim a second United Nations transport and communications decade in Africa,

Recalling also resolution 639(XXIII) of 15 April 1988 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/67 of 28 July 1988, and General Assembly resolution 43/179 of 20 December 1988, in which the Assembly declared the period 1991-2000 the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recalling further resolutions 89/75 and 89/82 of 12 November 1989 of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, in which the Conference endorsed the goals, global and sectoral objectives, strategies and guidelines for the preparation of the programme for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and the establishment of priorities for the programme,

Recalling resolution 91/84 of 8 February 1991 of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning,

Recognizing the fundamental role that road transport plays in regional integration within the objectives of the programme for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and the urgent need for harmonized and coordinated development of the subsector through the proposed reactivation of the Trans-African Highway Bureau,

Bearing in mind resolutions 604(XXII) of 24 April 1987 and 639(XXIII) of 15 April 1988 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa and resolution 89/79 of 12 November 1989 of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, in all of which the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa was requested to reac-

tivate urgently the Trans-African Highway Bureau and to allocate adequate resources for its efficient functioning,

Having considered the report of the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, held in Abuja on 7 and 8 February 1991, and recalling the final report of the Secretary-General on preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Taking note of the adoption of the programme for the Second-Decade and the decision on the reactivation of the Trans-African Highway Bureau made by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its special meeting, held at Addis Ababa on 7 and 8 May 1991,

Appreciating the work done by the national coordinating committees, the Resource Mobilization Committee, the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee and the subsectoral and subregional working groups in preparing the strategy and programme for the Second Decade,

Noting with appreciation the contribution of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations to the preparation of the programme for the Second Decade,

Recognizing the important role of the national coordinating committees and the various African subregional and regional organizations in the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade,

1. Adopts the programme for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1991-2000);

2. Recommends that the General Assembly approve the programme for the Second Decade;

3. Requests the General Assembly formally to launch the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

4. Invites the General Assembly to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with the necessary regular budgetary resources to enable it to carry out its responsibilities as the lead agency for the Second Decade effectively and efficiently;

5. Appeals to all African Governments, as beneficiaries of the programme, to give support for the achievement of the objectives of the programme for the Second Decade at the national, subregional and regional levels by:

(a) Ensuring the establishment and proper functioning of nation&coordinating committees;-

(b) Participating in financing and implementing the national projects that are included in the programme;

(c) Contributing and cooperating effectively in the financing and implementation of subregional and regional projects for the Second Decade;

6. Requests the Economic Commission for Africa, as lead agency, to ensure that adequate manpower and financial resources, both regular and extrabudgetary, are allocated for harmonizing, coordinating and monitoring the organization and implementation of the activities of the Second Decade and other relevant projects that are the responsibility of the Commission as lead agency;

7. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to continue to support the implementation of the programme at the national, subregional and regional

levels and, in particular, the activities of the lead agency in monitoring, evaluating, managing and reporting on the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade;

8. Appeals to United Nations agencies and other international organizations to provide all the necessary technical and other assistance to African Governments and work closely with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee and African regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations in order to implement effectively the programme and projects for the Second Decade;

9. Appeals to international financial institutions, as well as to African regional and subregional financial institutions, to ensure and facilitate the financing of national, subregional and regional projects for the Second Decade by giving adequate priority and special attention to the programme and projects for the Second Decade in their lending activities in Africa, and to commit themselves actively and collectively to mobilizing adequate resources for the effective implementation of the programme and projects for the Second Decade;

10. Requests the Economic Commission for Africa to prepare draft statutes for the single bureau for the Trans-African Highway Authorities for adoption by member States;

11. Appeals to member States, associate members and non-members of the Trans-African Highway Authorities and their coordinating committees to honour their financial obligations to the bureau;

12. Further appeals to member States to review the statutes and regulations governing the Trans-African Highway Authorities in order to adapt them to the new operating structure of the trans-African highways;

13. Appeals to donors and, in particular, to the United Nations Development Programme to assist in the financing of the extended programme of the single bureau designed to assist member States in the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade;

14. Requests the Resource Mobilization Committee for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa to assist the bureau in its efforts to mobilize resources for its operation;

15. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its efforts to provide assistance to enable African countries to prepare the programme for the Second Decade properly;

16. Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to provide African countries with the technical assistance needed to coordinate the preparation and implementation of the programme at the national, subsectoral and subregional levels;

17. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to report to the Conference of Ministers at its eighteenth meeting on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/83

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/122/Add.1) without vote, 24 July (meeting 18); draft by ECA (E/1991/97), orally amended by Vice-Chairman; agenda item 7.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By decision 46/456 of 20 December, the General Assembly endorsed Council resolution

1991/83, in particular paragraph 4 inviting the Assembly to provide ECA with the necessary regular budgetary resources to enable it to carry out its responsibilities as the lead agency for the Decade.

#### Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar

In an interim report to the Economic and Social Council, transmitted by the Secretary-General in May 1991,<sup>(15)</sup> the secretariats of ECA and ECE affirmed that the necessary research on the project of linking Europe and Africa through the Strait of Gibraltar was being pursued in earnest. Morocco and Spain, the two countries involved, were closely following recommendations made in previous years by the Council. The report, presented in response to a 1989 Council resolution,<sup>(16)</sup> said that the technical work being done consisted of studies and sophisticated research. Various scientific institutions were involved, and the project aimed to be a driving force in that field of scientific pursuit and was likely to lead to advances in both marine science and construction methods (boring techniques, length of bridge spans, etc.).

As in the past, ECA and ECE requested the Council to underscore the international nature of the project and encourage the United Nations to participate more actively in its related studies through the two Commissions, among others. The Council was requested to confirm the mandate previously given to ECA and ECE and to allocate adequate resources to them, in order to enable them to follow developments related to the project.

The 1980 agreement between Morocco and Spain establishing the legal basis for their cooperation was strengthened by a new one in 1989, whose objective included the study of institutional schemes for the implementation of the project, as well as measures for its promotion at the international level to encourage scientific institutions to participate in the studies.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/74 without vote.

#### Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1982/57 of 30 July 1982, 1983/62 of 29 July 1983, 1984/75 of 27 July 1984, 1985/70 of 26 July 1985, 1987/69 of 8 July 1987 and 1989/119 of 28 July 1989,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 43/179 of 20 December 1988, by which the Assembly declared the period 1991-2000 the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Also bearing in mind resolution 912(1989) adopted on 1 February 1989 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the

Council of Europe regarding measures to encourage the construction of a major traffic artery in south-western Europe and to study thoroughly the possibility of a permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Taking note of the conclusions contained in the interim report prepared in compliance with Council resolution 1989/119 by the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe on the development of the studies relating to the project for a Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Bearing in mind the conclusions and the recommendations of the Third International Colloquium on the Europe/Africa Permanent Fixed Link through the Strait of Gibraltar, held at Marrakesh, Morocco, from 16 to 18 May 1990 and attended by distinguished experts in the areas related to the project and by representatives of many international organizations,

Conscious of the importance of the issues linked to the project and their repercussions on the promotion of scientific and technological research at the international level,

Also conscious of the contribution of the project to the development of transport and to subregional and inter-regional physical integration,

1. Welcomes the cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Governments of Morocco and Spain and the Transport Study Centre for the Western Mediterranean;

2. Invites the States concerned and the competent scientific institutes and institutions to cooperate with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe and the Governments of Morocco and Spain to encourage and facilitate the development of land transport infrastructures linked to the works across the Strait of Gibraltar and cooperation in regard to administrative and customs procedures;

3. Also invites the competent agencies of the United Nations system to participate in carrying out the studies relating to the project for the permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar;

4. Requests the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe to prepare an evaluation report on the studies relating to the project in the period 1982-1993 for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1993;

5. Calls upon the Secretary-General to allocate as far as possible sufficient resources to the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe, within existing priorities, for the preparation of the above-mentioned evaluation report.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/74

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/122) without vote, 22 July (meeting 15): 6-nation draft (E/1991/C.1/L.6), orally revised: agenda item 7.

Sponsors: France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Portugal.

By decision 1991/304 of 26 July, the Council took note of the ECA/ECE report.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, by decision 46/457, the General Assembly endorsed Council resolution 1991/74.

### Statistics

ECA activities in statistics were aimed at further development and improvement of statistical design, data collection, processing and analysis. One of the major achievements, according to the Executive Secretary's report for 1990-1991,<sup>(7)</sup> was the formulation of the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s by the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers in January 1990 and its adoption by the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning in May of that year. A strategy for implementing the Plan of Action was drawn up by an intergovernmental working group in July 1991. It was expected to be endorsed by the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers in 1992.

According to ECA's annual report,<sup>(1)</sup> constraints on programme performance included the increasing demands for adequate, reliable, up-to-date and relevant quantitative information for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policy reforms and development programmes. ECA also noted the achievements that had been made, such as the expansion of statistical data produced, an improvement in the data processing situation as well as progress being made in the building up of national capacity and self-reliance.

### Programme, organizational and administrative questions

According to the ECA secretariat, administrative actions were taken during the period under review to ensure the achievement of targets set in the following areas: filling of vacancies, staff training, provision of conference services, upgrading of printing facilities and improvement in library services. There was marked improvement in the area of vacancy management. Staff development was provided at all levels and in various occupational activities, such as language training in French and English. During the biennium, women were recruited through redeployment of internal staff from headquarters and externally. As at the end of December 1991, the total number of Professional women in the secretariat was 36, representing 17 per cent of ECA staff.

The year 1991 marked the beginning of full-scale office automation in ECA, with the installation of some 365 microcomputers, 300 desk-top printers and basic applications software. The office automation programme was managed by the newly established Information Systems Section.

### Work programme for 1992-1993

On 12 May 1991,<sup>(17)</sup> the ECA Conference of Ministers endorsed the work programme and priorities of ECA for 1992-1993 and urged the United

Nations Secretary-General to give special consideration to ECA in providing it with adequate resources to enable it to implement fully its work programme, particularly by making available more regular budget posts, increased allocation for travel and consultancy services for the five subregional MULPOCs, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and PADIS. The Secretary-General was also urged to stress to the General Assembly the need to make available adequate posts and financial resources at ECA to enable it to undertake those responsibilities assigned to it under the programme on Africa's critical economic situation, recovery and development.

### Date and venue of 1992 session

The Executive Secretary informed the Conference of Ministers in May 1991 that in accordance with established practice, by which the meetings of the Conference of Ministers were hosted every other year by a member State, the twenty-seventh session of the Commission/eighteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers should be held away from headquarters. If the principle of rotation among the various subregions were to apply, that meeting should be held in a country in eastern and southern Africa. Namibia informed the Conference that the next session could in principle be held at Windhoek but that confirmation would be provided only after further consultations with all concerned.

On 26 July, by decision 1991/301, the Economic and Social Council decided that the twenty-seventh session of ECA/eighteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers should be held at Windhoek in 1992, subject to further information to be provided by Namibia at the Council's 1992 organizational session.

### Adebayo Adedeji Conference Centre

The Conference of Ministers, in May 1991,<sup>(18)</sup> decided that the new conference centre of ECA be named Adebayo Adedeji Conference Centre. The Ministers noted the impact and impression that the work of ECA's third and longest-serving Executive Secretary had left on the Commission and its member States through his relentless efforts to establish policies and strategies for Africa, with a view to realizing political and socio-economic integration of the continent.

In compliance with a 1987 General Assembly resolution,<sup>(19)</sup> the contract for the construction of conference and related facilities was signed in February 1991 between the United Nations and Cooperativa Muratori & Cementisti, C.M.C. di Ravenna s.v.l., Italy. Construction began on 29 April 1991 and substantial work was to be achieved within the next 36 months.



### ECA cooperation with the UN

Steps were taken by ECA during the reporting period to strengthen its cooperation and collaboration with organs and specialized agencies within the United Nations system, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. ECA participated in meetings of the Steering Committee on Social Dimensions of Adjustment in connection with a project sponsored by UNDP/World Bank/African Development Bank (ADB); the WHO/African Advisory Committee on Health Development within ECA/WHO technical collaboration; and UNDP round tables on some African least developed, land-locked and island countries.

ECA also cooperated with other United Nations specialized agencies, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and ILO. ECA worked with UNESCO on the latter's communications programme covering development information in Africa, and with the Advisory Council for the Coordination of Information Systems, a subsidiary of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to promote widespread access to databases of the United Nations system. It had exchanged databases with the FAO, ILO, UNIDO and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

ECA maintained regular contact with OAU and ADB and cooperated with them in a wide range of activities. The depth of cooperation could be seen in moves to establish a joint ECA/OAU/ADB secretariat by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU. ECA worked with ADB on preparations for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and IDDA II. ECA collaborated closely with OAU in drawing up the treaty leading to the future establishment of the African Economic Community. ECA and OAU were instrumental in organizing the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa in 1991.

### Cooperation between SADCC and the United Nations

In an October 1991 report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC),<sup>(20)</sup> the Secretary-General said SADCC had developed a programme of action comprising 565 projects, spread over nine sectors, including information and culture. The total cost of the programme as at 30 June 1991 was approximately \$8.5 billion. Until 1987, SADCC's projects had covered rehabilitation and upgrading of the transport and communication infrastructure. Since then, the emphasis had shifted to promotion of investment in agriculture, industry and mining.

The 10-member SADCC (Namibia became the tenth member State in April 1990) continued to enjoy the support of various United Nations agencies in the implementation of its programme of action.

UNDP provided regional assistance to SADCC for a total value of \$13,705,722 during 1987-1991, including a cost-sharing contribution of \$2,758,534 and a NORAD (Nordic/SADCC) Trust Fund contribution of \$3,909,091.

ECA carried out a number of activities in SADCC member States, some of which had a regional dimension. The secretariat conducted studies in the area of environment, food-marketing institutions, reduction of food-crop losses and promotion of food security. Its activities also included organization of seminars for the subregion.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/160 without vote.

### Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference

The General Assembly,

Affirming its resolutions 37/248 of 21 December 1982, 38/160 of 19 December 1983, 39/215 of 18 December 1984, 40/195 of 17 December 1985, 42/181 of 11 December 1987 and 44/221 of 22 December 1989, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to promote cooperation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievement of the objectives of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, by which the Conference was established,

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

Noting the efforts made by the Conference in implementing its Programme of Action,

Reaffirming its recognition that successful implementation of the development programmes of the Conference can be achieved only if the Conference has adequate resources at its disposal,

Welcoming Namibia's membership in the Conference, which brings added impetus for expanding and intensifying economic cooperation in southern Africa,

Noting that the effects of war, loss of life and destruction of economic and social infrastructures in southern Africa demand the continuation and strengthening of rehabilitation programmes to regenerate the economies of the independent countries of the region,

Recognizing the positive developments in South Africa, including prospects for the start of negotiations on a democratic, non-racial constitution,

Deeply concerned about the current violence in South Africa, resulting from actions of forces opposed to democratic transformation,

welcoming the signing in South Africa on 14 September 1991 of the National Peace Accord, effective implementation of which should strengthen prospects for peace in the entire southern African region,

Noting the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in working out mechanisms for formulating and executing cooperation with the Conference,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, which describes the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly dealing with cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference;

2. Commends the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have maintained, enhanced and initiated development cooperation with the Conference;

3. Calls upon the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet established contact and relationships with the Conference to explore the possibility of doing so;

4. Commends the Conference for its considerable achievements, since its founding, in implementing projects covering all the sectors of cooperation;

5. Notes with interest the reforms under way within the Conference in order better to address the challenges of regional cooperation in the 1990s;

6. Renews its appeal to the international community to increase its financial, technical and material support for the Conference in order to enable it to implement fully its expanded Programme of Action, which currently includes the sectors of marine fisheries and resources sector and the information and culture sector, and to meet the needs of reconstruction and rehabilitation;

7. Appeals to the international community and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to extend appropriate assistance to the Conference to enable it to advance the process of regional economic integration, including eventual participation of a democratic, non-racial South Africa;

8. Calls upon the South African authorities and all parties in a position to do so to redouble efforts to end the violence;

9. Welcomes the peace agreements in Angola and the peace process in Mozambique, and calls upon the international community to encourage and support those developments;

10. Appeals to the international community to extend assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economies of Angola and Mozambique;

11. Also appeals to the international community urgently to extend assistance to the newly independent nation of Namibia to enable it to implement its national development programme;

12. Invites the donor community and other cooperating partners to participate at a high level in the Annual Consultative Conference of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, to be held at Maputo from 29 to 31 January 1992;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference;

14. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/160

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.5) without vote. 6 December (meeting 56); draft by Vice-Chairmen (A/C.2/46/L.93), based on informal consultations on 17-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.32); agenda item 77 (d).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 22, 33, 56; plenary 78.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>E/1991/37. <sup>(2)</sup>YUN 1986, p. 446, GA res. S-13/2, annex, 1 June 1986. <sup>(3)</sup>E/1991/37 (res. 724(XXVI)). <sup>(4)</sup>Ibid. (res. 708(XXVI)). <sup>(5)</sup>Ibid. (res. 718(XXVI)). <sup>(6)</sup>YUN 1980, p. 548. <sup>(7)</sup>E/CA/CM.18/3. <sup>(8)</sup>E/CA/CM.18/2. <sup>(9)</sup>E/1992/42. <sup>(10)</sup>YUN 1977, p. 555. <sup>(11)</sup>YUN 1980, p. 662, GA res. 35/66 B, 5 Dec. 1980. <sup>(12)</sup>GA res. 45/184, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(13)</sup>YUN 1985, p. 937. <sup>(14)</sup>E/1991/37 (res. 710(XXVI)). <sup>(15)</sup>E/1991/67. <sup>(16)</sup>ESC res. 1989/119, 28 July 1989. <sup>(17)</sup>E/1991/37 (res. 717(XXVI)). <sup>(18)</sup>Ibid. (res. 725(XXVI)). <sup>(19)</sup>YUN 1987, p. 1098, GA res. 42/211, 21 Dec. 1987. <sup>(20)</sup>A/46/481.

## Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, at its forty-seventh session (Seoul, Republic of Korea, 1-10 April 1991),<sup>(1)</sup> focused attention on industrial restructuring in the region as its theme topic. By a resolution on the Seoul Plan of Action for Promoting Industrial Restructuring in Asia and the Pacific,<sup>(2)</sup> the Commission requested the convening of a meeting of senior officials of ESCAP members to examine the Plan and the modalities for achieving its objectives. Their report was to be submitted to a meeting of Ministers of Industry and Technology which, in turn, would report to ESCAP in 1992.

In the Seoul Declaration on Regional Cooperation,<sup>(3)</sup> the Commission reaffirmed its role, as mandated by the General Assembly, as the main general economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for the Asian and Pacific region. All members and associate members were urged to take concerted action to strengthen regional cooperation in order to meet effectively the economic and social development challenges in the coming decades.

In a resolution<sup>(4)</sup> on implementation of the Programme of Action for LDCs for the 1990s, the need for which was underlined by the General Assembly in the context of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, adopted in 1990,<sup>(5)</sup> the Commission stressed that successful implementation depended on shared responsibility and strengthened partnership for the growth and development of LDCs.

Noting with concern the continuing deterioration in the overall economic and social conditions

of its poor members, the Commission called on member countries to give highest priority to initiating and implementing poverty alleviation activities, incorporating them into their respective national development plans and programmes.<sup>(6)</sup> It requested the Executive Secretary to formulate policies and programmes from a regional perspective for alleviating and eventually eliminating poverty and further requested that the issue be considered at the Fourth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development (Manila, Philippines, 7-11 October 1991), as well as at the Fourth Asian and Pacific Population Conference and the Ministerial Conference on Urbanization, both scheduled for 1992.

The Commission adopted a resolution<sup>(7)</sup> on assistance to the countries in the Asian and Pacific region affected by the hostilities in the Persian Gulf (see PART TWO, Chapter III), urging multilateral institutions to respond promptly to their needs.

Concerned at the disruption to labour migration between the regions of ESCAP and ESCWA caused by the Persian Gulf hostilities,<sup>(8)</sup> the Commission requested its Executive Secretary, in close consultation with ESCWA, to undertake a thorough analysis of the demographic, economic and social policy issues involved with a view to identifying the means to enhance the benefits to both labour-exporting and -importing countries.

In a resolution on the integration of environment and development,<sup>(9)</sup> the Commission endorsed the Asian and Pacific input to UNCED and the Regional Strategy on Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development agreed on by a meeting of senior officials (Bangkok, Thailand, 13-19 February 1991). The Commission called for early implementation of the recommendations of the Ministerial-level Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, October 1990), in particular the Ministerial Declaration on Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

By a resolution on phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994,<sup>(10)</sup> the Commission decided that, for the second quinquennium of the Decade, the programmes should be redesigned and implemented to avoid the shortcomings identified during the first five years. Account should also be taken of new developments in the transport and communications sectors in the region during the remaining period of the Decade to coincide with the medium-term plan, 1992-1997. The Commission supported the convening of a meeting of ministers responsible for transport and communications in 1992 and urged UNDP to provide funds and United Nations organizations and agencies to coordinate their activities with the ESCAP secretariat. The Executive Secretary was requested

to take the lead role in coordinating activities on the Decade; to encourage the active participation of ESCAP subregional groupings; to promote the active involvement of commercial sectors; and to submit a report with recommendations.

The Commission called for continued promotion and strengthening of regional cooperation and collaboration in remote sensing and geographic information systems, especially in the area of satellite technology applications for sustainable natural resources and environment management. It requested the incorporation of their application in its work programme as a regular programme activity.<sup>(11)</sup>

It further adopted resolutions on interregional cooperation in the area of trade facilitation, requesting the Economic and Social Council to make recommendations for funding and requesting UNDP and other multi- and bilateral donors to provide adequate resources;<sup>(12)</sup> on regional follow-up<sup>(13)</sup> to the 1990 World Summit for Children, which adopted the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for its implementation in the 1990s;<sup>(14)</sup> and on the International Year of the Family, proclaimed for 1994.<sup>(15)</sup>

Among other decisions taken at its 1991 session, the Commission endorsed the holding of a ministerial meeting on urbanization in 1992 to alert the region's political leadership to the increasingly serious problem posed by that development, and endorsed a recommendation to establish an Asia-Pacific urban forum which would provide a mechanism for promoting regional cooperation among all those dealing with urban issues.

In a message to the session, the Secretary-General said the region as a whole had shown remarkable resilience, even at a time of set-backs in the global economy; however, despite its exceptional economic performance, the gap between rich and poor had continued to widen and, while the region included one of the most important economies in the world as well as some of the most rapidly growing ones, it had the largest number of people living below subsistence level. The real challenge was to take more effective measures to reduce poverty, including those for integrating the poor into mainstream economic activities and for improved population programmes.

The ESCAP Executive Secretary drew attention to the need for effective measures to arrest the erosion in the region's economic performance. One area of urgent attention was economic and social infrastructure development, which, according to him, was generally inadequate in most developing economies of the region. The industrial restructuring process under way had opened up new vistas for regional cooperation in such fields as technology transfer, foreign investment, trade,

human resources development, energy conservation and the development of small industries.

He also pointed to the critical need for effective action in the area of environment, saying the problem could hamper the region's further development unless appropriate policies and incentives were undertaken. He urged ESCAP members to take advantage of the clear potential for greater region-wide cooperation in a mutually complementary fashion.

New difficulties kept arising, demanding innovative responses that could produce results. The region faced the staggering problems of mass poverty, illiteracy and social deprivation that engulfed hundreds of millions of people. Their plight cried out for solutions, he added.

### Economic and social trends

#### Economic trends

The annual Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1991<sup>(16)</sup> contained two parts: a review of economic and social developments in the region; and the challenges of macroeconomic management and policy reforms.

According to a summary of the survey,<sup>(17)</sup> the region's overall economic performance remained strong during 1990-1991 despite a number of domestic constraints and a deterioration in the external sector. The average rate of growth for its developing economies was estimated at 6.4 per cent in 1991, marginally higher than the 6.1 per cent achieved in 1990. China's growth rates improved considerably, reaching 5.1 per cent in 1990 and 6.1 per cent in 1991. India, however, faced some set-backs in 1991 and was expected to achieve a lower growth rate of 3.5 per cent compared with 5 per cent in 1990 and 5.2 per cent in 1989. Rates of growth in the four larger countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, were generally lower, with an average of 6.2 per cent in 1991, compared to 7.8 per cent in 1990.

With the exception of Nepal and Pakistan, growth rates were lower in South Asia, with an average of 4.7 per cent in 1991 compared to 5.1 per cent in 1990. Viet Nam's gross national product growth rate improved to 3.2 per cent in 1991, but was still below the 4.3 per cent target.

Among the three developed countries of the region, Japan's rate of economic growth averaged 5.5 per cent during 1988-1990. Even if the Japanese economy had lost some of its export stimulus in recent years, both domestic consumption and investment demand expansion kept the economy on a growth path that did not, however, upset price stability. This was not the case for the other two high-income economies of the region, Australia and New Zealand. The former's economic

growth rate was sustained at an average 3.9 per cent during 1987-1990; in 1991, however, the economy went into recession with a 1.1 per cent contraction. In New Zealand, the economic growth rate had averaged less than 1 per cent annually since 1987. Government policies in the two countries had aimed at reducing budgetary and external current account deficits, two major difficulties faced by both of them.

According to the survey, the developing economies of the region, as expected, showed great variation in their economic performance during 1990-1991. Those of North-East Asia showed improvement during the period after a 1989 slow-down. The exception was Mongolia, which was undergoing a rapid transformation from a centrally planned to a market system and experienced a decline in real income in 1991. Economic performance in South Asia suffered set-backs in 1991. Nepal's economy grew by 4 per cent, double the rate achieved in 1990, as it successfully resolved its trade and transit impasse with India. Despite difficulties, Pakistan's economic growth rate improved by a percentage point, to 5.6 per cent. Sri Lanka's GDP growth rate improved to 6.2 per cent in 1990 from 2.3 per cent in 1989, but was expected to slow down to 4.6 per cent in 1991. For Iran, the 1991 GDP growth rate was projected at 8 per cent, after a 10.5 per cent rate in 1990 and 3.6 per cent in 1989.

The economies of Hong Kong and Taiwan improved in 1990-1991, with the former's growth rate projected to rise to 4.5 per cent in 1991 from around 2.8 per cent during 1989-1990. That of Taiwan fell from 7.4 per cent in 1989 to 5.2 per cent in 1990, but was expected to again reach 7.4 per cent in 1991. The Republic of Korea's GDP, which slumped to 6.1 per cent in 1989, recovered to 9 per cent in 1990, but was expected to be lower (8.6 per cent) in 1991.

Among the region's LDCs, Afghanistan apparently made no progress towards growth or economic stability, as its real GDP continued to decline with an almost hyper-inflationary rate of price increases during 1988-1990. Bangladesh achieved economic growth rates of 5.8 per cent in 1990 and 3.6 per cent in 1991; for 1992, a growth rate of 5.7 per cent was envisaged. Bhutan's GDP slumped to 1.2 per cent real growth in 1988, but increased to 4.6 per cent in 1989. The economy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic grew strongly in 1989 and 1990, with real GDP increasing by 8.9 per cent and 8.4 per cent, respectively. In Maldives, real GDP grew at an average annual rate of over 10 per cent during 1986-1990. Myanmar achieved a growth rate of 5.6 per cent in 1990, after registering 3.6 per cent the previous year.

In Samoa, GDP declined by 3 per cent in 1990 after a 1.3 per cent upswing in 1989; growth of 1.5

per cent was forecast for 1991. Vanuatu achieved a 5 per cent growth rate in 1990, compared to 4.5 per cent in the previous year; at least 3.5 per cent growth was expected in 1991.

Natural calamities, low primary commodity prices and higher energy costs due to the Persian Gulf hostilities adversely affected the LDCs' growth performance. Kiribati, Samoa and Vanuatu suffered from falling prices of copra, an important export item.

The survey stated that the economies of most island countries of the region grew at lower rates in 1990 compared with 1989. Papua New Guinea's economy suffered actual contraction in GDP, due largely to depressed international commodity prices. A full recovery was expected in 1991 with a record 8 per cent forecast. In Fiji, real GDP increased at a 4.3 per cent rate in 1990, following an impressive 12.3 per cent growth in 1989. After recording a 6.9 per cent growth rate in 1989, the second highest for the 1980s, Solomon Islands' performance slowed to 5.6 per cent in 1990. Its growth rate was achieved despite the effects of lower international commodity prices; the agriculture sector grew by about 8 per cent in 1990. In Tonga, the GDP growth rate was a mere 0.8 per cent, compared to 1.7 per cent in 1989; the slowdown reflected the falling levels of production in agriculture, particularly in coconut products, vanilla and bananas, and fishing. A rate of 3.7 per cent growth was expected in 1991.

Countries of the region faced difficult adjustment problems in the very important trading sectors of their economies, following sharp deceleration in growth rates of world output and trade in 1990 and 1991. They were adversely affected by declining world prices of non-fuel primary commodities, which fell by 0.5 per cent in 1990 and were projected to decline further, by 7.9 per cent in 1991 and by 5.7 per cent in 1992. During 1990, world market prices of rice, coffee, tea, copra, rubber, palm oil, copper and tin remained depressed and caused considerable loss of earnings to South-East Asian countries in particular.

Total exports of the ESCAP region in 1990 amounted to \$715.4 billion, representing 21.1 per cent of world exports. The developing economies' share in the regional total was 53 per cent, or 11.2 per cent of the world total. Exports from the region increased by 9.1 per cent over 1990, representing an improvement over the previous year's growth rate of 8.5 per cent. The developing Asian region's balance of payments on current account, after a nominal surplus of \$0.8 billion in 1989, suffered a deficit of \$1.7 billion in 1990. The deficits were projected to rise to \$12.1 billion in 1991 and \$10 billion in 1992, thus putting a definite end to the surpluses recorded since 1986.

The second part of the survey dealt with the challenges of macroeconomic management, focus-

ing in particular on evolving policy adjustments and reforms in the developing ESCAP region over the preceding two decades or so. Development strategies differed significantly across the region in the 1950s and 1960s, with import substitution policies the initial choice for a strategic development approach among many developing economies. In the early and mid-1960s, however, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Taiwan initiated shifts in their policy stance in favour of a greater outward orientation with vigorous promotion of export-led industrialization.

Those economies, together with Hong Kong, had displayed significant economic dynamism over extended periods of time. Economic growth and structural transformation among those newly industrializing economies had provided an eloquent demonstration of striking success, the survey observed. Since the second half of the 1970s, there had emerged other waves of policy adjustments and reforms to ensure more open trade and capital flows, hence a higher degree of reliance on the operation of market forces and the discipline of international costs and prices.

The development experience so far revealed that perhaps nowhere else in the third world had the nexus among trade, industrialization and technological achievements been as well established as among the region's developing economies. A dynamic base of manufacturing exports was one of the key requirements for sustained growth and restructuring. Its development and diversification, however, had to be fostered through a relatively outward-oriented trade and commercial policy regime that did not discriminate unduly between domestic sales and exports. Ancillary deregulation measures were needed to ensure commensurate and timely domestic responses to emerging signals from local and external demand.

The train of reform processes in the region's developing economies had shown kaleidoscopic approaches and characteristics. There had been no unique or universal pattern of policy reforms. It was apparent from the unfolding economic vista that the evolving transformation, through the changing international/regional division of labour, would be likely to remain both appealing and relevant to most of those economies in the 1990s and beyond; that would, however, depend on a number of factors, such as the realization of a high, rising rate of domestic savings and the general absence of sizeable and prolonged macroeconomic imbalances.

Collaboration between government and private enterprise, a crucial element in the process, was dependent on the availability of adequate skills and experienced human resources. Another problem was related to transitional costs associated with evolving policy adjustments and reforms, which

usually affected the more vulnerable members of society, such as women, the young, the aged and the infirm. There was therefore a pressing need for built-in safeguards in the reform package to protect the underprivileged.

In conclusion, the survey observed that the policy-induced patterns of industrialization through deepened economic interdependence had also had a strong impact on the quality and quantity of environmental assets. The evolving restructuring process in many economies of the region thus posed another dilemma for policy management. While development was needed to mitigate dire poverty and the environmental degradation due to such poverty, growth through industrialization had also generated severe ecological strains and stresses. Promoting growth, alleviating poverty and protecting the environment had become mutually supportive objectives of the development process. Therein lay a basic challenge of the art of macroeconomic policy management faced by policy makers in a world of increasing complementarity and internationalization.

### Social trends

According to the summary of the economic and social survey,<sup>(17)</sup> the question of employment of an estimated billion people of working age in the developing areas of ESCAP-home of almost three fifths of humanity-had assumed great significance. The newly industrializing economies, and recently Malaysia and Thailand, had been facing shortages of skilled labour as well as of managerial and engineering personnel for their expanding manufacturing sector. In Singapore, rapid industrialization had caused labour demand to exceed domestic supply for more than a decade, with the exception of the 1985 recession period when approximately 100,000 workplaces in manufacturing and construction were lost. In Hong Kong, unemployment and underemployment were less than 2 and 1 per cent, respectively. In the Republic of Korea, unemployment rates dropped from 4 per cent in 1985 to 2.4 per cent in 1990.

Other countries in the region faced aggravated problems in accommodating labour that agriculture could no longer profitably use or that industry and some of the service sectors had been required to release for the purpose of restructuring to achieve greater efficiency. The survey said the problem tended to appear in its most acute form in countries that had recently embarked on a restructuring process seeking to transform their economies from centrally planned systems into market-oriented ones. It also observed that unemployment statistics in the developing economies of the region masked the large group of men, women and children engaged in hazardous and exploita-

tive work in the informal sector, who did not register as unemployed since their livelihoods were totally divorced from the formal economy. That applied especially to women. Conditions of work relating to wages, hours and protection against exploitation varied from country to country and among sectors within a country, but generally left considerable scope for improvement.

### Activities in 1991

#### Development policy and regional economic cooperation

Among its important tasks, ESCAP continued to monitor the socio-economic situations and issues at the national, regional and international levels that might have impact on the region's development prospects. Special attention was paid to the role of economic and social infrastructure development in accelerating growth and fulfilling basic needs. With regard to international-level events of concern to the region, attention was given to the impact of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf. Analytical reports were prepared on the long-, medium- and short-term impact of recessionary and protectionist trends, the oil-dependency situation and the oil price on the overall growth of the region, as well as its energy prospects. Attention was also accorded to evaluating the status of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations on the ESCAP developing economies in relation to such issues as market access, rule-making and agriculture.

A number of development planning activities carried out by the ESCAP secretariat in 1991 included meetings and training courses on project design, preparation and appraisal techniques and management.

#### Implementation of the Programme of Action for LDCs

In sharp contrast to the mostly high rates of growth in the developing countries, in general, economic growth in LDCs in the region remained weak and unstable, according to the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1991.<sup>(16)</sup> Lacking any significantly positive trends and suffering from basic structural weaknesses and a lack of human, material and financial resources, they were far from attaining the agreed annual growth rate of 7.2 per cent set in the Programme of Action for LDCs for the 1990s, adopted in 1990 by a United Nations conference (known as the Paris Conference)<sup>(18)</sup> and endorsed by the General Assembly later that year.<sup>(19)</sup>

The target for raising significantly the official development assistance (ODA) flows from developed countries to 0.15 per cent of their GNP gener-

ally remained unfulfilled. While some donors achieved that target or doubled their ODA, the average contribution represented only 0.09 per cent of GNP. A number of developing countries extended assistance to LDCs within the framework of ECDC/TCDC (economic and technical cooperation among developing countries).

According to the survey, increased resources were called for from developed countries and international financial institutions to enable the developing countries of the region to intensify their assistance activities for LDCs. As envisaged in the Programme of Action, preparations were initiated for cluster meetings—one for the continental LDCs (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal) and another for the island LDCs (Kiribati, Maldives, Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).

The meetings were aimed at improving and strengthening cooperation arrangements between LDCs and other developing countries at the regional and subregional levels and at reviewing their progress in coordination with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). According to the survey, with the addition of Cambodia and Solomon Islands, the total number of LDCs in the ESCAP region rose to 13 at the end of 1991. They accounted for about one half of the total population of all the 47 LDCs.

#### Special problems of Pacific States

The Commission, noting the development constraints faced by the island economies, welcomed appropriately designed technical assistance for their benefit, including the conduct of training courses on project planning. It stressed that external assistance should reflect closely the considerable diversity in economic development and factor endowments among those economies themselves. The Commission emphasized the need to recruit more Pacific island nationals to work within the secretariat so as to reflect island subregional perspectives better in ESCAP work programmes. It also reiterated the need for close collaboration and cooperation with the South Pacific Forum secretariat and the South Pacific Commission, among other Pacific regional agencies.

It expressed great appreciation of the wide range of activities implemented by the various divisions, units and offices of the secretariat for the benefit of the Pacific island countries. The increased level of technical assistance activities, including advisory services and short-term cooperation undertaken by and through the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre in 1991, were particularly welcomed. It urged donor countries and agencies to continue assisting Pacific island developing countries, noting also that the establishment of the Pacific Trust Fund had facilitated the participation of several

delegations from the Pacific in annual sessions of the Commission.

#### Economic and technical cooperation

The Commission urged the secretariat to intensify its catalytic efforts towards the promotion of ECDC/TCDC, in particular its emphasis on operational activities at both bilateral and multilateral levels. Noting the successful outcome of a multisectoral TCDC programming exercise meeting (Jakarta, Indonesia, July/August 1990), with the participation of 29 developing countries from Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe, and 7 international organizations, including ESCAP, and of the seminar on people's participation and national self-reliance: issues and policy options for TCDC in the 1990s, organized in conjunction with the meeting, the Commission urged that more such exercises be organized, noting the significant benefits for least developed, land-locked and island developing countries of their participation in ECDC/TCDC activities.

The Commission welcomed the initiative of the Philippines in conducting, with the assistance of UNDP, a TCDC programming exercise in the food and agriculture sector during 1991. Pakistan informed the Commission that it would host a TCDC programming exercise in September 1991, in the field of civil air transport, to which more than 70 regional and non-regional developing countries were invited.

#### International trade and development finance

The main focus of the secretariat's work in international trade and development finance continued to be on enhancing national capabilities in export promotion and on expanding intraregional trade through regional cooperation on the basis of modalities such as TCDC. National and regional seminars and studies were held on trade expansion and trade facilitation. Assistance was provided to engender a sharpened perception of the implications of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and to establish an ESCAP network which could serve as a focal point for trade facilitation in the region. The Committee on Trade, at its twenty-seventh session held in February 1991, prepared a draft resolution on interregional cooperation in the area of trade facilitation, which the Commission adopted in April.<sup>(12)</sup>

New initiatives were taken for exploiting the potential for trade expansion and cooperation in rattan and rubberwood furniture. The issue of market access was addressed through a study and a technical meeting (Bangkok, 21-26 July), followed by an intergovernmental session on the generalized system of preferences scheme scheduled for January 1992. A workshop designed to

address export promotion problems of least developed and land-locked countries (Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic, 19-22 August) identified the major impediments to trade and the modalities for their resolution.

Technical assistance was provided to the developing countries through market guidebooks and traders' manuals.

### Transnational corporations

Recognizing the importance of TNCs in restructuring the industrial sector in the region, especially in improving the competitiveness of export industries through the introduction of modern technology, the Commission requested the secretariat to continue developing an information network and to intensify its efforts in promoting the draft code of conduct on TNCs (see PART THREE, Chapter V). The secretariat was urged to assist host country entrepreneurs in dealing with TNCs, especially with respect to technology transfer and capital input.

Activities in 1991 included an expert group meeting (Bangkok, November), which examined the role of TNCs in the export and import of primary commodities from developing countries to their major markets. A second meeting dealt with the role of TNCs in selected service industries in the region (Bangkok, December), with particular attention to the telecommunications industry. Both meetings examined recommendations to enhance the capability of host countries in negotiating with TNCs in those industries.

The Asia-Pacific TNC Review analysed various issues related to the participation of TNCs in the region, including papers on: the service industries in the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand; the commercial banking sector in Malaysia; foreign direct investment in Bangladesh; and TNCs in LDCs.

### Transport and communications

The Commission urged that high priority be accorded to communications, stressing the importance it attached to the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific (see below).

Intergovernmental meetings of highway and railway officials were convened in December 1991 to consider a new project on Asian land transport infrastructure development. The project, which was expected to facilitate trade and tourism in the region, was to be given high priority during phase II (1992-1996) of the Decade. Equal attention was to be given to both intraregional and interregional transport links and land transport infrastructure development. Among recommendations agreed on at the meetings were standardization of related legislation and pursuit of measures to improve road and rail transport services.

### Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific

A mid-term review of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific (1985-1994) was carried out. To intensify its impact and objectives, the ESCAP Committee on Shipping, Transport and Communications in 1990 had recommended that the time-frame of the second half of the Decade be adjusted to cover the years 1992-1996 and a new regional action programme formulated.

The Commission, at its 1991 session, approved programme changes recommended by the Committee and endorsed its proposals on the Decade. The recommendations included continuation of programmes for the Decade, encouragement of the involvement of commercial expertise and the preparation by the secretariat of a compendium of projects undertaken in the transport and communications sectors within the region.

It was suggested that attention be focused, during the second phase of the Decade, on the use of computer-assisted training technology. Also proposed was a post-evaluation of selected workshops and seminar-cum-study tours to provide guidelines for a model training scheme and the consistent production of training materials of high quality. United Nations agencies would be involved in the programme.

The Commission agreed that the orientation initially given to the Decade remained fully valid at the start of the second phase. It further stated that the establishment of an appropriate institutional and regulatory framework, improvement of operating and management practices and training should remain the main areas of activity.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1991/75** without vote.

### Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting resolution 47/10 of 10 April 1991 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994,

Also noting resolution 170(XV) of 18 May 1989 of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on activities of the Transport and Communications Decade in Western Asia (1985-1994),

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/227 of 18 December 1984, in which the Assembly proclaimed the period 1985-1994 a Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/78 of 27 July 1984 on the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994,



Recalling also the section of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s concerning the improvement of transport and communications infrastructure,

Recalling further its resolution 1983/69 of 29 July 1983,

Recognizing the critical role of transport and communications in economic development and the importance, therefore, of the improvement and growth of transport and communications infrastructure and services in a manner commensurate with the expected growth of all sectors of the economy generating the demand for transport and communications,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General concerning progress made in the implementation of Council resolution 1984/78,<sup>a</sup>

1. Endorses resolution 47/10 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, with a view to:

(a) Raising the transport and communications infrastructural facilities and services of developing member and associate member Governments to a level commensurate with their development objectives and priorities, giving particular attention to the special needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries of the region;

(b) Encouraging the active participation of existing subregional groupings of the region in formulating and implementing the activities for the Decade within their respective subregions in coordination with the regional secretariat;

(c) Associating national institutions concerned with transport and communications in the implementation of the activities for the Decade;

(d) Promoting the active involvement of commercial sectors in the implementation of the activities for the Decade;

2. Recommends that the General Assembly change the period of the second quinquennium of the Decade to 1992-1996 to coincide with the period of the medium-term plan, namely 1992-1997, so that adequate preparations for a regional action programme may be made, in accordance with resolution 47/10 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific;

3. Urges all appropriate international organizations, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to contribute effectively to the formulation and implementation of a regional action programme for the second quinquennium of the Decade;

4. Requests the Executive Secretaries of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to promote intergovernmental and inter-agency coordination and cooperation at the regional and subregional levels in the formulation and implementation of a regional action programme for the second quinquennium of the Decade;

5. Invites all Governments, in particular those of the donor countries and others in a position to do so, to contribute and participate effectively in the implementation of a regional action programme for achieving the objectives of the Decade;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1992 and every two years thereafter until the end of the Decade a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/75

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/1221 without vote, 22 July (meeting 15); 15-nation draft (E/1991/C.1/L7), orally revised; agenda item 7.

Sponsors: Bahrain, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

**By decision 46/453** of 20 December 1991, the General Assembly endorsed Council resolution 1991/75, in particular paragraph 2.

#### Mekong River basin development

The Commission in 1991 heard a progress report from the Chairman of the Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. There had been significant policy shifts that had given greater focus to the regional mandate of the Committee. The Committee's resources had increased by 28 per cent in 1990. About an 80 per cent increase in financing would be required for the completion of a feasibility study for a mainstream project. The Chairman noted further that preparatory activities had begun in Cambodia for the collection of technical and scientific data of considerable importance to all members of the Committee. The restructuring of the Committee's secretariat was noted, particularly the emphasis on basin planning and the further training of nationals of the riparian States.

#### Tourism

In the area of tourism, ESCAP continued to assist developing countries of the region in deriving greater socio-economic benefits from the industry through studies on its economic and environmental impact and in meetings and seminars on investment and economic cooperation in the tourism sector in developing Asian countries of the ESCAP region (Tokyo, 15-21 October) and on promotion of sustained tourism development in Pacific island countries (Suva, Fiji, 18-22 November). Research studies were prepared on the economic impact of tourism in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

#### Industrial development

A draft plan of action for promoting industrial restructuring in Asia and the Pacific, prepared by the ESCAP secretariat, was welcomed by the Commission at its 1991 session. It felt that the regional cooperation measures outlined in the plan should emphasize the development of small and medium-scale industries, as well as ways and means to promote their linkages with large industries in the context of industrial restructuring. The role of Japan and of the newly industrializing economies of the region would be crucial in determining the pattern of geographical location of industrial activities. The promotion of fair and free market competition on

<sup>a</sup> E/1990/57.

a continuous basis would have to be recognized. The economies of the region should constantly work towards maintaining an open trading system and for the development and strengthening of regional capital markets.

The Commission(2) requested developed countries as well as United Nations agencies and other international organizations to help ESCAP members accelerate their industrial and technological development. While expressing appreciation for the secretariat's activities in the field of industrial development, it said that programmes concerning agro-allied industries and small and medium-sized industries must be strengthened. It noted the secretariat's work in promoting competitiveness and efficient resource utilization in manufacturing, human resources development policy and planning for industrial development, and investment promotion. It recommended the strengthening of the secretariat's investment promotion activities, targeting the least developed and island developing economies. In addition, the secretariat was to help strengthen national capabilities in industrial skills promotion and development as well as entrepreneurial development through regional programmes.

#### Natural resources and energy

The sixteenth session of the ESCAP Committee on Natural Resources and Energy (Bangkok, September 1991) was held at a time when the Commission was reorganizing its work on a thematic basis. Consequently, the Committee deliberated on three areas on which the secretariat's work was centred: natural resources management; energy management; and natural disaster reduction, with emphasis on regional cooperation. It endorsed the establishment of six specialized regional working groups which institutionalized the network for cooperation in energy resources development and management. It also called for a comprehensive approach to the revision of mining codes and investment regimes in developing countries and for assistance to enable them to gain negotiating experience in those areas.

#### Mineral resources

The Commission expressed considerable satisfaction with the progress made in the mineral sector, and urged the secretariat to consider establishing an appropriate mechanism to enable member countries, including the private sector, to gain access to marketing information on minerals and mineral-based products, particularly on those not quoted in the commodity exchanges.

#### Energy

The Commission noted the high priority given to the energy sector by member countries in the wake of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf. It en-

dorsed the following format for regional cooperation in the energy field: commitment and active participation of member countries in the regional energy working groups; the ESCAP secretariat to act as regional focal point; and continued funding support from UNDP. It also observed that contributions from member countries would be important for the successful formulation and implementation of regional cooperative activities.

The Commission also endorsed a progress report on the UNDP-funded Regional Energy Development Programme. At its fourth session in August 1990, the Tripartite Review Conference had reviewed the status of implementation of phase IV (1990-1991) of the Programme and adopted a resolution on continued support for it beyond 1991, including an appeal to UNDP to provide substantial funding. The resolution was approved by the Commission, which also noted a UNDP statement reiterating its commitment to the Programme through UNDP's fifth programming cycle (1992-1996).

The Commission welcomed the leading role of the Pacific Energy Development Programme in organizing comprehensive energy sector reviews in Pacific island countries. It also commended the Programme for its effectiveness and responsiveness to the needs of those countries.

#### Water resources

The ESCAP Committee on Natural Resources and Energy noted that the region had pursued in a significant way the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) and recommended that the programme be carried forward to ensure that the momentum established in the 1980s was maintained. It similarly expressed appreciation of the secretariat's work on water resources and approved its emphasis on implementation of strategies for the rational development and efficient management and utilization of water resources. Work done by the secretariat on water-related natural disaster reduction was praised by the Commission, which also urged UNDP and other donors to provide funding for activities in that area.

Among the work done by the secretariat was a compilation of regional geologic hazard maps and the application of remote sensing to natural disaster monitoring. Meetings on the subject included one organized jointly with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (see PART THREE, Chapter III) (Bangkok, February); a workshop on forecasting, preparedness and other operational measures for water-related natural disaster reduction (Bangkok, April/May); and an expert group meeting on groundwater quality and monitoring in Asia and the Pacific.

### Marine affairs

The Commission noted the integrated and multidisciplinary approach pursued by the secretariat in the implementation of marine issues, within the context of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea<sup>(20)</sup> (see PART FIVE, Chapter IV), and commended it for taking steps to assist member countries in implementing their national marine policies within the framework of the Convention. Country studies on the implications of the new ocean regimes in Indonesia and Thailand published by the secretariat were also noted by the Commission.

The ESCAP Committee on Natural Resources and Energy, at its sixteenth session, observed that Pacific island countries were a very fertile ground for cooperation in marine affairs, including exploration, assessment and development of non-living resources, as well as environmental protection and preservation measures. Among the activities carried out in the area of marine affairs was an inter-agency workshop on the entry into force of the Convention.

### Food and agriculture

The focus of ESCAP activities in agriculture and rural development continued to be in three main areas: improvement of agricultural policies, planning and information systems; sustainable production and improvement of supply, distribution, marketing and use of farm inputs; and integrated rural development, with emphasis on poverty alleviation. Field work on employment strategies to involve the rural poor in income-generating activities was carried out in Bangladesh, Nepal and Viet Nam.

At its 1991 session, the Commission underlined the importance of agricultural research and development, the provision of credit to farming communities, the development of infrastructure, such as irrigation and marketing facilities, and the adoption of improved farming practices, such as the use of high-yielding seed varieties and the application of fertilizer. It said that the work of the ESCAP/FAO/UNIDO Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific had contributed significantly to the development of the fertilizer sector in most ESCAP member countries in a cost-efficient manner.

The Commission noted the significant contribution made by the agricultural requisites scheme for Asia and the Pacific in disseminating information on pesticides, as well as in promoting their safe handling and efficient use. It endorsed a proposed project to establish a database on pesticides and the environment, for which funding was to be provided by the Commission of the European Communities. It endorsed a report on the work of the Regional Coordination Centre for Research

and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific and commended it for its achievements in 1990.

### Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery

Activities carried out by the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery in 1991 included an agricultural machinery exhibition and symposium (Manila, 25-29 May). The Agrimach '91 exhibition provided an opportunity for local manufacturers from 11 countries participating in the Network to showcase their products and expand their business and technical contacts. More than 100 manufacturing firms took part in the exhibition. A regional workshop on extension and popularization of agricultural machinery (Manila, 29 and 30 May) made recommendations for improving government-farmer-manufacturer linkages, involvement of NGOs and better use of mass media.

The Network arranged exchange of various machinery between Indonesia and the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, and China and Nepal. Nearly 15 manufacturers and experts visited other countries on study tours arranged by the Network, with the main purpose of selecting machinery for possible introduction in their own countries. Eight machines donated by China were demonstrated at various locations in Nepal by Chinese experts. The Network also arranged, in collaboration with the Belgian Administration for Development Cooperation, an in-factory training course on the design of agricultural machinery.

The Commission endorsed the programmes of the Network, noting with interest its plans to involve manufacturers and manufacturers' associations directly in some of its activities. As previously agreed, it was announced that the Network would operate from ESCAP headquarters in Bangkok from 1 January 1992. The Commission expressed appreciation to the Philippines for hosting it in Los Baños for 13 years.

### Science and technology

ESCAP continued to strengthen technological capabilities and the institutional infrastructure for science and technology in its member States. An issue paper on appropriate climate for technological capability enhancement for industrial development was prepared for consideration at a high-level expert group meeting at Bangkok in September 1991. The group was preparing for a 1992 meeting of Ministers of Industry and Technology.

The Commission directed the secretariat to formulate appropriate human resources development programmes to meet the requirements of existing conventional and new and emerging technologies, including environmentally sound technologies for

industrial development. It emphasized the need for improving policy and infrastructure measures and mechanisms for efficient technology transfer and urged member States to establish a database and an operational technology information network for that purpose. The secretariat was also to explore ways of creating an active industrial consultancy service and a regional information clearing-house. At a regional meeting of directors/heads of consulting firms (New Delhi, India, September 1991), the establishment of a technical consultancy development programme in Asia and the Pacific was proposed for adoption by the Commission. The main objective of the programme was the development of local consultancy capabilities and promotion of better utilization of local consultants in national and regional projects in the ESCAP region.

The secretariat's activities in promoting science and technology included the organization of a number of exchange study visits, advisory fact-finding missions and promotion of electricity conservation in the commercial and domestic subsectors. It also organized a number of training courses in solar photovoltaic systems in the rural sector.

#### Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology

The thrust of the activities of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology in 1991 was environmental protection and promotion of environmentally sound technologies, waste management, human resource development, establishment of a data bank on clean technologies and a training programme on environmental technologies. Programme support was received from UNDP, the Asian Development Bank and UNIDO.

The Centre's technology promotion group introduced selected technologies, including environmentally friendly technologies relevant to developing countries of the region, and handled a number of general technology information queries. It published the bimonthly Asia-Pacific Tech Monitor, through which it disseminated information on trends in technology transfer and development, and technology policies and briefs on new products and processes.

#### Remote sensing

The Commission praised the success of the Regional Remote Sensing Programme, noting that participating countries had gained substantially from its numerous training activities, seminars, workshops, information services, pilot projects and consultancy services. It observed that the establishment of the Programme had had a strong impact on technology development and applications at both regional and national levels. It commended the network approach and TCDC arrangements of the Programme which, it added, were of particu-

lar importance and relevance to LDCs and small States with limited resources. The Commission strongly recommended pursuit of efforts towards regional coordination and collaboration and adopted a resolution<sup>(1)</sup> urging support for such cooperation. In line with the resolution, the ESCAP Committee on Natural Resources and Energy recommended the initiation of a regular programme on remote sensing and geographic information systems to enhance ESCAP's capability to provide technical assistance in that field.

#### Social and cultural development

Activities in the area of social development focused on the preparations for the Fourth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development (Manila, October 1991), at which a declaration on a social development strategy for the ESCAP region towards the year 2000 and beyond was adopted. ESCAP was given the task of coordinating the implementation of the strategy, which was based on the three themes of eradication of absolute poverty, realization of distributive justice and enhancement of popular participation. The ESCAP secretariat continued its work on the issues of integration of women in development, emphasizing the inclusion of their concerns in development planning and the legal status of women. In the context of growing concern about the prevalence of drug abuse, a regional meeting of senior officials was organized to promote regional collaboration in drug abuse control. Guidelines for action in support of education for all were formulated at that meeting, as a regional follow-up to the World Conference for Education for All (Thailand, March 1990), and later adopted by the Commission.

The Commission stressed that the final responsibility for activities in pursuit of that goal rested with individual Governments, which should work with the relevant United Nations agencies, including UNESCO, to set national targets, particularly for female education, and to devise programmes to implement them. It called for the strengthening of ESCAP cooperation with UNESCO and others in the eradication of illiteracy and achievement of universal primary education.

The Commission requested the secretariat to continue publication of the Social Development Newsletter, with each issue focusing on a specific social development question of regional concern.

#### Human resources development

The Commission expressed support for the integrated approach to human resources development followed by the secretariat within the framework of the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the ESCAP Region, which it had adopted in 1988. It welcomed the es-

tablishment of the ESCAP Network of National Focal Points for Human Resources Development, whose objectives included promotion of exchange of relevant experience, information and technical expertise on national approaches to improvement of human resources development. Some 31 Governments, including those of 17 least developed and Pacific island countries, had designated specific national agencies and bodies as their focal points in the Network.

The first Human Resources Development Award, 1990, for the promotion of innovative and significant human resources development efforts in the region, was presented at the 1991 session of the Commission.

A challenge ahead for the region was the rationalization and encouragement of inter-organizational cooperation at the national level among ministries and other government agencies, NGOs and private enterprises. The Commission said the Network provided the means of addressing the challenge for greater cooperation among Governments, inter-governmental organizations and donor agencies at the regional and international levels.

### Population

At its 1991 session, the Commission observed that it was still premature to claim that the problem of population growth in the region had been largely solved, and that the implementation of more effective family planning services and appropriate population programmes would remain a great challenge in the 1990s and beyond. The Commission noted that for many countries it was necessary to develop an integrated approach to family planning, with special emphasis on maternal and child health services.

As determined by the ESCAP Committee on Population and Social Development (second session, Bangkok, November 1990), long-term objectives of the Commission's population programme included the promotion of an integrated approach in population planning; assistance in promoting cooperation and exchange of experience among ESCAP members, and strengthening the capability of Governments to utilize population data in support of policy formulation and programme implementation.

Governments were provided with technical assistance in analysing urbanization trends in their countries.

Advisory services, technical backstopping, training courses, workshops, information services and grants were among the information activities carried out by the Asia-Pacific Population Information Network. TCDC activities were expanded to include training workshops and arrangements for the exchange of personnel among national population information centres.

### Human settlements

The Commission, expressing concern at the alarming rate of urbanization, noted that by the year 2000 the region would have 14 of the world's 22 mega-cities (with a population of over 10 million). Countries should take advantage of the dynamism of urbanization and guide the process in such a way that it supported national socio-economic development. The Commission expressed satisfaction with the initial steps taken by the secretariat to implement its 1990 resolution on urbanization strategies in the ESCAP region<sup>(21)</sup>. The strategies called for a regional plan of action to help countries tackle rapid urbanization and the convening of a ministerial conference on urbanization in late 1992 or early 1993.

The thrust of the secretariat's activities in 1991 in the field of human settlements was primarily aimed towards building capacities at the local, sub-national and national levels to enable authorities to cope with the challenge of rapid urbanization.

Under the UNDP-funded Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements (CITYNET), the secretariat undertook several initiatives to assist local authorities in managing urban areas. It carried out a study of five CITYNET cities with emphasis on informal sector involvement and community initiatives in urban environmental management. The results of the study, together with draft guidelines on promotion of innovative approaches to urban environmental management, were presented to a high-level seminar on urban environmental management (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, November 1991).

Also in November, CITYNET held its second congress at Kuala Lumpur and Penang, with 40 local governments and 16 NGOs represented. Its independent secretariat was scheduled to be located in February 1992 at Yokohama, Japan, whose mayor had been made its president. As of December 1991, the organization had 28 city governments and 20 governmental and non-governmental organizations as members and associate members, respectively.

The secretariat began the groundwork for the establishment of a network of human settlements research and training institutes to strengthen capacities in that field.

### Women in development

At its 1991 session, the Commission urged the secretariat to give priority attention to certain critical regional concerns related to women, such as: inclusion of women's concerns in all aspects of development planning; enhancement of legal literacy among women; regional sharing of views and exchange of information on issues related to women in development and on gender equality; prevention of prostitution and trafficking in

women; support for female-headed households and migrant women; and women's role in combating environmental degradation.

It called on the secretariat to ensure that during the observance in 1994 of the International Year of the Family, issues concerning women's status and role in the family were fully examined within the context of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women<sup>(22)</sup> It urged its members to promote legal awareness among women through coordinated effort at the national level by national focal points for the advancement of women. In addition, the Commission said efforts should be made to increase the awareness of men about women's rights.

The Commission requested the secretariat to issue the Directory of National Focal Points for the Advancement of Women in Asia and the Pacific in expanded form to provide more comprehensive information on the focal points. It expressed concern about the limited representation of women in delegations to its annual sessions, adding that the situation reflected the fact that very few women had reached the decision-making level in national Governments.

Meetings organized by the secretariat in 1991 on the subject of women in development included: an East and South-East Asian subregional workshop on the technical processing of information concerning women in development (June); a workshop of experts on the promotion of community awareness for the prevention of prostitution (August); and an inter-agency meeting on women in development (August).

## Environment

The Commission directed the secretariat to explore ways of early implementation of the recommendations of the Ministerial-level Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, October 1990). It approved the region's input to UNCED, embodied in the Regional Strategy on Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development adopted at a meeting of senior officials in February 1991. The Commission endorsed the establishment of an inter-agency Committee on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific to enhance cooperation at the regional level through exchange of information and technology transfer.

It noted the need for an emergency environmental assistance mechanism, adding that a register of experts, enterprises and organizations in that field could be prepared. It also suggested the establishment of a bank of environmentally friendly technologies.

Activities on environmental questions organized in 1991 by the secretariat included workshops and publication of case-studies.

## Natural disaster reduction

The Commission expressed strong support for continuation of secretariat activities in the field of natural disaster reduction, the 1990s having been designated by the General Assembly in 1987 as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction<sup>(23)</sup> In addition to the activities to be implemented under the support programme for the Typhoon Committee and the Panel on Tropical Cyclones, the Commission directed the secretariat to undertake studies and advisory missions as well as training seminars and expert group meetings on reduction of water-related natural disasters. It called for the convening of a workshop on cyclonic storm hydrology, urging donors to provide funding for it and for other activities on the subject.

The Commission noted with appreciation that the Philippines had pledged to continue hosting the Typhoon Committee secretariat.

It commended the Committee, which had made sustained efforts to improve flood forecasting and warning systems. The Committee had held its twenty-third session at Seoul (13-19 November 1990). UNDP was to be asked to consider funding a project on natural disaster reduction related to typhoons; the project included development of integrated river systems and management.

## Statistics

The Commission continued to promote the development of statistics in its member countries through the provision of advisory services, technical meetings, training courses and study tours.

Activities in 1991 included a seminar on multi-round surveys for estimating vital statistics (Bangkok, May); a workshop on the statistical analysis of demographic and health data (Bangkok, September/October); a trainers' course on sampling and household survey methodology (New Delhi, October/November); and a workshop on managing national statistical services in the 1990s (Singapore, November).

## Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

The Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, at Tokyo, continued to train statisticians in government services. Seventeen country courses were held in the areas of statistical computing, statistical operations, national accounts, sampling methods, statistical packages for social sciences, statistics of large and small industries, and statistics for food and agricultural policy.

The Institute continued its collaboration with the Asian Development Bank and the South Pacific Commission. It also undertook joint programmes to strengthen statistical training capabilities of national statistical offices in the ESCAP region.

## Organizational questions

### Membership

#### Admission of Kiribati

By **resolution 1991/80**, adopted without vote on 26 July, the Economic and Social Council, noting that Kiribati had become a member of ESCAP, decided to amend the Commission's terms of reference—which were annexed to its annual report(1) accordingly.

#### Admission of Macau

By **resolution 1991/79**, adopted without vote on 26 July, the Economic and Social Council, noting that Macau had become an associate member of ESCAP, decided to amend the Commission's terms of reference accordingly.

### Venue of forty-eighth ESCAP session

By **decision 1991/300** of 26 July, the Economic and Social Council decided that the forty-eighth (1992) session of ESCAP should be held at Beijing, in accordance with a 1985 General Assembly resolution on the pattern of conferences.<sup>(24)</sup>

#### REFERENCES

- (1)E/1991/35. (2)Ibid. (res. 47/2). (3)Ibid. (res. 47/1). (4)Ibid. (res. 47/4). (5)GA res. 45/199, annex, 21 Dec. 1990. (6)E/1991/35 (res. 47/5). (7)Ibid. (res. 47/6). (8)Ibid. (res. 47/9). (9)Ibid. (res. 47/7). (10)Ibid. (res. 47/10). (11)Ibid. (res. 47/8). (12)Ibid. (res. 47/11). (13)Ibid. (res. 47/12). (14)A/45/625. (15)E/1991/35 (res. 47/13). (16)Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1991 (ST/ESCAP/1095), Sales No. E.92.II.F.4. (17)E/1992/39. (18)A/CONF.147/18. (19)GA res. 45/206, 21 Dec. 1990. (20)YUN 1982, p. 181. (21)E/1990/40 (res. 46/2). (22)YUN 1979, p. 895, GA res. 34/180, annex, 18 Dec. 1979. (23)YUN 1987, p. 459, GA res. 42/169, U Dec. 1987. (24)YUN 1985, p. 1256, GA res. 40/243, 18 Dec. 1985.

## Europe

The forty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Europe took place from 9 to 17 April at Geneva in an improved climate of cooperation among the membership. The speed of the political and economic changes in the region led to a redefinition of the Commission's priorities in response to the needs and interests of member countries, particularly those in transition to market economy.

The profound changes in Central and Eastern Europe set the stage for political, economic and social transformations in the region. One of the most conspicuous features of the 1991 session was the shift from the traditional two-caucus system, reflecting the confrontational East-West relationship of the past, to a pragmatic approach to negotiations on the future activities of the Commission.

The year highlighted the magnitude of the economic problems confronting the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, which was accentuated by external shocks, such as the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, the sharp decrease in trade among countries belonging to the former Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the effects of German unification and recession in market economies. Despite those problems, the process towards the establishment of market economies was advancing; however, to ensure the success of the reform, international financial and technical assistance would be needed more than ever.

The Charter of Paris for a New Europe, adopted at the Summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in November 1990, recognized the Commission's role as an instrument for economic cooperation in the region.

ECE, as an agency for the multilateral implementation of the relevant provisions of CSCE, made substantive contributions to the Bonn Conference on Economic Cooperation in Europe (19 March-11 April 1990). While the Bonn Document laid the groundwork for a new concept of cooperation in the region, the Charter of Paris was the expression of the political will of the participating States to develop their relations in a new spirit of common principles and interests based on economic liberty, social justice and environmental responsibility as indispensable conditions for prosperity. The Bonn Conference was also aimed at promoting economic relations between the participating States, in particular by improving business conditions for commercial exchanges and industrial cooperation.

At its resumed forty-fifth session in December 1990(1) and at its April 1991 session<sup>(2)</sup> the Commission decided on five priority areas of activity: environment, transport, statistics, trade facilitation and economic analysis. In addition, great importance was assigned to activities to promote assistance to countries in transition and their integration into the European and world economies. With this end in view, emphasis was placed on practical measures and the use of informal methods of work, particularly workshops. Also, sustainable development was confirmed as a guiding principle for all relevant ECE activities.

In April, the Commission adopted six decisions on its work. They included cooperation in the field of economic analysis and assistance to countries in transition<sup>(3)</sup> cooperation in the fields of transport<sup>(4)</sup> and environment and sustainable development<sup>(5)</sup> the European Red List of Globally Threatened Animals and Plants<sup>(6)</sup> and international cooperation to address and mitigate the consequences of the 1986 accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine (see PART THREE, Chapter III). In response to 1990 General Assem-

bly<sup>(7)</sup> and Economic and Social Council<sup>(8)</sup> resolutions, the Commission noted the activities related to the accident initiated by a number of its subsidiary bodies and requested them and others to continue or to develop activities in that direction.<sup>(9)</sup>

It also took up the question of special assistance requested by some member Governments that had suffered losses arising from the application of a 1990 Security Council resolution on sanctions against Iraq<sup>(10)</sup>

The Commission approved its programme of work for 1991-1992 and endorsed, in principle, subject to review at its forty-seventh (1992) session, its programme of work for 1991-1995.<sup>(11)</sup>

The Principality of Liechtenstein participated in the session for the first time as a full member, following its admission to the United Nations in 1990. In July 1991, Israel was accepted as member of the Commission.

Stressing the importance of the political and economic reforms taking place in ECE member countries, the Chairman was requested to convene, at least every three months, ad hoc informal meetings of the Commission to consult on policy matters, assist in the preparations for the annual sessions, monitor progress in the work programmes and offer guidance to the Executive Secretary.

During the year under review, ECE continued to serve as both a European institution and a body of the United Nations. As such, it provided a bridge between the Organization and other economic institutions active in the region, such as the European Community (EC), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Council of Europe and the newly established European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Member countries of ECE attached high priority to the close cooperation and coordination of activities between it and those other economic institutions to avoid duplication of work and maximize the use of resources.

### Economic trends

For the world economy, 1991 was one of the worst years of the entire post-war period. According to the summary of the economic survey of Europe in 1991-1992<sup>(12)</sup> global output fell for the first time since 1945 and the growth of world trade hit a low point for the third year in succession. In the market economies of Western Europe and North America output growth was virtually zero, with a small increase in Europe offset by a fall in North America. An expected recovery in North America and the United Kingdom was forecast for the second half of 1991, but this failed to appear and compensate for the sharp slow-down in Germany and Japan. Forecasts pointed to a feeble recovery in 1992.

In Eastern Europe, the depression associated with the break-up of the centrally planned economies deepened further with domestic output levels falling by some 14 per cent, bringing the aggregate drop in output since 1988 to nearly 25 per cent. No country in the region escaped that drop in 1991, but the differences were considerable: in Bulgaria, the fall was some 23 per cent; in Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia, it ranged between 13 and 16 per cent; and in Hungary and Poland, it was about 8 per cent. The downturn in Eastern Europe was much greater than expected, due partly to the introduction of large changes in relative price structures, which were central to price liberalization measures, and the restrictive macroeconomic policies introduced to curb accelerating inflation and budget deficits. This was amplified by the collapse of trade among the members of the former CMEA.

In the former USSR/Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), net material product fell by 15 per cent and GNP by 17 per cent, after respective falls of 2 and 4 per cent in 1990. The most urgent task facing the CIS countries was to curb inflation and budget deficits, which meant resolving the conflict between fiscally autonomous republics and ineffective central monetary control. There was growing fear that further cuts in living standards as well as rapidly rising unemployment and increasing economic strains could undermine the process of economic transformation.

According to the summary of the economic survey of Europe in 1990-1991,<sup>(13)</sup> considerable progress towards the establishment of a market economy had already been made in Poland and Hungary and, to a lesser extent, in Czechoslovakia. Elsewhere, however, progress had been slow and, in some cases, blocked either by the lack of political consensus on the objectives or profile of reform or, more fundamentally, on the domain of central government authority. In the USSR and Yugoslavia, the political struggle over the distribution of power between the federal government and the constituent republics not only had prevented the implementation of coherent programmes of economic reform but also had blocked the adoption of effective measures to deal with acute stabilization problems. Disagreements over the extent of federal government authority also existed in Czechoslovakia. Unwilling to return to the status quo ex ante, unable to move decisively onto a path of coherent reform, and incapable of confronting growing macroeconomic imbalances, those countries were drifting further into economic disarray and political instability.

### Western economic assistance to Eastern Europe

The nascent democracies of Eastern Europe would be gravely threatened by a failure of the process of economic transformation, according to the summary of the economic survey of Europe in 1991-



1992.(12) To avoid such an outcome, the Western market-economy countries had launched a number of initiatives to assist countries of Eastern Europe and CIS in their attempts to restructure their economies according to market principles. In the past year, there had been an increase in the flow of official financial resources to the transition economies, an expansion of technical assistance and an improvement in access to Western markets for Eastern products. The established international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), had increased their assistance to Eastern Europe. They had now been joined by EBRD, which was inaugurated in April 1991.

Quantitative restrictions on most manufactures had been abolished or suspended by the beginning of 1991 and all the Eastern European countries had received generalized system of preferences (GSP) treatment. Agricultural, steel and textile products were subject to separate arrangements, but, for the latter two, there had been some loosening of restrictions. Important gains in access had been obtained by Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland as a result of their bilateral association agreements with EC, signed in December 1991, which provided for the phasing in of free trade in non-agricultural goods between the parties over a 10-year period.

Trade liberalization was also under way to varying degrees in the other market economies. The European Free Trade Association had concluded a free trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, and negotiations were continuing with Hungary and Poland. The United States had improved access under the Trade Enhancement Initiative. The outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was still in the balance, but a successful outcome could provide important benefits to the Eastern countries.

Between January 1990 and June 1991, total assistance committed to Eastern Europe by the Group of 24 industrialized countries amounted to \$32 billion. Commitments extended to CIS between September 1990 and the end of 1991 amounted to nearly \$79 billion. Of the pledges to Eastern Europe, however, only about one fifth consisted of grant aid, although there was in addition a certain grant element in some bilateral loans. The bulk of assistance to Eastern Europe and the former USSR consisted of non-concessionary finance and was, therefore, debt-creating. Virtually all loans had been at market conditions, although there was some implicit subsidy. Inflows of private capital into the Eastern countries had generally been disappointing. Private banks abroad had reduced their lending and, in general, private capital had tended to flow out of the region. That sug-

gested that one of the main elements in the Western approach to helping the transition—promoting structural change with large amounts of foreign private capital—had not started to work.

### Activities in 1991

The ECE secretariat said it was well placed to assist the countries of Central and Eastern Europe with new and promising forms of economic cooperation as they carried out their reforms. It started a series of workshops in close cooperation with host Governments and other institutions, dealing with key issues of transition such as: privatization, restructuring of State enterprises, promotion of sustainable industrial development, efficient use of energy, application of statistical practices for market economies, adaptation of transport systems, housing developments, etc. The workshops were aimed at finding viable means to ease the transition towards a market economy by making available to Governments and industry ECE's experience and that of other international organizations and the business community.

The Commission invited member Governments, EC and competent international institutions to participate actively in transition-related activities, and encouraged them to consider providing continued assistance, on a bilateral or multilateral basis, for promoting such activities<sup>(3)</sup>

### International trade

The ECE Committee on the Development of Trade (fortieth session, Geneva, 2-4 December 1991) reviewed economic, trade and legislative developments in European countries, including the reforms being undertaken by the economies in transition. Special attention was given to conditions favouring foreign direct investment in the ECE region, the impact of East-West compensation trade on small and medium-sized enterprises and disparities of foreign trade statistics. A Guide to International Buy-back Contracts was published in 1991, and work began on a new guide to legal aspects of privatization.

The Committee assessed the work accomplished by ECE's Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures. The Working Party adopted a number of new messages to be submitted to trial and testing to increase the practical application of the United Nations Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT) as a standard for world trade. In 1990, the team of regional rapporteurs had been expanded to include Australia/New Zealand and Japan/Singapore.

The Working Party also adopted a programme of action relating to legal issues hampering international trade procedures and the introduction of

electronic data interchange. Further consideration was given to a draft proposal for interregional cooperation in the area of trade facilitation and EDIFACT, prepared by the five regional commissions and UNCTAD pursuant to a 1989 Economic and Social Council resolution.(14)

The Committee stressed the need for investment and know-how from Western companies to assist countries in transition in their economic restructuring. Emphasis was placed on the collection of more data on the qualitative development of joint ventures and their environment. A training programme was held for managers from Eastern Europe and the former USSR on East-West joint ventures. The Committee also examined a report on a workshop (Bucharest, Romania, September 1991) on the subject of foreign trade and payments reforms in the economies in transition. It adopted its programme of work for 1991-1994, which included a number of continuing activities such as analysis and review of trade trends, development and transparency of market information, promotion and diversification of intraregional trade, promotion of trade through investment and industrial cooperation.

The Committee requested the secretariat to prepare a study on the role of small and medium-sized enterprises in the economies in transition and the promotion of conditions for their greater participation in intraregional trade. The secretariat was also to organize a seminar on foreign direct investment with emphasis on the privatization process in the countries in transition. The Committee reviewed the activities of the Working Party on International Contract Practices in Industry and expressed appreciation of the results achieved, especially the preparation of the Guide on Legal Aspects of Privatization in Industry.

### Industry

The Working Party on the Chemical Industry, formerly the Chemical Industry Committee, held its first session at Geneva from 2 to 4 October 1991. It adopted its programme of work for 1992-1996, including the priority ranking of programme elements, and reviewed and approved its revised terms of reference. It agreed to include in its 1993 work programme a workshop on waste treatment in industrial parks and a study tour/workshop on the rational use of raw materials and energy in the Romanian chemical industry.

The Working Party considered the draft annual review of the chemical industry (1990) and the annual bulletin of trade in chemical products for 1989 and 1990 and agreed that they should be finalized and published in 1992. It endorsed the reports of the annual meeting of rapporteurs on aromatic hydrocarbons and olefins and the meeting of experts on the periodic survey of the chemical in-

dustry. It reviewed studies on the rational use of water and its treatment in the chemical industry, on substitutes for tripolyphosphate in detergents and on engineering plastics, and agreed that work should continue on the study on management of plastic wastes in the ECE region and on the ECE directory of chemical producers and products.

It was informed of the preparations under way for a high-level meeting on cooperation and sustainable development in the chemical industry, scheduled for Warsaw, Poland, in March 1992, and of its importance for the countries of the ECE region, particularly those in transition towards market economies. A workshop on methods of improving the effectiveness of the Polish chemical industry took place at Plock, Poland, in June 1991.

The Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation (eleventh session, Geneva, 20-22 February 1991) reviewed the role and place of engineering industries within national, regional and global economies, as well as the developments and prospects of international trade in those industries. In April, ECE approved the Working Party's work programme for 1991-1995, giving priority to the ranking of its programme elements, as well as its terms of reference. The Commission endorsed the 1989 annual review of engineering industries, also approving the preparations for the 1990 issue. It also endorsed the report of the second ad hoc meeting for the study on food-processing machinery and agreed that it should be finalized and issued in 1991.

In reviewing ongoing activities in the field of rehabilitation engineering and the need to provide technological and organizational support to economies in transition, the Working Party endorsed the results of the first workshop on the subject (Washington, D.C., June 1990), taking note of the preparations for a second workshop (Fagernes, Norway, May 1991). It further endorsed the report of the twelfth meeting on statistical questions relating to engineering industries and automation. It agreed to further study of low-waste technologies in engineering industries.

The Working Party on Steel, formerly the Steel Committee, at its first session (Geneva, 23-25 October 1991), reviewed short- and medium-term trends in the steel market, endorsed reports of expert meetings on the subject and on steel statistics, and adopted its programme of work for 1992-1996. It also considered a report of the preparatory meeting for a seminar on restructuring and management techniques in steel industries in countries in transition. It agreed to the continuation of the annual bulletins of steel statistics for Europe and of world trade in steel, and to studies on steel product quality.

A seminar on producers' and users' metallurgical requirements in the welding of steel prod-

ucts (Kiev, Ukraine, 16-20 September 1991) was to be followed by others on the restructuring and management techniques in steel industries in Central and Eastern Europe.

### Transport

The Inland Transport Committee (fifty-fifth session, Geneva, 28 January-1 February 1991) analysed the transport situation in member countries and emerging development trends, and considered specific issues related to road, rail and inland water transport. According to the Secretary-General's June 1991 report on regional cooperation <sup>(5)</sup> a European-wide Road Safety Week proclaimed by ECE (1-7 October 1990), together with national campaigns organized in most member countries, brought strong response from Governments and the public. The Commission had continued to revise its conventions on road traffic signs and signals. In the area of combined transport, the European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations was opened for signature in April. In further developing conventions and agreements governing international transport, particular attention was given to updating regulations and provisions for the transport of dangerous goods.

Progress had also been made in 1990 towards the development of a coherent road transport system in Europe through the revision of a number of regional conventions, including the European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews Engaged in Road Transport and the 1968 Conventions on Road Traffic.

ECE in April 1991 <sup>(6)</sup> requested the Inland Transport Committee to pay appropriate attention to the selected priority areas of vehicle construction, transport of dangerous goods and road traffic safety, as well as to questions of standardization, administration of agreements and conventions and environmental and safety problems. It underlined the importance of coordination with other international organizations and of support to the economies in transition. Finally, it reiterated its concern for the provision of adequate human and material resources for the ECE Transport Division.

### Energy

As part of its efforts to adapt ECE structures and programmes to the new political and economic circumstances in Europe, ECE had decided in 1990 to consolidate the Committees on Coal, Gas and Electric Power and the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy into a new Committee on Energy. It had also decided that the main thrust of the energy programme should be assistance to Central and Eastern European countries, as well as the formulation of sustainable energy strategies. The proposal was implemented during 1991.

At its first session (Geneva, 12-14 November 1991), the Committee on Energy reviewed a major study on sustainable energy developments in Europe and North America, which pointed to serious deficiencies and inconsistencies. The Committee's programme was to be focused on energy reforms in Central and Eastern Europe; rational use of energy; interface between energy and the environment; energy policies and prospects; energy demand and supply issues for sustainable development; and energy trade, trade facilitation and infrastructure.

During 1991, the new Working Parties on Coal, Gas and Electric Power held their first meetings. The Working Party on Coal (28-30 October) reviewed the results of a workshop on the market adaptation of coal industries in Central and Eastern Europe. It analysed the coal situation and prospects in the ECE region and pursued its work on the United Nations/ECE uniform code of standards and procedures for the performance of draught surveys of coal cargoes.

The Working Party on Gas (21-23 January) reviewed the gas situation and natural gas markets in the ECE region and its medium- and long-term prospects. It considered progress in the elaboration of a study on interconnections and extensions of gas networks in Europe.

The Working Party on Electric Power (4-6 February) reviewed the results of a seminar on the rational use of electricity (Iassi, Romania, November 1990). It further reviewed developments and medium- and long-term prospects of electric power, and the status of electric power interconnections, particularly in Central Europe and among Balkan countries.

The Steering Committee of the "Energy Efficiency 2000" Project, aimed at reducing the gap between the energy-intensive industries of Eastern Europe and the energy-saving technologies of the West, held its first session (28-30 May 1991). The Project, declared operational as of 1 June, consisted primarily of organizing workshops and business contacts, as well as establishing a network of competent individuals, enterprises, banks and government offices. It provided an opportunity for an exchange of information on legal instruments, grants, subsidies, loan schemes and energy labelling and for listing and reviewing selected energy-efficient technologies, products and services.

### Science and technology

The Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology (nineteenth session, Geneva, 25-27 September) considered preparations for the 1992 quadrennial review of changes in overall science and technology policies and of agreements on scientific and technological cooperation, to be carried out in close cooperation with

OECD. They also discussed the organization and management of research and development in Central and Eastern Europe, and reviewed progress in the establishment and operation of the inventory of safety guidelines in biotechnology. A programme of work for 1992-1996 and revised terms of reference were adopted.

### **Agriculture**

The Committee on Agriculture (forty-third session, Geneva, 9-12 March) reviewed European trade in agricultural products, with emphasis on economies in transition, and the market situation of selected commodities such as grains, livestock and meat, and milk and dairy products. It examined the work of its subsidiary bodies, dealing with the standardization of perishable produce, the relations between agriculture and the environment, the economy of the agri-food sector, and food and agricultural statistics, as well as the specific activities in support of economies in transition, in particular a workshop on the conversion of large collective farms into market-oriented units.

### **Environment**

In the area of environmental protection, the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental and Water Problems, meeting at ministerial level (Espoo, Finland, 25 February-1 March 1991), adopted a Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment, which was signed in that instance by 26 Governments and EC. The Espoo Ministerial Statement was also adopted.

Rapid progress was also made on the Convention on the Use and Protection of International Waters and Lakes and on the Convention on Industrial Accidents with Transboundary Impact; both were ready for adoption and signature at the end of 1991. A protocol to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the control of nitrogen emissions entered into force in February and negotiations started on a second sulphur protocol based on critical load, cost-effectiveness and other considerations.

At a ministerial meeting during the ninth session of the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (Geneva, November), the Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes was adopted and signed by 21 parties to the Convention. The fifth United Nations/ECE seminar on emission control technology for stationary sources was held (Nuremberg, Germany, 10-14 June).

The Senior Advisers adopted recommendations to ECE Governments on waste-water management. A synthesis report was prepared, including recommendations on the protection of inland water against eutrophication. A seminar (Oslo, Norway,

27-31 May) prepared recommendations to ECE Governments on ecosystems-based water management.

At its second session (Geneva, 18-20 December), the Joint Working Group on Environment and Economics recommended that the Senior Advisers apply the OECD guidelines on the use of economic instruments in environmental policies in ECE countries which were not members of OECD.

An ad hoc meeting (Vienna, 2-4 September) resulted in proposals on the extension to the ECE region as a whole of systems and concepts for the management of hazardous chemicals established by OECD for its member countries. Recommendations to ECE Governments on the five "R" policies (reduction, replacement, recovery, recycling and reutilization of industrial waste) were prepared. A document on environmental rights and obligations was also prepared by another ad hoc meeting (The Hague, Netherlands, 1-5 July).

Following the recommendation of the Senior Advisers, ECE adopted the European Red List of Globally Threatened Animals and Plants, and an ad hoc group (The Hague, 1 July) prepared a document on environmental rights and obligations.

### **Human settlements**

The Committee on Human Settlements (fifty-second session, Geneva, 10-12 September 1991) discussed its activities on sustainable development of human settlements, as well as assistance to Central and East European countries—two priority areas of its programme of work. The Working Party on Housing (seventeenth session, Geneva, 12-14 November) reviewed the results of three workshops in Central and East European countries. It also discussed work on preparation of housing policy guidelines designed for those countries in reformulating their housing policies. Three other workshops were held on construction policies, planning and management in historic urban structures and resettlement problems related to the Chernobyl accident.

### **Standardization**

The Working Party on Standardization Policies, formerly the Meeting of Government Officials Responsible for Standardization Policies, at its first session (Geneva, 13-15 May 1991), decided that the ECE standardization list in the area of coordination should be produced during its second session. It was informed that a meeting of rapporteurs and coordinators would be held immediately prior to a workshop on conformity assessment (Bucharest, September 1991), and agreed to two similar workshops there, also in 1991.

The Working Party requested delegations to give consideration to its role as the only inter-

governmental forum where the coordination of standardization policies could take place in a region-wide context in meeting the challenges of the changing economic situation in the region. The Working Party adopted its programme of work for 1992-1996, including the priority ranking of programme elements. The Commission's programme in the field of standardization and related activities was transferred from trade to the industrial development programme.

### Statistics

The Conference of European Statisticians (thirty-ninth plenary session, Geneva, 17-21 June 1991) confirmed the reorientation of its work programme initiated in 1990. It renewed its offer to support Central and Eastern European statistical offices in their transition efforts to new statistical systems. The Conference also encouraged the further coordination of regional statistical cooperation, which had been triggered by the recent socio-economic changes and the resulting integration processes. The role of the Conference as a link between the global statistical system within the United Nations framework on one side and the evolving institutions organizing regional statistical cooperation on the other emerged from the discussion in broad terms.

Efforts were made to adapt the structure of the work programme, the setting of priorities and the resources available for the implementation of the Conference's work programme to the priority areas selected by ECE, namely, environment, transport, statistics, trade facilitation and economic analysis.

## Organizational questions

### Membership of Israel

In 1991, Israel reapplied for full membership in ECE. A previous request in 1986<sup>(16)</sup> was not conclusively determined. In its 1991 application, dated 19 April<sup>(17)</sup> Israel said it had been unable to become a member of ESCWA, the regional commission to which it should belong. It was seeking ECE membership as it had for years been an observer in ECE. In addition, it was a member and active participant in the European activities of such international organizations as ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and WTO. Its request was made without prejudice to its right to be a member of ESCWA; as soon as it took its place in ESCWA its ECE membership would come to an end.

In its annual report<sup>(2)</sup> ECE said the membership had been informed about Israel's letter and note had been taken of its application for temporary membership. The Commission said it looked forward to a decision by the Economic and

Social Council towards the admission of Israel in accordance with its application.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/72 by roll-call vote.

#### Membership of Israel in the Economic Commission for Europe

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the wide range of economic relations that exist between Israel and the States members of the Economic Commission for Europe,

Considering also that Israel has expressed its readiness to contribute to the work of the Commission by accepting the responsibilities inherent in full membership,

Considering further that, at its forty-sixth session, the Commission took note of the renewal of the application of Israel to the Council for temporary admission as a member of the Commission and looked forward to a decision by the Council on the admission of Israel in accordance with its application,

Decides to amend paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Europe by adding Israel to the list of members of the Commission in accordance with its request for temporary admission as a member of the Commission, as contained in the letter dated 16 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council.

#### Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/72

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 32-13-5 (roll-call vote)

Approved by First Committee IE/1991/122) by roll-call vote (32-14-4), 22 July (meeting 15); 26-nation draft (E/1991/C.1/L3); agenda item 7.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

Against: Algeria, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Botswana, China, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia.

### REFERENCES

- (1)E/1990/41/Add.1 (2)E/1991/36. (3)Ibid. (dec. B(46)). (4)Ibid. (dec. F(46)). (5)Ibid. (dec. E(46)). (6)Ibid. (dec. D(46)). (7)GA res. 45/190, 21 Dec. 1990. (8)ESC res. 1990/50, 13 July 1990. (9)E/1991/36 (dec. C(46)). (10)SC res. 661(1990), 6 Aug. 1990. (11)E/1991/36 (dec. A(46)). (12)E/1992/45. (13)E/1991/64. (14)ESC res. 1989/118, 28 July 1989. (15)E/1991/97 & Add.1. (16)YUN 1986, p. 559. (17)E/1991/59.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean did not meet in 1991, having held its twenty-third session at Caracas, Venezuela, in May 1990. Of the two key docu-

ments presented to that session—Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity<sup>(1)</sup> and on options to reduce the debt burden in Latin America and the Caribbean<sup>(2)</sup>—the first explored in detail the possible ways of ensuring that growth and social equity moved forward simultaneously. It suggested how production structures could be changed and the new patterns disseminated with greater social equity in the Latin American and Caribbean countries. It was a central point of reference for the thinking of ECLAC and, consequently, a source of inspiration for its work.

According to the ECLAC report covering the biennium from 12 May 1990 to 15 April 1992<sup>(3)</sup> the activities of the various regional forums took on greater importance and dynamism as a result of the new momentum gained by the process of subregional integration. The most notable development was the formalization of presidential meetings and the prominence given to economic and social problems.

## **Economic trends**

### **Economic survey, 1991**

In 1991, economic activity in Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole grew by 3 per cent, with per capita output registering its first improvement in four years, according to a summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1991. (4) At the same time, inflation receded and hyperinflation was virtually eliminated. That modest progress was achieved in spite of a relatively unfavourable international environment, which was reflected in the very slow growth of exports and a significant deterioration in the terms of trade.

The slackening of external demand, however, was accompanied by a notable drop in international interest rates, which not only meant some relief for external debt service but also helped to bring about a considerable inflow of capital, partly attracted by the higher yields in the countries of the region. As a result, Latin America and the Caribbean registered a positive transfer of financial resources for the first time in 10 years. That, in turn, increased the region's import capacity in spite of the stagnation of exports, making possible a substantial expansion of imports that satisfied not only the requirements of moderate growth, but also growing demands for consumer and capital goods that had been emerging as part of trade liberalization processes.

There was a significant increase during the year in the number of countries that achieved higher growth rates, and the number that attained, or were in the process of attaining, macroeconomic stability with varying degrees of consolidation. In some cases, the expansion process forged ahead

after stabilizing adjustments (as in Chile and Mexico); in others, the rate of expansion slackened as a result of adjustments implemented during the year (as in Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Paraguay); and in still others, output recovered as the economy emerged from a state of high inflation (as in Argentina). In the last few months of 1991, most of the countries of the region registered average monthly rates of inflation of between 1 and 1.5 per cent.

Over the period 1990-1991, a considerable number of countries carried out massive fiscal adjustments, under which public-sector financing needs were reduced by amounts varying between 2 and 7 per cent of GDP. Most of the remaining countries reduced their fiscal deficit by the equivalent of 1 per cent of GDP over the same period.

According to the survey, substantial non-debt-related private financial flows of different types, which to some extent represented repatriation of capital, took place in countries which had continued to maintain their macroeconomic stability and in those which had only recently undertaken domestic internal adjustment. In some countries (such as Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Venezuela), those flows included foreign investment, connected in some cases with the privatization of public enterprises, although there had also been cases of substantial portfolio investments and even bond issues.

In order to bring about a permanent reversal of the net transfer of external resources, the survey said that the inflow of private capital must be combined with a reduction in the burden of servicing the external public debt and the consolidation of a climate of confidence in economic policy and the prospects for development.

The moderate growth shown by the majority of the economies of the region did not help much to increase employment. The value of the region's merchandise exports held virtually steady at \$122 billion. That marked the end of a growth trend dating back to 1987, during which exports expanded at an average annual rate of 12 per cent. Export performance was mixed. The value of the oil-producing countries' exports slipped by slightly more than 1 per cent as a result of a 9 per cent drop in unit value (chiefly because of a slump in average prices of hydrocarbons) and an 8 per cent expansion in volume. The non-oil-exporting countries, on the other hand, saw a modest increase (less than 2 per cent) in the value of their exports. Within that group, export values showed little change, whereas those of the Central American and Caribbean countries rose by 10 per cent.

### **External debt**

According to the economic survey for 1991, there was practically no change in the external debt or:

the region (excluding the English-speaking Caribbean countries), which remained at around \$426 billion. Particularly noteworthy was the United States forgiveness of the bilateral obligations of seven countries. Other elements that helped reduce the outstanding dollar debt were the revaluation of the United States currency vis-à-vis European currencies over 12 months and the extensive access of many countries to various kinds of financing unrelated to debt. On the other hand, the main expansionary influences were the borrowing on the international bond markets by some countries and the build-up of debt-service arrears by most of them.

For the region as a whole, the debt/exports ratio continued to stand at around the high level of 300 per cent for the third year running. Nevertheless, in 1991 six countries had a ratio of less than 200 per cent, compared with only one in 1988. The accrued interest exports ratio for the region went down for the fifth consecutive year, this time to 22 per cent. The decline in the coefficient—which was still excessively high—was due solely to the reduction in gross accrued interest payments (the result mainly of the drop in international interest rates and, to a lesser degree, of the reduction of bank debt and some official obligations).

Despite the substantial progress made with regard to the region's external debt, the survey said its servicing continued to be a serious structural problem, accounting for 80 per cent or more of total obligations in government budgets.

### Activities in 1991

#### Development policy and regional economic cooperation

The ECLAC secretariat's work in the field of economic development covered both the analysis of activities undertaken by its Economic Development Division and those related to information and documentation for economic and social development carried out by the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES). The Economic Development Division monitored the economic performance of ECLAC members, examining their development policies and strategies likely to harmonize macroeconomic stability with social equity and structural change.

As part of its ongoing activities, ECLAC published the annual Economic Panorama of Latin America, the Preliminary Overview of the Latin American Economy, which was widely distributed throughout the region, and the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean. The publications presented, respectively, a timely overview of the economic trends of the nine major economies of the region during the period January-August 1991, the performance of the entire region during the year, and complete

and comparable information and breakdowns on the region's economic trends.

CLADES provided technical assistance to member countries and institutions connected with information and documentation. It conducted training programmes in Ecuador and continued to issue periodically the Informativo INFOPLAN and the Informativo Terminológico. Under the INFOPLAN series, a special issue entitled Documentos sobre privatización con énfasis en América Latina was published.

The activities of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), with headquarters at Santiago, Chile, were in line with the priorities set by member States in the areas of planning, decentralization and regional and local development, and the formulation and coordination of public policies. ILPES met the region's needs in these areas through courses and seminars, advisory assistance and applied research.

The fourteenth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning (Montevideo, Uruguay, June) endorsed the Institute's programme of activities. Among the numerous meetings, seminars and colloquiums held was the International Colloquium on the World Economic Outlook and its Effect on the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, April), which was jointly organized by the International Institute for Public Administration (France) and ILPES.

A seminar on the budget as an instrument for government action and for guiding private sector decisions (Mexico City, August) was organized jointly by the Department of Budgetary Policy of the Ministry of Planning and the Budget of Mexico, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and ILPES.

In its technical assistance activities, ILPES placed emphasis on the design and implementation of national information systems, and on investment projects and planning. Missions were carried out and the experience thus accumulated placed at the disposal of Governments through the holding of specialized seminars.

Work in the area of public sector planning was centred on management, mobilization and allocation of resources, public enterprises and the quasi-autonomous sector.

With regard to social programmes and policies, activities continued to focus on global and sectoral social policy, and the relevant institutions; in the latter area, special emphasis was placed on decentralization, local planning and municipalization.

Among activities in macroeconomic planning was the publication by ILPES of a series of documents entitled Notas sobre modernización macroeconómica, which reviewed the main theoretical aspects

and methodologies for specifying the performance functions of such models. Work began on a UNDP-financed preparatory assistance project on the role of national planning bodies in strategic development management, and on the programme on social policies for Latin America, carried out jointly with the Organization of American States.

The secretariat participated in the formulation of policies in connection with the promotion of economic relations between Mexico and Central America. The proposals were submitted for consideration by authorities in the subregion.

A meeting of Central American planning ministers was held (San Salvador, El Salvador, May) to define certain aspects of social policies in the context of presidential agreements, especially the Central American Plan for Economic Action. ECLAC was requested to elaborate, in coordination with the planning ministers, a document for use as a basis for a proposal on the formulation of a regional programme to promote productive activities in the social sector.

### **Industrial, scientific and technical development**

The Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industry and Technology Division was responsible for activities in the industrial, scientific and technological fields. Jointly with UNESCO, it prepared an educational strategy to respond to challenges raised in the ECLAC document on changing production patterns with social equity. As part of the project, consultations were held with government authorities, political leaders, businessmen, educators, scientists, religious authorities, journalists and trade union leaders.

A seminar on the issue was organized (Santiago, December). Particular consideration was given to the telecommunications requirements inherent in social and environmentally sustainable development, with special emphasis placed on the development of an adequate infrastructure and on the creation of a space which favours the circulation of information.

Work began in July 1991, in close cooperation with the Latin American Association of Capital Goods Industries, on a project to promote that industry. A document on external trade in foreign goods in Latin America during the 1980s was published, and databases were established for a regional directory of manufacturers of machinery and equipment. Two issues (Nos. 10 and 11) of the journal *Industrialización y Desarrollo Tecnológico* were produced.

### **International trade and development finance**

The ECLAC International Trade and Development Division centred its work on four major subject areas: Latin America and the Caribbean and international economic relations; economic relations between the region and others; economic in-

tegration and regional cooperation; and development finance. Special emphasis was placed on follow-up activities in connection with the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations of GATT. Reports were prepared on the region's role in the negotiations and on possible agreements and priority activities regarding technical cooperation in trade in services in the 1990s. In addition, a study was prepared on non-tariff barriers to Latin American exports in the European Economic Community (EEC).

Research was undertaken on the market outlook for selected commodities and the status of Latin American commodity exports. A study on producer services, which focused specifically on copper production in Chile, was carried out. A document was prepared on trade relations between Japan and Latin America.

ECLAC and the Latin American Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the erstwhile USSR co-sponsored a meeting in Moscow in July 1991 on the region's economic relations with the former members of CMEA. Two studies were carried out on the subject: one analysed the former USSR's economy within the framework of perestroika, the political reforms under way and their implications for Latin America and the Caribbean; the other dealt with the current status of the countries of Eastern Europe and the former USSR and the possibilities for cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean.

Close contact was maintained with regional and subregional integration and cooperation organizations on issues relating to international trade and development finance. Studies on recent trends in respect of integration processes in the region and on the outlook and options for economic integration in the 1990s were also carried out. Another was prepared on the Latin American countries' return to private international capital markets. A joint ECLAC/UNDP regional project on finance policies for development was executed; activities focused on the regulation and supervision of the banking system and the reform of social security and institutional savings systems.

The secretariat continued to provide technical cooperation services to ESCAP members and, in several cases, new country projects were developed.

### **Natural resources and energy**

Research was undertaken on mineral resource with corresponding documents being prepared for the Technical Meeting for the Analysis of Intra-regional Trade and the Development of the Mining and Metallurgical Sector (Lima, Peru, July). At the meeting, it was determined that need existed for a vertical integration of the sector.

Studies were carried out on mining in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia and Peru, on the region's com-



parative advantages in mining and metallurgical production and on the new mechanisms for promoting intraregional trade in mining products in Latin America and the Caribbean. Work was begun on the second phase of the implementation of the Latin American Regional Mining Information and Documentation System.

Support was provided to member countries on the formulation of policies for integrated water resource management and the promotion of horizontal cooperation, especially regarding the training of water project and systems managers. The ECLAC Natural Resources and Energy Division provided direct advisory assistance to State bodies on the restructuring of integrated water resource management systems.

Two projects were designed, on the development of methodologies for preparing a socio-economic evaluation of coastal resources in Latin America and an analysis of factors linked to the various sources of marine pollution in the Pacific Ocean and the seas of the south polar region.

A two-volume document containing energy statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean for the period 1960-1988 was issued and work began on the compilation of information for use in a study on energy-demand forecasting.

### **Transport**

Assistance was provided to member countries in the development of their transport infrastructure and services. ECLAC continued to collaborate with the Meeting of Ministers for Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone Countries, especially with respect to documentation regulating customs transit.

The Commission also worked with the World Bank and the Mexican Institute of Transport on a study of obstacles to the use of containers in Latin America. The collaboration involved research in Argentina and Chile, with further research to be conducted in Costa Rica and Mexico.

### **Social development**

The ECLAC social development programme focused on the analysis of the roles and functions of the State, the various social actors in the region, as well as the design of social policies in accordance with each country's characteristics.

The Social Development Division, working with the Statistics and Projections Division, undertook a study of the social situation in the region, based on information gathered through household surveys and research. Other studies were carried out on trends and perspectives of social expenditure, democratic participation, and production, trafficking and consumption of drugs.

The Division became the focal point of inter-agency groups working in the areas of social policy

and youth in an effort to ensure greater integration of their activities. It also carried out a broad study on primary and secondary education in Uruguay.

### **Integration of women**

The Commission provided substantive support to the permanent bodies charged with assessing the issue of integration of women into Latin American and Caribbean development. One such body was the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean and its Presiding Officers. At the tenth meeting of the Presiding Officers (Santiago, May 1990), substantive and operative activities were analysed, with emphasis being placed on the need both to link ECLAC work on women's issues to the proposal on changing production patterns with social equity and to continue to enhance the understanding of education, culture, gender relations, information and statistics. Also included were the situations of specific groups of women, such as young women, migrant women and women in the informal sector.

The meeting stressed the need for special regional projects on generating fresh resources to improve the living conditions of women in the region, through cooperation between member States and the ECLAC secretariat. Most of the activity of the Social Development Division during the period under review revolved around the preparations for and implementation of the decisions of the fifth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, 16-19 September 1991) and the twelfth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Conference (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 7 and 8 May 1991).

The Conference concluded that it was urgent to continue to emphasize the issue of women in the region and to support national efforts to improve their situation. Such activities, it said, should take due account of the specific characteristics of subregions, particularly the Caribbean. The Conference adopted five resolutions on the elaboration of a new plan of action on the integration of women into the economic and social development of the region; women and human resources; women and politics; women and violence; and cooperation, collaboration and networking.

### **Environment**

ECLAC's environment programme was intended to strengthen the environmental dimension of the region's development. Technical assistance was provided to member countries in the area of strategies and policies for bringing about environ-

mentally sustainable development. Work was done for the March 1991 Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for UNCED.

As part of an ECLAC/UNEP project to improve physical planning, heritage accounting and mechanisms for evaluating environmental degradation, efforts were made in Argentina and Colombia to strengthen municipal development policies. They were supported in the management of industrial and urban waste, with special emphasis on the study of policies for managing toxic and hazardous waste. In addition, advisory services were provided to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador on the formulation of policies for environmentally sound management of urban and industrial waste. Activities, studies and advisory missions were undertaken in the island countries of the Caribbean in an effort to implement environmental regulation policies. Analyses of environmental problems undertaken in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica would enable them to elaborate environmentally sustainable development policies.

Other activities included the preparation of handbooks and the organization of two international training courses, on environmentally sustainable agricultural development and on principles and methods of environmental management.

### Human settlements

In the field of human settlements, ECLAC supported the efforts of its members to achieve substantial improvement in the conditions of housing and human settlements, particularly in low-income sectors. It strengthened its research activities on the role of non-governmental and community organizations in managing the habitat.

Activities focused on four main areas: urban management; design of a statistical system to support the development of information gathering, processing and dissemination systems; improvement of the efficiency of the construction industry; and formulation of guidelines for a study on mechanisms and instruments used to finance housing and urban development. A regional technical cooperation and research project was launched in support of the local governments of five medium-sized cities. The objectives were to improve management processes, thereby increasing urban productivity, and to promote the economic and social development of cities.

### Population

During 1991, the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), the institution within the ECLAC system responsible for the regional population programme, concentrated its activities on making national sectoral agencies capable of creating and employing population inputs in the light of the basic

needs of the lower income groups, the spatial distribution of the population and migration and its impact on the development process. Emphasis on key groups such as women and the aged was strengthened. Assistance was also provided to the 1990 census operation and to the organization of population information in systematic form to facilitate low-cost and rapid retrieval by a wide variety of users. CELADE supplied regional bibliographical information from its Spanish database and promoted the exchange of information through the Latin American and Caribbean population network.

Packages for demographic analysis by microcomputer and demographic projections, as well as a long-range planning model for microcomputers, continued to be developed. Other research programmes included international migration in Latin America and population and health, and a project on national information systems for displaced populations in Central America, which was implemented in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration.

CELADE training and teaching activities included a course on population and development—the Spanish equivalent of the UNFPA Global Plan of Training in Population and Development—the fourteenth intensive regional course on demographic analysis for development (San José, Costa Rica) and various intensive national courses in demography. Short-term training activities were organized to strengthen the capacity of national institutions in applied research and to familiarize professionals from other fields with population factors. Seminars were also organized to sensitize policy makers and other officials to the role that population played in the development of their countries.

In 1991, CELADE developed an extensive programme of publications, consisting of books and monographs in addition to its three regular publications, *Boletín demográfico*, *DOCPAL: Latin American Population Abstracts* and *Notas de Población*.

### Food and agriculture

In the field of agriculture, special attention was devoted to the preparation of studies on agro-industrial chains, which were discussed at seminars held in September and November 1990 at Santiago, Quito, Lima and Guatemala City. The proceedings of a seminar on dairy production/exports (Montevideo, July 1990) were published, as were the conclusions and recommendations of a seminar on the linkage of traditional Chilean agriculture with agro-export chains (Santiago, September 1990).

### Statistics and economic projections

The Statistics and Projections Division centred its activities on the following: enlargement of the regional framework of statistical information;

statistical development and quantitative analysis; regional cooperation, dissemination and transfer of new computer technologies to the countries; prospective medium- and long-term studies on Latin American and Caribbean development; and analysis of the region's position in world production and trade.

The Division's other activities included preparatory work for a regional database on current situations, in response to several requests from Governments; the incorporation of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System into the External Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean; an increase in the number of variables related to capital formation in the System of National Accounts; the initiation of the preliminary stage of research on prices; and an increase in the number of countries included in the Household Survey Data Bank.

Special efforts were made to disseminate and transfer widely used computer systems, by carrying out technical cooperation missions to several countries and organizing workshops to train national experts in the use of these programmes. Assistance was provided to the United Nations Statistical Office in organizing three seminars on sampling frames and sample designs in use, to train experts from the countries on this point so they could contribute to the execution of household surveys, and advisory services were provided to several Governments in constructing models for economic projections and in elaborating prospective studies.

Along with preparing studies on the region's position in the world economy, close links were maintained with technical institutions in the region involved in prospective studies.

### **Transnational corporations**

The joint unit of ECLAC and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations carried out research, information and technical cooperation activities to identify contributions (and the repercussions thereof) of TNCs to the development of the countries of the region. It continued to elaborate case-studies on specific countries and sectors, focusing on the interests and concerns of the Governments and economic agents of member countries.

A study was carried out on the role of foreign capital in changing production patterns or industrial restructuring in Mexico. Two studies were done on the subject of TNCs and industrial restructuring, one on the outlook for technological activities by national and transnational corporations in Brazil, and the other on industrial cooperation between developed and developing countries, analysing the case of Chile. Two other studies were done on foreign direct investment in Chile (1974-

1989). In addition, a study on Brazil's experience in that area was published as a restricted document.

Other activities included the finalization of an operational handbook for the Information System for Foreign Investment Decisions and collaboration in the dissemination of the One Billion Dollar Club computer program, prepared by the Centre on TNCs. The program contains an electronic database with 150,000 pieces of information on the financial and other activities of over 700 major TNCs in the manufacturing and extraction industries.

### **Technical cooperation among developing countries**

ECLAC continued to carry out various activities within the framework of the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries.<sup>(5)</sup> The most important of those activities was the progressive incorporation of specific TCDC elements into the implementation of some 20 technical cooperation projects in all areas of the secretariat's work programme. The projects included TCDC elements designed to achieve one or more of the following cooperation objectives: strengthening of national institutions in the corresponding sectors; development of cooperation networks and support for their operation; improvement of information systems to expedite the flow of technical cooperation supply and demand between countries; consolidation of TCDC focal points at the national level; seminars and technical meetings to facilitate the exchange of experiences in areas of interest to countries; and preparation of studies and reports identifying cooperation prospects.

The bulletin *Cooperation and Development*, disseminated information on TCDC support activities carried out by ECLAC.

ECLAC, together with the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the Special Unit for TCDC of UNDP, supported the organization of the sixth annual meeting of directors of international technical cooperation (Caracas, Venezuela) and of meetings of the coordination mechanism for TCDC activities of regional bodies. A regional TCDC programming exercise in the area of international trade was organized jointly by ECLAC, UNCTAD and SELA. UNCTAD, ECLAC and ESCAP also organized a project on the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the Pacific Rim.

Draft projects were elaborated in support of activities to prevent and mitigate damage caused by natural disasters, in the context of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1990-1999). One project involved the design of flood-prevention systems for river basins in 15

countries of the region. Work was completed on a handbook on assessment of the socio-economic effects of natural disasters. Altogether, ECLAC implemented 120 projects during 1990-1991.

Technical cooperation assistance was offered to Brazil, Chile and Uruguay in the area of food and agriculture. Similar assistance on economic development questions, was extended to Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Peru and Uruguay.

Technical cooperation assistance was also offered in the field of industrial, scientific and technological development. The ECLAC secretariat collaborated with the Institute for Latin American Integration on the assessment of a study on the telecommunications industry.

Other areas where TCDC assistance was provided were international trade and development finance, environment and human settlements, transport and integration of women into Latin American and Caribbean economic and social development.

#### Subregional activities

##### Caribbean

ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, analysed issues relevant to the promotion of socio-economic development in the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) countries and focused on the initiation and implementation of projects pertinent to them. Advisory and technical cooperation activities related to food security, macroeconomic frameworks and medium-term development plans were also carried out. A seminar on project data banks and public investment programming was organized as part of the preparatory work for the First Regional Economic Conference for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, 22-29 February 1991).

Work continued on the updating, expansion and dissemination of the Trade Procedures Guide to promote trade linkages between countries of the subregion and the rest of the world. Recommendations were made on the promotion of intra-CDCC trade relations as well as between the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and non-CARICOM member countries.

Special emphasis was placed on the social repercussions of structural adjustment programmes, with studies being done on financial issues and their impact on Caribbean economies. Other activities included assistance to promote the integration of population variables into development planning, coherent and well-structured training policies in several sectors and support for the work of the Caribbean Language Institute in eliminating language barriers.

The subregional headquarters assisted the CDCC countries in working towards the full integration of women into the national development process. Other activities included advisory services to women's bureaux, the dissemination of a bibliography on women in development and the organization and substantive servicing of meetings and workshops.

The Caribbean Documentation Centre and the Patent Information and Documentation Unit continued to process and disseminate material on social, economic and technical issues. Work was also begun on the establishment of a computer-based communication network.

The subregional headquarters coordinated the Caribbean position as part of the preparatory process leading to UNCED. It continued to serve as an interim secretariat for the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology and disseminated scientific and technological information.

TCDC activities included extension of cooperation to the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute in establishing a computerized database, and to the Inter-American Development Bank in the design of a pre-investment study on land-tenure and land-use policies of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Grenada, Haiti, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines were assisted in the organization of population programmes.

##### Mexico and Central America

ECLAC subregional headquarters for Mexico and Central America carried out activities to revive the subregion's economies and to consolidate Central American integration.

Activities focused on economic recovery, liberalization, international trade, development, sectoral transformation, poverty and social equity, and elaboration of yearly economic surveys. In addition, research was carried out on new types of agricultural exports and on industrial structure and retrofitting in Central America. Close cooperation was maintained with Governments and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration in their trade and cooperation negotiations with EEC and GATT. There were initiatives to support the restructuring of Central American integration.

An analysis was done on the possible repercussions on Central American exports of the trade regime which EEC had granted to the Andean countries. Measures for structural adjustment and coordination of macroeconomic policies were also analysed to assist cabinet-level meetings on the subregion's economy.

Technical support continued for six electric power companies and for entities in charge of the petroleum subsector. Special attention was given

to a pre-feasibility study on the electrical interconnection of Colombia, Venezuela, Central America and Mexico. Advisory services on energy were provided to Cuba.

Research was carried out on the relation between energy and development, thus completing the compilation of a database on activities in the field of energy.

### Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

An agreement signed between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System on 27 September 1991 put the seal on the cooperation between the two organizations which had been growing stronger and broader in scope since the establishment of SELA in 1975. It was signed at a meeting of the two sides called for under a General Assembly resolution of 1990.<sup>(6)</sup> The agreement called for the strengthening and expansion of cooperation and for periodic consultations on questions of concern to both organizations, particularly relating to the economic and social development of Latin America.

According to a September 1991 report of the Secretary-General,<sup>(7)</sup> an essential part of the cooperation between SELA and the United Nations was carried out through ECLAC. ECLAC and SELA shared various areas of endeavour, as well as the regional dimension of their activities, and undertook complementary tasks.

In support of a SELA-sponsored regional conference on industrialization in October, ECLAC prepared documents on changing production patterns, industrial development policies and the environment. An inter-agency meeting on social development was held at ECLAC headquarters (Santiago, 25-27 March). ECLAC supported SELA activities in the area of external economic relations by providing it with studies on the topic, and also helped to formulate negotiation agendas for the use of the countries of the region.

UNDP collaborated with SELA on a project on institutional support to SELA for 1989-1991, with a view to identifying priority areas for joint action; a project evaluation mission in May recommended maintaining cooperation, and work was begun to identify possible spheres of effort for another project. SELA also participated in inter-agency meetings for coordination of technical cooperation on biotechnology, convened by UNDP (Mexico City, March; Caracas, June).

UNESCO provided support and collaboration in the preparation of a study on piracy of intellectual property in Latin America. As follow-up to a July 1990 meeting on the subject, consultations were held, at which joint activities were planned. A second meeting of the Latin American and

Caribbean Forum on Intellectual Property Policies in May 1991 also had UNESCO support. Immediately preceding that meeting, a WIPO/SELA expert group meeting took place (Caracas, 13-15 May).

Under the UNIDO/SELA second programme of cooperation for 1990-1991, priority was assigned to topics selected within the framework of the UNIDO system of consultations, including technological development and industrial restructuring, as well as assistance to SELA in the preparation of an integrated approach to economic and industrial development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Within the framework of the programme, a meeting of experts on forward technological planning for Latin America and the Caribbean was held (Caracas, 20-22 March), in conjunction with the Latin American Commission on Science and Technology.

Within the framework of a project to support trade development, funded by UNDP and executed by UNCTAD in cooperation with ECLAC, various joint projects were undertaken with SELA in the areas of the international trading system, multi-lateral trade negotiations and services. As part of the preparations for the eighth (1992) session of UNCTAD, SELA organized a seminar to promote an exchange of views concerning the concept of national governability and helped organize a Latin American coordination meeting.

These and other forms of cooperation between United Nations organs and programmes and SELA were reflected in the Secretary-General's report.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 28 October 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/12 without vote.

#### Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/5 of 16 October 1990 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Welcoming the signing on 27 September 1991 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, in which they agree to strengthen and expand their cooperation in matters which are of common concern in the field of their respective competence pursuant to their constitutional instruments,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed close ties of cooperation with the Latin American Economic System which have improved the satisfactory coordination of their activities during the last year,

Bearing in mind that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System has carried out several programmes with the support of the United Na-

tions Development Programme in areas that are considered of priority for the economic development of the region,

(Considering also that the Latin American Economic System is developing joint activities with the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the signing of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, which is oriented towards the broadening of their cooperation in matters of common concern, particularly in areas relating to the economic and social development of Latin America;

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

3. Urges the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System;

4. Urges the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and broaden its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out, including the adoption of a new regional project within the framework of its Fifth Programming Cycle, aimed at complementing the technical assistance activities conducted by the Latin American Economic System;

5. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and cooperation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System;

6. Requests both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary, of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the recently signed Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, and to report to the General Assembly thereon at its forty-seventh session;

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

General Assembly resolution 46/12

28 October 1991 Meeting 37 Adopted without vote

26-nation draft (A/46/L.17); agenda item 25.

Sponsors: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala: Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

## REFERENCES

(1) Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity: The Prime Task of Latin American and Caribbean Development in the 1990s, Sales No. E.90.II.G.6. (2) LC/G.1605 (SES.23/5). (3) E/1992/35. (4) E/1992/19. (5) YUN 1978, p. 467. (6) GA. res. 45/5, 16 Oct. 1990. (7) A/46/419.

## Western Asia

On 11 August 1991, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia officially resumed its activities, after nearly a year, following the Persian Gulf hostilities and subsequent temporary repatriation of staff. Owing to the unstable conditions in the region, the Commission's sixteenth session, originally scheduled for Baghdad, Iraq, in April 1991, was postponed until April 1992.

According to a summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the ESCWA region in 1991,<sup>(1)</sup> the Persian Gulf hostilities had dealt a severe blow to the economies of the countries there, through direct destruction of and damage to infrastructure and disruption of trade links, labour exchange, financial aid and capital flows. Regional economic cooperation and integration efforts were also set back and macroeconomic conditions in most labour-sending countries deteriorated considerably as a consequence.

The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 and subsequent military operations caused the destruction of a significant part of the country's physical infrastructure and seriously damaged power and water desalination plants. Basic water and sewerage systems as well as hospitals were also damaged. Most important, however, was the severe damage to the country's oil industry; over 700 oil wells were either set ablaze or gravely damaged. Refineries, pipelines and storage systems were destroyed. Kuwait's installed oil-production capacity, an estimated 2.9 million barrels a day before the eruption of the hostilities, was down to naught by the time military operations ended in late February 1991. The impact of the environmental havoc wrought was immediately felt throughout the region, although its adverse long-term ecological and health-related repercussions had to be assessed.

For Iraq and its people, the hostilities and their aftermath were devastating. In addition to tens of thousands killed or wounded, the conflict greatly damaged its economic infrastructure. More than 30 major bridges across the Tigris and Euphrates rivers were reported to have been totally destroyed, and the railway system ceased to operate as a result of war-inflicted damage. Power plants, oil installations, telephone systems, military industries, many roads and private sector establishments were also damaged.

Official Iraqi estimates put the cost of reconstruction of establishments of particular importance to the economic and social life at 8 billion Iraqi dinars (\$25.6 billion at the official exchange rate), of which 80 per cent (\$20.5 billion) was in foreign currency. Those estimates, however, did not include various forms of social and humanita-

rian losses and damage both to military installations and industries and to private sector establishments. Though some reconstruction and repair had been carried out, the remaining task—given the United Nations sanctions and the poor state of the economy—was formidable.

The regrouping of ESCWA staff at Amman, Jordan, albeit under abnormal working conditions, enabled the Commission to streamline its activities. Consequently, activities with little or no bearing on the revised medium-term plan for 1992-1997 were terminated. Those of a continuous nature were postponed to the 1992-1993 biennium.

Other elements were reformulated either to lay the groundwork for activities programmed for 1992-1993 or to make their implementation possible within the time constraint of the remainder of the budget. By the end of 1991, the Commission was able to complete 44 per cent of its programmed activities, apart from a host of others dictated by the turn of events in the region.

The Israeli-Arab peace negotiations and their implications for the region were monitored by ESCWA. Another development was the unification in 1990 of Democratic Yemen with the Republic of Yemen. The problem of the large number of returnees following the Persian Gulf hostilities was studied by ESCWA with the aim of recommending measures for their integration. Other questions chosen for special attention were the planned creation by EC of a single market and its implications for the ESCWA region, and the problem of rehabilitation of war-damaged countries. Activities related to those questions were incorporated into the 1992-1993 programme budget.

### Economic trends

The Persian Gulf hostilities and their aftermath continued adversely to affect economic and social performance and prospects in the ESCWA region as a whole, according to the summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the ESCWA region, 1991.<sup>(1)</sup> The region experienced a negative growth rate of 3.8 per cent in 1990 and its GDP was estimated to have contracted by a further 4.9 per cent in 1991.

The combined GDP of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates), which grew by 6.6 per cent in 1989, slowed down in 1990 to about 2.8 per cent and was estimated to have fallen by 0.6 per cent in 1991. Oil revenues declined, owing mainly to a drop in oil prices, with the exception of Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic. The end of the hostilities resulted in improved business confidence and an increase in both public and private sector investment expenditures in several GCC countries, particularly Saudi Arabia.

The economic impact of the hostilities on the more diversified countries of the region (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic) was direct and severe. Their economies, and that of the occupied Palestinian territories, were closely linked to those of the GCC countries and Iraq through various channels, such as financial assistance, employment opportunities, remittances and trade. The flow of capital and workers' remittances from the GCC countries had for many years helped finance large trade and budget deficits as well as investment in those countries.

Their combined GDP, which grew by 4.5 per cent in 1989, was estimated to have fallen by 13 per cent in 1990. Preliminary data for 1991 suggested that GDP declined by a further 12.4 per cent. That poor economic performance reflected mainly the great loss of output in Iraq and to a much lesser extent in Jordan. The economy of the least developed member country in the region, namely Yemen, experienced negative growth rates in both 1990 and 1991, as the hostilities aggravated the inherent structural weaknesses of its economy. Overall, Yemen's economic performance, as measured by GDP, declined further by 4.8 per cent in 1991.

Among the more adverse effects of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf on ESCWA's labour-sending countries was the massive and sudden influx of returnees. In late 1991, the combined number of returnees to those countries was estimated at 1,947,000, i.e., 75 per cent of the total number of returnees attributed to the hostilities. Their return exerted enormous strains on social services and physical infrastructures. The absorption cost of the returnees in Jordan, for example, was estimated at \$3.14 billion over a three-year period.

The government budgets of most ESCWA countries were also adversely affected by the hostilities in the Persian Gulf and their aftermath. The GCC countries, especially Saudi Arabia, sharply increased their expenditures to finance the consequences of the hostilities. In 1990, Saudi Arabia had a budget deficit of \$16 billion and a similar shortfall was predicted for 1991. Kuwait's long-delayed 1991/92 budget projected a record deficit of \$18.3 billion in the first full fiscal year after the hostilities.

External debt in the region continued to be on the rise; for some countries—like Egypt, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen—the debt burden was critical, depriving them of badly needed foreign exchange. IMF urged a number of States in the region, especially those with debt repayment problems, such as Egypt and Jordan, drastically to reduce the ratio of the budget deficit to GDP as one of the basic adjustment measures.

Following current trends, the region would continue to be influenced by the aftermath of the

hostilities. While reconstruction and rebuilding of Kuwait's oil industry, in particular, was expected to continue to progress rapidly, economic activities by the private sector were expected to remain relatively sluggish. Iraq was expected to continue suffering from the devastation of its economy, as well as from United Nations sanctions. ESCWA countries that had to cope with large numbers of returnees from the Persian Gulf would continue to suffer from the burden of absorbing them and from the decline in workers' remittances. Moreover, financial aid and trade relations between the GCC countries and States regarded as sympathetic to Iraq were expected to remain minimal, possibly for several years. On the other hand, economic relations might be expected to strengthen further between the GCC countries and those that supported them during the hostilities.

### Sectoral developments

#### Oil

The Persian Gulf hostilities dealt a severe blow to oil production and export capacity in both Kuwait and Iraq. Oil production in both countries fell during 1991, while it increased in Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Oil revenues, except for Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic, were also greatly affected. The revenues of Saudi Arabia were an estimated \$47.5 billion in 1991—more than twice the amount recorded in 1989—but for the ESCWA oil producers as a group, oil revenues totalled \$75.6 billion in 1991, 9.7 per cent below their 1990 level.

While much less significant than that of oil, the use of natural gas in the region—which held 16.7 per cent of the world's natural gas reserves—was growing in importance at the domestic level. Interregional and intraregional gas trade remained limited, however. Countries like Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen were beginning to follow a strategy of replacing oil consumption with gas when possible to allow for increases in oil exports, while Jordan started substituting gas to allow for decreases in oil imports.

#### Agriculture

Notwithstanding the overwhelming importance of oil, the agricultural sector remained vital for the region because of its contribution to employment, exports and industrial development. The high priority accorded to it in the preceding 10 years had led to increased production and greater self-sufficiency in many food commodities. The gap between production and consumption of agricultural commodities in general, however, continued to widen.

The sector, like others, was also negatively affected by the Persian Gulf hostilities. It was also hurt by adverse weather conditions, water short-

ages, overuse of its fragile natural resource base and desertification. Those factors led to a sharp decrease in agricultural production in the region in 1991. In addition, the sector was constrained by lack of adequate economic incentives for producers, deficient pricing policies, weak and inadequate research facilities, poor storage facilities and marketing problems.

In an effort to reduce imports, Governments encouraged and supported livestock production, which increased in most countries during the year, with the exception of Iraq. Poultry meat and egg production, however, decreased by about 3 per cent and 1.46 per cent, respectively. Milk production also declined, by 1.95 per cent.

In 1990, the value of agricultural imports into the region totalled \$17.3 billion, while exports amounted to \$2.6 billion. Overall, most countries registered lower agricultural production in 1991. It was estimated to have declined by 2.1 per cent in the Syrian Arab Republic, 3 per cent in Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and 32 per cent in Iraq. Cereal production also decreased, by 3.83 per cent in 1991, mainly due to lower production in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.

#### Industrial development

The region's manufacturing sector was reeling from the effects of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, with the extent of the impact varying from country to country. While recovery in some countries was under way, the long-term effects of the hostilities on the growth and structure of the sector would take time to erase.

For 1990, a very sharp decline in manufacturing activity, by 18.9 per cent, was estimated, compared to a growth rate of 11.2 per cent in 1989. Information available for 1991 indicated that the performance of the manufacturing sector remained generally weak, with some subsectors (mainly food, beverages, clothing and construction) benefiting, however, from rising demand. In the GCC countries, performance in 1991 was reportedly better than in the rest of the region. Major public projects, such as Saudi Arabia's petrochemical expansion projects, Qatar's North-field gas project and aluminium projects in Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates continued to be implemented as planned.

#### Trade

Like the other sectors, the region's trade and balance of payments were adversely affected by the Persian Gulf hostilities. The hardest hit were Iraq and Kuwait. Trade flows stopped from August 1990 until late February 1991 for Kuwait and into 1992 for Iraq. The destruction of oil production and export facilities might affect the two countries' foreign trade and balance of payments for years to come.



Jordan and Yemen, which relied on Iraq and the GCC countries as export markets, suffered severely from the sanctions imposed on Iraq as well as from the deterioration in their political relations with the Persian Gulf States. Their balances of payments were adversely affected by the cessation of the inflow of aid from those States and by the sharper decline in workers' remittances after the repatriation of about 750,000 Yemenites and 300,000 Jordanians and Palestinians. Moreover, the hostilities not only disrupted intraregional trade but also seriously damaged prospects for regional cooperation.

Owing to the decline in the prices of oil and primary commodities, the continuation of economic sanctions against Iraq and the world economic recession, among other factors, exports of GCC countries (with the exception of Saudi Arabia) and Iraq declined in 1991. The overall geographical distribution of exports from the region showed significant changes in 1990 and 1991. The share of the developed market economies, the region's major export outlet, increased from 46.4 per cent in 1989 to 56.1 per cent in 1990, but declined slightly in 1991; the share of other developing areas declined from 21.3 per cent in 1990 to 18.3 per cent in 1991. Intraregional exports declined to 5.8 per cent, down from 6.1 per cent in 1990.

The import trade of Western Asia continued to be dominated by suppliers from developed market economies, whose share increased to 61.3 per cent in 1991, from an average of about 57 per cent in 1989 and 1990. The major trading partners remained EEC, followed by the United States and Japan. Intraregional imports declined to 7.6 per cent in 1991, down from 8 per cent in 1990.

The trade balance of the region improved in 1990, with a surplus of \$4.4 billion. Aggregate international reserves (excluding Iraq) fell from \$35.6 billion in 1989 to \$31.4 billion in 1990, as GCC countries (in particular Saudi Arabia and Kuwait) drew heavily on their international reserves to help meet obligations and outlays related to the Persian Gulf hostilities. The decline meant less adequate provisions for imports and other necessary foreign exchange outlays, thus increasing external exposure and vulnerability.

### Social trends

Following the Persian Gulf hostilities, social conditions in the region underwent significant changes with negative and far-reaching implications. According to the summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the region in 1991,(1) the changes were expected to affect all segments of the population, especially youth, women, the elderly, disabled persons and refugees.

The hostilities had added new social problems to existing ones, particularly with regard to the

forced migration of large numbers of people and the subsequent disruption of long-standing political and economic ties. It had also added, in some countries, to the deteriorating social conditions, in particular those reflected by poverty, unemployment, social instability, juvenile delinquency and drug abuse, increasing numbers of disabled persons, refugees and displaced persons, and the rise in disruptive and socially unacceptable modes of behaviour.

Educational expansion and improvements, major characteristics of social development in the region, continued in 1991. The adult literacy rate for the region as a whole was believed to have reached 50 per cent. The gross enrolment rate in primary education almost reached 90 to 100 per cent in all countries except Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Health conditions had also been undermined by the Persian Gulf hostilities, with conditions in Iraq by far the most serious. The mortality rate of Iraqi children under the age of five was said to be 380 per cent higher than before the hostilities. Lack of adequate employment opportunities, health services, education, social life and recreation had resulted in a continuing massive rural-urban migration of youth.

The unplanned return of mainly unskilled expatriate workers was very detrimental to socioeconomic conditions in the labour-sending countries of the region. Reintegration was expected to be difficult and challenging, given the magnitude of the unemployment problem in those countries and their limited financial resources.

In addition, the problem of disability in Western Asia had increased in size, as well as scope, owing to armed conflicts.

The region was characterized by a large youth population (15-24 years), estimated at about 18.7 per cent of the population. Its ratio to the total population was expected to rise to 20 per cent by the year 2005. Persons over 65 years accounted for only 3.2 per cent, a much lower ratio than the world average.

### Activities in 1991

During the period under review, i.e., from mid-1990 to mid-1991, the Executive Secretary assessed short- and medium-term requirements for the continued functioning of ESCWA. While many activities included in the 1990-1991 work programme had been initiated or were in the implementation phase, few outputs were expected to be reformulated or terminated. The early regrouping of ESCWA staff would make it possible, according to the Secretary-General's report on regional cooperation,(2) to review the status of the various programmes. Activities would resume according to identified priorities.

Notwithstanding the turbulent situation in the region, ESCWA was able to carry out a number of activities when conditions permitted. It provided technical assistance and advisory services on major issues and problems facing ESCWA countries and regional institutions, in science and technology, energy, human resources development, transport, data processing, statistics, human settlements and environment. It organized an expert group meeting on the absorption of returnees in the ESCWA region, with special emphasis on opportunities in the industrial sector (Amman, 16 and 17 December 1991), and another on issues in managing technological change within the context of Arab electronics firms (Cairo, Egypt, 18 and 19 December). ESCWA also participated in the UNDP mid-term review of the fourth (1988-1992)<sup>(3)</sup> regional programme for Arab States (Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, October 1990).

Monitoring the impact of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, ESCWA prepared studies on developments in the oil markets., the financial and economic effects of the hostilities in the region, developments and issues in external trade, and the payments situation of countries of Western Asia.

The overall goal of ESCWA was to initiate and facilitate concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of the region, to raise the level of economic activity, and to maintain and strengthen economic ties both among its members and with the rest of the world. That included emphasis on an integrated approach incorporating social aspects of development, taking account of developments such as the aftermath of the hostilities, European unification and the emergence of CIS.

Some of the key issues and problems to be addressed during the Commission's medium-term plan period (1992-1997)<sup>(4)</sup> were to include rehabilitation and reconstruction of war-affected areas; economic reconstruction; transfer of technology; employment; urbanization; population dynamics; rural poverty; housing, particularly low-cost housing; social welfare, particularly with regard to the handicapped; the changing role of the family; women in society; and the new social structure. Other issues to be tackled were the problem of returning migrant workers; external indebtedness; balance-of-payments deficits in a number of countries; and the development gap between ESCWA member States.

In addition, the Commission would continue to deal with other issues covered in the current medium-term plan: food and agriculture; development issues and policies; environment; human settlements; industrial development; international trade and development finance; natural resources; energy; population; public administration and finance; science and technology; social development

and welfare; women and development; statistics; and transport and communications.

#### Food and agriculture

Under ESCWA's food and agricultural programme, a comprehensive work programme for the Regional Centre for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in the Near East was completed. Two studies, on rural development in the occupied Palestinian territories and on major problems of marketing agricultural products in Jordan, were carried out. Jointly with FAO and the Institute for National Planning in Egypt, two training workshops were organized (November/December 1990, April 1991); they dealt with topics related to agricultural planning and rural development.

Activities planned in the agricultural area included workshops on policy and project analysis, planning, resource management and conservation, agricultural credit, marketing and farm management. A plan of action to combat desertification and desertification control was to be formulated.

#### Environment

Under ESCWA's environment programme, preparations were made for the convening of the Arab Regional Conference on Environment and Development, jointly organized with UNDP and the Council of Arab Ministers on Environment (Cairo, 9-11 September 1991). A meeting of the Preparatory Committee (Cairo, 27-29 April) approved a draft agenda for the Conference and other logistical matters. The conclusions of the Conference were to provide a regional input for the 1992 UNCED.

#### Natural resources and energy

As follow-up to the 1977 Mar del Plata Action Plan for the development of water resources,<sup>(5)</sup> ESCWA's Energy and Natural Resources Division completed a report on the progress achieved in implementation of the Plan in the region, especially as it pertained to institutional and water legislation and water resources management. A study was being conducted to establish a natural resources database (water and minerals) for the region. In addition, activities were carried out pertaining to the establishment of a regional water resources council and manpower training network, as well as to implementation of ESCWA/UNEP/Islamic Development Bank projects regarding the assessment of water resources using remote sensing.

With regard to monitoring energy-related activities and development in the region, the 1991 bulletin of current energy data was being prepared. A regional programme for renewable sources of energy and two case-studies on energy

demands in the household sectors had been drafted. A paper on development and marketing prospects for natural gas and liquid petroleum gas in the ESCWA countries was prepared for submission to an interregional symposium on gas development and market prospects by the year 2000 and beyond, planned under the joint sponsorship of ECA, ECE, ESCWA and UNDP.

### Population

ESCWA's cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund continued with regard to activities undertaken on population, including preparation of estimates on fertility, mortality, computer programming, labour force, household, school enrolment and urbanization.

### Social development

The social development programme continued its activities in drug abuse control, crime preven-

tion and the treatment of offenders, social security, ageing and disability issues.

Under the subprogramme on women and development, 13 projects were initiated to promote the contribution of women to the region's development. As an executing agency for the Arab association for women and development, ESCWA signed a project agreement.

### Organizational questions

On 7 February, by decision 1991/207, the Economic and Social Council postponed for one year the sixteenth session of ESCWA, which was to have been held at Baghdad for one week in April/May 1991.

### REFERENCES

- (1)E/1992/52. (2)E/1991/97 & Add.1. (3)DP/1991/6/Add.8. (4)A/47/6 (Prog. 34). (5)YUN 1977, p. 555.

## PART THREE

### Economic and social questions

## Chapter I

## Development policy and international economic cooperation

International political and economic developments during 1991 resulted in the slowest rate of global economic growth since 1982; they included the hostilities in the Persian Gulf region, the unification of Germany, and the restructuring under way in Central and Eastern Europe. Zero growth overall was forecast, with large-scale declines in the output of Eastern Europe and recession in the developed market economies. Developing economies continued to experience problems that had persisted over most of the preceding decade.

In July, a special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council was held to discuss the impact of the evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy and, in December, the General Assembly called on the international community to consider assisting developing countries whose economies had been most affected to adapt to those changes (resolution 46/202). Also in December, the Assembly called on Member States to ensure the implementation of the 1990 Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (46/144).

With regard to the least developed among the developing countries, the Assembly strongly urged the international community to implement their commitments as set out in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for the 1990s, adopted in 1990 by the Second United Nations Conference on LDCs (46/156). Noting that the Committee for Development Planning (CDP) had, at its April 1991 session, drawn up new criteria for identifying LDCs, the Assembly requested the Committee to review every three years the list of low-income countries and identify those which should qualify for inclusion in, or graduation from, the list of LDCs. It endorsed CDP's recommendation to include Cambodia, Madagascar, Solomon Islands, Zaire and Zambia in the list (46/206). As to land-locked developing countries, the Assembly urged donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions to provide them and transit developing countries with financial and technical assistance to construct, maintain and improve their transport, storage and transit infrastructures and facilities (46/212).

## International economic relations

## Development and economic cooperation

Various United Nations bodies during 1991, including the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, discussed many issues of development and economic cooperation. In addition to its annual general discussion of international economic and social policy, the Council held a special high-level meeting to discuss the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy.

CDP activities. At its April 1991 session,<sup>(1)</sup> CDP noted that the world economy had shown greater resilience and stability than might have been expected during 1990 and into the beginning of 1991, given the anxiety created by the invasion of Kuwait. An increase in oil prices in 1990 was lower than expected, with a compensatory decline in early 1991, so that major shortages and balance-of-payments shifts between oil importers and exporters were avoided. Recession in some major industrial countries had increased unemployment but the recession had remained relatively mild and inflation was below 4 per cent for the most part. However, growth of global trade was expected to be modest in 1991 at some 4 per cent. In Eastern Europe and the USSR, there was a sharp fall in per capita income in 1991 which was expected to continue for at least another year but economic restructuring was proceeding in several countries. The Committee noted that growth could not be expected immediately but a sharp improvement in economic performance could occur by the mid-1990s.

Developing countries continued to show widely divergent trends, with falls in per capita output forecast in sub-Saharan Africa, parts of Latin America and Western Asia. Some countries, mainly in East Asia, had reduced economic growth from the double-digit levels of the late 1980s in order to manage inflation and ease social pressures, including unrealistic wage rise expectations that were running ahead of productivity. A number of countries that took major reform steps in the 1980s, such as Chile, Indonesia and Mexico, had also begun to grow rapidly. Countries with relatively modest but steady growth and which had avoided extremes of indebtedness were also showing that growth led to substantial

poverty alleviation. In India, the proportion of people living in poverty dropped from just under 50 per cent to just under 30 per cent over the preceding decade.

For many developing countries, however, the 1990s were no better than the 1980s. Rapid population growth still undermined what little economic progress was being made and policy change continued to be slow. The recession in the industrial countries caused low prices for primary commodities, resulting in budget and balance-of-payments difficulties for countries relying on the export of one or two primary products for their foreign exchange earnings. Thus, for many sub-Saharan African countries, per capita growth was still negative.

Economic and Social Council general discussion. In accordance with a 1990 decision,<sup>(2)</sup> the Economic and Social Council, in its general discussion of international economic and social policy in July 1991, focused on the question of strengthening multilateral cooperation in international economic affairs and had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the subject.<sup>(3)</sup> The report took into account information provided by the various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system. The first of its four sections presented a broad analysis of changes which had reshaped the international political and economic environment over the preceding few years and which had a bearing on multilateral approaches to issues of current and emerging global concern. The second section highlighted the need for concerted action and the creation of international regimes in a number of critical areas, while the third outlined some important parameters and preconditions of an enhanced and strengthened catalytic role for the United Nations as an instrument of multilateral cooperation. The last section noted some points for further consideration.

During its discussion, the Council also had before it the World Economic Survey 1991,<sup>(4)</sup> prepared by the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. The Survey examined the state of the world economy and trends in global output and policies, trends in international trade and in international finance and net resource transfers, international energy markets, implications of the transformations in Eastern Europe and the USSR for economic relations, international policy for reducing developing-country debt and economic aspects of military expenditure in the light of the end of the cold war. It also considered three special topics: poverty and the socio-economic attainment of women, environmental accounting and the System of National Accounts, and selected demographic indicators.

In addition to its main theme of strengthening multilateral cooperation in international economic affairs, the Council, in its general discussion, ad-

ressed the questions of its own revitalization, East-West relations, the Persian Gulf crisis, external debt and resource transfers, international trade and environment.

By decision 1991/276 of 26 July 1991, the Council took note of a number of documents under its consideration in connection with its general discussion of international economic and social policy, including the Secretary-General's report on strengthening multilateral cooperation in international economic affairs<sup>(3)</sup> and the World Economic Survey 1991.<sup>(4)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Second (Economic and Financial) Committee considered the issues of development and international economic cooperation during the 1991 regular session of the General Assembly and made recommendations on a number of topics (see APPENDIX IV, agenda item 77). The Assembly took note of a list of pertinent items included in part I of the Committee's report<sup>(5)</sup> by decision 46/437 of 19 December.

In related action, the Assembly, by resolution 46/52, felt the need to examine the impact on developing countries of the current international economic situation, and decided to establish a working group of the Sixth (Legal) Committee to develop the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order. It called on the Secretary-General to request Member States and international organizations to comment on the principles which deserved to receive priority attention and to include their comments in a report to the Assembly in 1993. By decision 46/461 of 20 December, the Assembly took note of the executive summary of the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process entitled "Change for the better: global change and economic development",<sup>(6)</sup> requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for an informal exchange of views on the report's conclusions and recommendations, and invited the Economic and Social Council President to report in 1992 on the views expressed during that informal exchange: By decision 46/443, also of 20 December, the Assembly deferred consideration of the launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh (1992) session.

#### Impact of East-West relations on the world economy

The World Economic Survey 1991 analysed the implications of the transformations in Eastern Europe and the USSR for economic relations among East, West and South.<sup>(4)</sup> The Survey addressed the policy issues of ongoing reforms in the East and their reper-

cussions for the East-West environment, the trade and finance of the reforming countries, and the impact on the world economy in general and the developing countries in particular. It examined the status of reform and the outlook for establishing buoyant market economies in Eastern Europe and described the traditional economic interdependence of the group with the rest of the world economy. Some elements of Western assistance to the East were also discussed, followed by a summary of the critical aspects of the conditions for society-wide reforms in the East.

In addition, the Survey provided insights into the external aspects of the reform strategies and described interdependence through trade, capital movements, labour mobility and development assistance observed in the recent past, chiefly the 1980s.

UNDP Governing Council action. On 25 June 1991,(7) the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) recognized the problems faced by the Eastern European countries and the need for their integration into the world economy, as well as the role of UNDP in that process. It invited the UNDP Administrator to pursue activities within the UNDP mandate in support of the transformation and recovery of the Eastern European countries, in close consultation with all parties concerned, particularly the bilateral and multilateral institutions involved with development cooperation in those countries. The Administrator was urged to ensure that assistance to Eastern Europe would not be at the expense of UNDP resources going to developing countries and was asked to submit to the Council in 1992 country and intercountry programmes reflecting its decision.

Special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council. In accordance with a 1990 decision of the Economic and Social Council(s) and as confirmed in decision 1991/202 of 7 February 1991, the Council held a special high-level meeting with ministerial participation at Geneva on 4 and 5 July, preceded by a preparatory meeting on 3 July.(9) The meeting considered the major policy theme of the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation.

As a contribution to the meeting's deliberations, the Secretary-General submitted a report in June 1991(10) which described the backdrop to the core issues involved and went on to discuss trade and prospects in trade, finance and debts, development assistance provided by the East, migration from the East, problems encountered in economic reform, changes in East-West relations, and events in Eastern Europe and the United Nations system.

The meeting also had before it the report on CDP's 1991 session(1)—at which CDP had, among

other things, considered reforms in Eastern Europe and the USSR and their impact on developing countries—the relevant chapter of the World Economic Survey 1991(4) and a summary of the economic survey of Europe, 1990-1991.(11) In addition, Algeria submitted the declaration of the Algiers colloquium, convened by UNDP, in cooperation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation (DIEC) and the Government of Algeria, on the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation (4-6 May 1991).(12)

In a concluding statement, the Chairman of the special high-level meeting noted that, despite differences of opinion, participants had been unanimous in recognizing the vast scope of the changes taking place on the international scene. Although those changes were accompanied by tensions and difficulties, they also bore a message of hope for the establishment of a world order founded on equity and international solidarity. It was up to the peoples of the world, he said, to reduce those tensions, overcome those difficulties and fulfil that hope.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/202 without vote.

Impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation  
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as well as its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 45/182 of 21 December 1990, on the convening of a special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation, on 4 and 5 July 1991, to discuss the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation,

Taking note of the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 adopted on the occasion of their fifteenth annual meeting, held in New York on 30 September 1991, in which the Ministers welcomed the convening of the Special High-level Meeting,<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>A/46/520, annex

Taking note also of the debate and the views expressed by Member States at the Special High-level Meeting and of the concluding statement of the Chairman of the Special High-level Meeting,

1. Note with satisfaction the holding of the Special High-level Meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation at Geneva on 4 and 5 July 1991;

2. Takes note of the report of the Economic and Social Council, in particular as it pertains to the Special High-level Meeting;

3. Recognizes the need to enhance the positive aspects of the fundamental transformations in the Central and Eastern European countries and their integration into the world economy;

4. Notes the assurances given by the developed countries and multilateral financial institutions that the resources allocated to the Central and Eastern European countries would not reduce or divert official development assistance, including food aid, allocated to the developing countries;

5. Urges Member States to continue to consider, where appropriate, triangular arrangements which would also involve or benefit developing countries in the supply of the relevant requirements of the Central and Eastern European countries, taking into account the structural transformation needs and requirements of those countries;

6. Calls on the international community to consider assisting developing countries whose economies have been most affected by the recent changes in their economic relations with Central and Eastern European countries to adapt to those changes;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in reviewing the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report containing, inter alia, an analysis of the impact on developing countries of the measures taken to integrate Central and Eastern European countries into the world economy, and on the full implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/202

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/727) without vote 11 December (meeting 58); draft by Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.122), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.21) and orally corrected; agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 13-16, 19, 20, 21, 26-29, 32, 38, 51, 56, 58; plenary 79.

## Implementation of the 1990

### Declaration on International Economic Cooperation

In accordance with a 1990 resolution of the Economic and Social Council<sup>(13)</sup> on implementation of the 1990 Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,<sup>(14)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a note<sup>(14)</sup> to the Council containing information received from organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on steps taken by them to implement the Declaration. As at 3 June 1991, replies had been received from 19 bodies of the system.

By decision 1991/278 of 26 July, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's note.

In response to a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly,<sup>(16)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted in September 1991 a report<sup>(17)</sup> containing information from Governments on steps taken by them to ensure implementation of the Declaration. Replies were received from 11 Governments and from Luxembourg on behalf of the member States of the European Community (EC). On 25 April,<sup>(18)</sup> Argentina submitted to the Secretary-General information on its achievements in relation to growth and cooperation at the national, regional and global levels.

In the context of a paragraph of the Declaration by which United Nations Member States pledged themselves to advance the multilateral dialogue, to respond to the challenge and commitments contained in the Declaration through national policies and enhanced international cooperation and to keep the Declaration's implementation under political review, the Chairman of the Second Committee was asked to prepare a summary of the Committee's general discussion on the Declaration's implementation. That summary was contained in a note by the Secretariat of 29 October.<sup>(19)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/144 without vote.

Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Recalling its resolution 45/234 of 21 December 1990,

1. Calls once again upon States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies to take appropriate measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and, while emphasizing the importance of steps to be taken individually or collectively to fulfil the commitments and policies of the Declaration, urges all Member States to endeavour to respond to the request of the Secretary-General for information;

3. Decides to keep the implementation of the Declaration under political review at its forty-seventh session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-



seventh session, an analytical report, including his assessment of the steps taken by Governments of developed and developing countries, individually and collectively, as well as by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, towards implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "International cooperation for economic growth and development: (a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries; (b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade".

General Assembly resolution 46/144

17 December 1991 Meeting 76 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/739) without vote, 27 November (meeting 52); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.79), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.13); agenda item 89.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 10, 11, 17, 27, 52; plenary 76.

### Economic stabilization programmes

In response to a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly,<sup>(20)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report in September 1991 on economic stabilization programmes in developing countries.<sup>(21)</sup> The report discussed changing views on stabilization and adjustment issues and their socio-political and policy aspects in developing countries.

The report underscored some roles of multi-lateral financing in the context of stabilization and adjustment programmes: helping Governments prevent the aggravation of economic and social conditions of the poor; providing foreign exchange support for dollar-starving economies; facilitating debt relief and renewed access to international capital markets; increasing the credibility of local money through the provision of a financial safety net to sustain a realistic exchange rate parity; increasing overall economic flexibility through financing the costs of deregulation and other market-enhancing policies; financing the costs of adjustment associated with privatization and public-sector reforms with a view to increasing policy effectiveness and recovering investment in social and economic infrastructure; funding the implementation of sensible sectoral policies; and providing contingency support in cases of abrupt variations of interest rates or of primary commodity prices.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/154 without vote.

### Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/194 of 21 December 1990, on economic stabilization programmes in developing countries,

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

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive and analytical report containing an evaluation of the extent to which the efforts made by developing countries to stabilize their economies are being supported by the current international economic environment.

General Assembly resolution 46/154

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.1) without vote, 15 November (meeting 42); draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.16); agenda item 77.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 19, 28, 42; plenary 78.

### Coercive economic measures

The Secretary-General submitted a note in October 1991<sup>(22)</sup> on the implementation of a 1989 resolution of the General Assembly<sup>(23)</sup> which had called on the international community to adopt measures to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries and asked the Secretary-General to designate an identifiable unit within the Office of the Director-General for DIEC to collect information on economic measures taken by developed countries as a means of coercion against developing countries.

He stated that the Office of the Director-General, in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the regional commissions, intended to build on the findings of a 1989 expert group meeting<sup>(24)</sup> which had considered effective approaches to the elimination of coercive economic measures against developing countries. Work had started but was not at a sufficiently advanced stage for recommendations to be submitted to the Assembly.

With regard to the Assembly's request that a unit be designated to collect information on coercive economic measures, the note stated that the Director-General's Office needed to maintain flexibility, thereby excluding the establishment of permanent structures. The issue of coercive economic measures was being dealt with in the context of work on macroeconomic issues; cooperative arrangements would be established

with UNCTAD and the regional commissions, including appropriate instruments for collecting and assessing information. That would provide a basis for submitting periodic reports, including recommendations to future Assembly sessions,

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/210 by recorded vote.

Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in the relevant resolutions and rules of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984, 40/185 of 17 December 1985, 41/165 of 5 December 1986, 42/173 of 11 December 1987 and 44/215 of 22 December 1989, and considering that further work needs to be undertaken in order to implement them,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive economic measures adversely affects the economy and development efforts of developing countries and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on the world-wide effort to move towards a non-discriminatory, open trading system,

Taking into account the note by the Secretary-General prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 44/215, and his assessment of how to continue his task,

Concerned that the mandate provided in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/215 has not been fully implemented,

1. Calls upon the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use by some developed countries of unilateral economic coercive measures against developing countries with the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of the countries subject to those measures;

2. Deplores the fact that some developed countries continue to apply economic measures and, in some cases, have increased their scope and magnitude, as evidenced by trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes, freezing of assets and other economic sanctions incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Calls upon developed countries to refrain from making use of their predominant position in the international economy to exercise political or economic coercion through the application of economic instruments

with the purpose of inducing changes in the economic, political, commercial and social policies of other countries;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue fully his mandate as contained in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/215, through the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

5. Also request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/210

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 97-30-9 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2) by recorded vote (100-28-11), 11 December (meeting 58); draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.55); agenda item 77 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 41, 45, 51, 55, 58; plenary 79.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Belarus, Greece, Panama, Republic of Korea, Spain, Ukraine, USSR.

#### Entrepreneurship and the private sector in development

In response to a 1990 request by the General Assembly,<sup>(25)</sup> the DIEC Director-General included in his annual report on operational activities<sup>(26)</sup> a section on activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development.

Among proposals put forward by the Director-General for enhancing the role of entrepreneurship, particularly in developing countries, were: the establishment of effective information exchange on operational and related activities in the field; utilization and strengthening of national institutions to promote the private sector; and the provision by the United Nations of a forum for individual and corporate bodies, United Nations organizations, multilateral and bilateral development agencies, banks, government officials and others interested in the subject. The report also suggested that, to guide future action, United Nations organizations and other national and international organizations could pursue the following goals: support for the creation and maintenance

of an enabling environment; effective utilization of human resources; continued support for ancillary services; and mobilization of external support.

Also included in the Director-General's report were fact sheets on the activities of United Nations organizations and entities in the area of entrepreneurship.

UNDP action. On 25 June,(27) the UNDP Governing Council noted the establishment within UNDP of the Division for the Private Sector in Development. It recognized the importance of an efficient public sector in creating and maintaining a conducive framework for development and took into account the private sector's role in achieving broad development objectives. The Governing Council noted that UNDP had been a catalyst for discussion involving national development efforts, including the role of the private sector, and asked the Administrator to report to it in 1992 on its involvement and comparative advantages in that area, including an outline of UNDP's strategy and role and its relations with other parts of the United Nations system.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/166 without vote.

#### Entrepreneurship

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/188 of 21 December 1990, as adopted, and taking note of section IV of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities for development,

Recalling its resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989,

Taking note of decision 91/11 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

1. Welcomes the activities being undertaken by various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, and expresses its appreciation to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation for the information on those activities, as contained in his annual report on operational activities of the United Nations system;

2. Notes the establishment by the United Nations Development Programme of a new Division for the Private Sector in Development and the fact that the Governing Council of the programme has already allocated some resources, including Special Programme Resources, for promoting the private sector during the fifth programming cycle;

3. Recognizes the important role that technical assistance can play in assisting Governments to develop and revitalize their economies through free enterprise, competitive markets and entrepreneurship and by strengthening the efficiency of the public sector in accordance with their national conditions and development priorities, and takes account of the central funding role of the United Nations Development Programme in pro-

gramming assistance to Governments in response to those conditions and priorities;

4. Also recognizes the need for improved collaboration among relevant United Nations organs, organizations and bodies in order to make the best use of resources in promoting entrepreneurship, in particular at the country level;

5. Requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to improve further the efficiency of their activities for promoting entrepreneurship, including the provision of technical assistance to interested countries, thereby attracting adequate resources;

6. Also requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their activities related to the promotion of entrepreneurship, in particular through private sector development, in interested countries, by promoting small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as cooperatives, and by exploring ways and means for supporting the incorporation of informal sectors into the formal economy and the development of more efficient and effective public enterprises through the promotion, where appropriate, of market-oriented approaches to their operation;

7. Further requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to strengthen their communication and cooperation, and invites the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to give due attention to and focus on coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in support of formal and informal entrepreneurship activities, as appropriate, in the context of its human resources development efforts, through the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Division for the Private Sector in Development of the United Nations Development Programme;

8. Request the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to continue to include, on a biennial basis, in his annual report on operational activities for development, pertinent information on the activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship;

9. Recognizes the vital role of the public sector in creating a favourable and stable environment for the promotion of entrepreneurship;

10. Calls upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to promote entrepreneurship, when requested, by supporting the national efforts of countries and the measures they may adopt through market-oriented approaches to further the development of entrepreneurship and to help overcome the constraints they may face in this regard;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to make qualitative improvements in research activities on entrepreneurship, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives, in promoting economic growth, and to include relevant findings in the World Economic Survey;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, on the basis of consultations with Member States and appropriate international organizations, recommendations for action by the United Nations system in support of entrepreneurship, in particular through private sector development, in interested countries, taking into account

the role of women in entrepreneurship, the environmental aspects of private sector activities and the impact of the international economic environment on efforts to promote entrepreneurship.

General Assembly resolution 46/166

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.10) without vote, 11 December (meeting 58); 51-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.25/Rev.2), orally revised; agenda item 77 (i).

Sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 28, 58; plenary 78.

### Eradication of poverty

In response to a 1989 request by the General Assembly,(28) the Secretary-General submitted a report in October 1991 on international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries.(29) The report discussed the general causes, nature and incidence of poverty and the impact of the international economic environment on poverty during the 1980s. It also summarized the experience of developing countries concerning the eradication of poverty and proposed international policy measures to eradicate it. It stated that domestic policies to reduce and eventually eliminate poverty would have to be accompanied by long-term external support. Expanded assistance programmes for the poor would need to go hand in hand with greater opportunities for the productive use of their labour. Although some countries had reduced poverty without rapid economic growth and at modest levels of per capita income, poverty eradication was clearly facilitated by sustained growth. Developing countries would have the central role, but their efforts had to be complemented by industrial-country policies in debt relief, trade, finance and poverty-oriented technical assistance.

The report proposed international policy measures to improve the international economic environment and reorient official development assistance (ODA).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/141 without vote.

International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development

Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 43/195 of 20 December 1988, 44/212 of 22 December 1989 and 45/213 of 21 December 1990,

Noting that the eradication of poverty in developing countries has become a top-priority development objective for the 1990s,

Stressing that effective national policies supported by a favourable international economic environment can promote growth and development in developing countries, thus increasing their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes to eradicate poverty,

Noting that efforts made so far nationally and internationally to eradicate poverty have not had a significant impact on the problem of increasing poverty,

Aware that achieving the objective of eradicating poverty requires more concerted action at all levels,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries;

2. Stresses the importance of domestic policies, including effective budgetary policies, to mobilize and allocate domestic resources for the eradication of poverty through, inter alia, the implementation of food, health, education, housing and population programmes;

3. Reiterates that a supportive international economic environment is crucial to the success of efforts of developing countries to deal with the eradication of poverty;

4. Reiterates its request to the international community to adopt specific and effective measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries, including attainment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, as well as of the targets for the least developed countries adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in order to strengthen the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty;

5. Calls upon the international community to implement technical cooperation programmes in order to improve the situation in the areas of food, health, education, population and housing and meet other basic needs of the populations of developing countries, in particular the poorest groups among them, and, in this context, reaffirms that, with respect to the transfer of technology on concessional and preferential terms, in particular to developing countries, effective modalities should be examined with a view to implementing and enhancing that transfer as much as possible;

6. Encourages the international community, as well as the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to support the programmes of developing countries, including human resources development programmes, in order to strengthen endogenous technical capacities and generate opportunities for production and employment;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in coordinating actions, in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations and other multilateral bodies, to formulate improved and enhanced action-oriented technical cooperation programmes for the eradication of poverty in developing countries, within the framework of the United Na-

tions system, in accordance with the policies, priorities and strategies of those countries;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries".

General Assembly resolution 46/141

17 December 1991 Meeting 76 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/730) without vote, 10 December (meeting 57); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.106), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.40); agenda item SO.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 30, 31, 41, 57; plenary 76.

### Industrial development cooperation

In response to a 1990 request by the General Assembly,(30) the United Nations Secretariat submitted to the Economic and Social Council in July 1991 a report by the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries.(31) The report's comments and recommendations were based largely on UNIDO's medium-term plan for 1990-1995, on resolutions and decisions on the subject adopted by the 1989 UNIDO General Conference and by the Industrial Development Board, as well as on a 1990 cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system in industrial development.(32)

In line with the Assembly's request that the recommendations be prepared in close cooperation with other parts of the United Nations system, a draft of the report was transmitted to the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), which did not have time to review it. UNIDO therefore invited concerned organizations to submit comments and suggestions to it by 31 May 1991. Replies, but not detailed comments, were received within the deadline from the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

The report described the international economic environment, noting that the trend towards an integrated global industrial economy was leading to fierce competition where only the fittest enterprises would survive. It was recommended that the Assembly might wish to request UNIDO to prepare a study of long-term world industrial structure, which could address: employment generation; changing terms of trade; environmentally sustainable industrial development; changes in the direction, structure and modalities of international trade and resource flows; new perceptions of the role of government; and modalities and priorities in human resource development.

As to UNIDO's general approach, the report recommended that UNIDO should strengthen human resource development especially where recipients of UNIDO assistance were determined

to implement national programmes to upgrade their industrial structure. Given the central role of human resource development in industrial development, UNIDO should take the initiative to formulate an action plan on training in the fields of applied research, engineering and entrepreneurship for industrial development, ensuring the inclusion of women in the target groups. The report recommended that, with regard to the integration of women in development, the Assembly might wish to emphasize the need to consider women in the process of human resource planning in order to increase their participation at national, regional and international decision-making levels, thus recognizing and promoting their contribution to industrial development. The report also made recommendations relating to modernization and the challenge of technology, diversification and industrial recovery, the regional dimension and inter-agency coordination.

By decision 1991/292 of 26 July 1991, the Council took note of the UNIDO Director-General's report.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In September, the UNIDO Director-General's report was submitted to the General Assembly as a report of the Secretary-General.(33)

On 17 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 46/146 without vote.

Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries  
The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/196 of 21 December 1990, as well as other resolutions in the field of industrial development cooperation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, in particular paragraphs 2 and 4 thereof,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Notes with interest the proposal of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for a study on the structure of world industrialization from the long-term perspective as a contribution to the overall assessment of and needs for industrial development in developing countries, and recommends that the Industrial Development Board should consider the proposal at its next session and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

3. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Coordination to submit the reports referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 45/196 in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

4. Decides that the item entitled "Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries" should, from the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, be considered on a biennial basis.

General Assembly resolution 46/146

17 December 1991 Meeting 76 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/740) without vote, 26 November (meeting 51); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.72), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.17); agenda item 90.

Meeting number. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 12, 19, 20, 51; plenary 76.

### International Development Strategy for the Fourth UN Development Decade

In preparation for the 1991 Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and ACC (see below), the ACC Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives (Geneva, 19-22 March 1991)(34) prepared a background paper on the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (1991-2000), adopted by the General Assembly in 1990.<sup>(35)</sup>

The Joint Meetings (New York, 22, 23 and 25 October 1991)(<sup>36</sup>) reaffirmed the validity of the Strategy's goals and objectives, stating that the goals could and must be realized and that human development was a central issue. It was recognized that national Governments bore the main responsibility for realizing the Strategy's objectives and that the role of the United Nations system was largely supportive in that regard. It could be particularly effective in strengthening the endogenous capacity of developing countries, including at the institutional level.

The Joint Meetings agreed that, given the close interrelationships between the Strategy's goals and objectives and those of the 1990 Declaration on International Economic Cooperation,<sup>(14)</sup> consideration should be given to combining the review and appraisal exercises envisaged for each of them.

### South Commission report

In response to a 1990 request by the General Assembly,<sup>(37)</sup> an informal discussion of the report *The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission* took place on 3 July 1991, during the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General transmitted to the Council in June a report<sup>(38)</sup> containing the views of bodies of the United Nations system and of Governments on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Commission's report, particularly in its overview and summary.<sup>(39)</sup> Replies were received from 11 Governments, EC, nine United Nations bodies and six specialized agencies and related organizations.

In September,<sup>(40)</sup> the Council President submitted a report to the General Assembly on the outcome of the informal exchange on the Commission's report. There was broad acknowledgement that the political momentum generated by the report should be maintained and that the wide-ranging process recommended by it should be launched and sus-

tained. Effective follow-up and implementation were the responsibility of individual developing countries, of various mechanisms for South-South cooperation, of the countries of the North, and of the United Nations and multilateral institutions.

As an initial step, emphasis was placed on wide distribution of the report so that it could give rise to debate, learning, further thought and action. Given the practical difficulties of distribution and reaching readers in developing countries, it was proposed that UNDP allocate funding for purchase and distribution of the report to libraries, academic institutions, media and government institutions in the South. Further, UNDP offices in developing countries should serve as focal points to distribute the report.

The view was widely shared that the report should be kept alive and dynamic through periodic reviews and updating of its analysis and recommendations and that mechanisms should be set up for that purpose. It was proposed in that regard that Governments, international organizations and other institutions should study and act on the report, particularly on those recommendations within their spheres of competence, and report regularly to the Assembly on action taken and progress made; UNCTAD, UNDP and other United Nations developmental bodies should support countries of the South in implementing the report, with UNDP in particular being called on to support financially implementation of its recommendations; and the Secretary-General should set up small working groups of North and South representatives to consider how to implement various proposals under a six-point programme of action within the ambit of the North-South dialogue, growth in interdependence and the need for a development-oriented international system supportive of sustainable and self-reliant national development efforts of the developing countries.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 46/155 without vote.

### Report of the South Commission

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/195 of 21 December 1990,

Recognizing the relevance of the report entitled *The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission* in addressing the challenges of the South in the 1990s, especially the North-South dialogue, trade, finance, technology, regional cooperation and integration among developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views held in the Council on the report of the South Commission,

1. Urges Member States, international organizations and other relevant institutions to study the report of the South Commission with a view to putting into effect its recommendations, as appropriate;

2. Invites the United Nations Development Programme to provide support for the distribution of the report of the South Commission in the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in order to enhance economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries;

3. Urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional commissions and other developmental bodies of the United Nations to support developing countries in implementing the relevant recommendations of the report of the South Commission, with special emphasis on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;

4. Invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the regional commissions to follow, within their respective spheres of competence, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission by the parties concerned, as appropriate;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

General Assembly resolution 46/155

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.1) without vote, 26 November (meeting 51); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.73), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.26); agenda item 77.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 19, 28, 42, 51; plenary 78.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)E/1991/32. (2)ESC dec. 1990/263, 24 July 1990. (3)E/1991/72. (4) World Economic Survey 1991: Current Trends and policies in the World Economy (E/1991/75), Sales No. E.91.II.C.1. (5)A/46/645. (6)A/C.2/46/12 & Add.1. (7)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/24). (8)ESC dec. 1990/205, 9 Feb. 1990. (9)A/46/3/Rev.1. (10)E/1991/82. (11)E/1991/64. (12)E/1991/78. (13)ESC res. 1990/54, 24 July 1990. (14)GA res. S-18/3, 1 May 1990. (15)E/1991/96. (16)GA res. 45/234, 21 Dec. 1990. (17)A/46/505. (18)A/46/159. (19)AK.2/46/L.24. (20)GA res. 45/194, 21 Dec. 1990. (21)A/46/385. (22)A/46/567. (23)GA res. 44/215, 22 Dec. 1989. (24)A/44/510. (25)GA res. 45/188, 21 Dec. 1990. (26)A/46/206-E/1991/93 & Add.2. (27)E/1991/34 dec. 91/11. (28)GA res. 44/212, 22 Dec. 1989. (29)A/46/454. (30)GA res. 45/196, 21 Dec. 1990. (31)E/1991/L.30. (32)E/AC.51/1990/6. (33)A/46/455-E/1991/141. (34)ACC/1991/9. (35)GA res. 45/199, annex, 21 Dec. 1990. (36)E/1991/143. (37)GA res. 45/195, 21 Dec. 1990. (38)E/1991/90 & Add.1,2. (39)A/45/810 & Corr.1. (40)A/46/448.

## Economic and social trends and policy

### Economic surveys and trends

The World Economic Survey 1991(1) noted that economic activity slowed down worldwide in 1990, but not for any one dominant reason. Despite globalization and growing interdependence, different forces were at work in the various regions. Unexpected political developments produced severe economic

shocks and seemed to alter many of the premises for future development. The political reform efforts in Eastern Europe, the German unification and the turmoil in the USSR produced considerable economic disarray and sharp drops in output. The crisis in the Persian Gulf sent a shock-wave through the world economy as oil prices soared, but order in oil markets was soon restored. The region itself was profoundly affected and Iraq's and Kuwait's economic partners suffered losses of different kinds. The impact on the world economy, however, seemed to have been smaller than feared.

The recession deepened and growth slowed in the industrialized countries, except Germany and Japan, and in several countries industrial output actually declined. In Latin America some reform programmes seemed to hold while others collapsed, but for the continent as a whole there was a slight decline in output. Output grew about as fast as population in Africa, which was better than in the past, but recovery and genuine development continued to seem remote. In many parts of Asia, however, growth was vigorous and sustained.

The effect of those changes was to slow the growth of global output. World population in 1990 was estimated at 5.3 billion and growing at 1.8 per cent per year, which outstripped economic output. Those trends still prevailed in 1991, and the Secretariat's forecast pointed to zero growth for the year for the world as a whole—a decline in per capita output close to 2 per cent. Some recovery was expected in 1992 but even then per capita output in Africa and Latin America was expected to be only barely maintained.

In its review of the prospects for the world economy, the Trade and Development Report, 1991(2) noted that 1990 marked a significant further slackening of the pace of world economic activity, continuing a trend that had begun in 1989. However, in a number of countries and regions previous growth rates were sustained; the overall slow-down in activity was largely the result of deceleration in some developed market economies, a slight decline in output in Latin America and a sharp drop in the level of activity in countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)World Economic Survey 1991: Current Trends and Policies in the World Economy (E/1991/75), Sales No. E.91.II.C.1. (2)Trade and Development Report, 1991 (UNCTAD/TDR/11), Sales No. E.91.II.D.15.

## Development planning and public administration

### Development planning

The Committee for Development Planning held its twenty-seventh session in New York (22-26 April

1991).(1) It stated that the generally bleak outlook could be greatly improved by better economic policies. At the international level, greater efforts were required to provide financial support to underpin the reform programmes of developing countries and of the countries in Eastern Europe and the USSR. Coordinated policy measures, including fiscal adjustment in some developed market economies, were needed to reduce real interest rates and to complete the resolution of the international debt crisis. The Uruguay Round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations was in danger of losing momentum and needed to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion if developing countries' export prospects were to be improved. Effective economic policies in developing countries to encourage entrepreneurship, stimulate investment and expand exports needed to be continued and should be implemented by more countries. In sub-Saharan Africa, reform efforts by national Governments needed to be intensified and supported by improvements in both the volume and the quality of aid provided by developed market economies.

Addressing the question of reforms in Eastern Europe and the USSR and their impact on developing countries, CDP concluded that developing countries needed to put in place viable trade policies to strengthen their own competitiveness and to avail themselves of opportunities emerging in the reforming countries themselves. For developing countries with substantial trade relations with Eastern Europe and the USSR, it might be helpful, said CDP, if some barter, counter-trade and clearing arrangements were retained and phased out gradually. To compete effectively for foreign direct investment with the Eastern European countries, developing countries would have to improve domestic investment conditions and invest adequately in developing their human resources. CDP also concluded that the donor community had to ensure that official financial assistance to Eastern Europe was based on the principle of additionality so as not to affect adversely financial support for developing countries' structural adjustment and longer-term development programmes. In addition, consideration should be given to special programmes of assistance for low-income developing countries experiencing severe adjustment problems as a consequence of economic and political changes in Eastern Europe and the USSR.

CDP also reached a number of policy conclusions with regard to international financial cooperation for development (see PART III, Chapter IV) and criteria for identifying LDCs (see below).

In decision 1991/276 of 26 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of CDP's 1991 report.

#### Public administration

The Tenth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Fi-

nance was held in New York (4-13 September 1991)(2) in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1991/205 of 7 February 1991.

#### Role of the public sector in promoting economic development

In accordance with a 1987 request by the Economic and Social Council,(3) the Secretary-General in May 1991 submitted his fourth comprehensive report on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries.(4) In preparation for the report, the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, conducted an interregional seminar on the subject (Nairobi, Kenya, 9-15 January).

The report discussed national economic frameworks: economic reform, structural adjustment, development priorities and economic policies; mobilization of financial resources and human resource development; rationalization of the role of public enterprises and their effective operation; and the development of appropriate relations between the public sector and other sectors.

In its conclusions, the report stated that common guidelines to be kept in mind by countries seeking to redefine the public sector's role were: policy makers needed to set realistic development goals and identify workable approaches and feasible strategies for achieving them; the public sector should correct the common practice of neglecting to place strong emphasis on providing a stable regulatory framework and the rule of law; if seeking to reduce the role of the public sector in business and commercial operations, Governments should encourage a gradual increase in the private sector's responsibilities for most commercial activity through incentives and support; and the public sector should seek to reform itself where feasible and possible.

By decision 1991/276 of 26 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Secretary-General's report, as did the General Assembly by decision 46/454 of 20 December.

#### REFERENCES

(1)E/1991/32. (2)E/1992/8. (3)YUN 1987, p. 388, ESC res. 1987/92, 9 July 1987. (4)A/46/132-E/1991/58.

## Developing countries

### Least developed countries

The special problems of the officially designated least developed countries were considered in several United Nations forums during 1991, in-



cluding UNCTAD, the UNDP Governing Council and ACC.

Following action by the General Assembly in December, the number of countries on the United Nations list of LDCs rose to 47: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

### Criteria for identification of LDCs

In accordance with a decision of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (1990)<sup>(1)</sup> CDP in 1991 completed its review of the criteria for designating the least developed among the developing countries. The Conference had suggested that CDP might wish to utilize the experience of UNCTAD in its review of LDCs.

**UNCTAD action.** The Meeting of Experts on Criteria for Identifying the Least Developed among the Developing Countries was held in New York (30 and 31 January 1991).<sup>(2)</sup> In reviewing the existing criteria—per capita gross domestic product (GDP), share of manufacturing output in GDP, and adult literacy rate—the experts discussed both policy and technical issues. With regard to frequency of review of the list and mechanisms for graduation from it, the experts felt that the list should be regularly reviewed, taking into account not only countries whose situation had worsened so that they would qualify for inclusion, but also those whose performance had brought them to standards of living which would no longer justify special treatment and measures in their favour. Review of the list could take place every five years without prejudice to new candidates being considered in the meantime. Inputs to the review could be provided as part of the work related to the global monitoring of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s (see below). The experts recommended that decisions on inclusion in the list and graduation from it should be taken by the General Assembly.

**CDP action.** In April,<sup>(3)</sup> CDP completed its review of the adequacy of the criteria for identifying LDCs, a process it had begun in 1988.

With regard to the criteria, CDP stated that LDCs should be defined as those low-income countries suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, particularly low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses. The relative level of poverty could be measured by per capita income; the continued use of per capita GDP (an-

nual average for the latest three years for which data were available) seemed to be most practical. Regarding the measurement of human resource development, an augmented physical quality of life index (APQLI), comprising four indicators—life expectancy at birth, per capita calorie supply, combined primary and secondary school enrolment ratio, and adult literacy rate—was considered appropriate. Two main structural weaknesses were considered: natural handicaps and low economic diversification. Handicaps, such as having a small population, being geographically isolated (island countries), being land-locked or having high risks of climatic disaster, could be measured by an index of instability of agricultural production or by proneness to droughts, floods and cyclones on a case-by-case basis. Economic diversification could be measured by a composite index (EDI), comprising the share of manufacturing in GDP, the share of employment in industry, per capita electricity consumption and the export concentration ratio. CDP decided that, in addition to examining the two proposed composite indices, it would be helpful, particularly in borderline cases, to examine the component indicators constituting them. CDP considered that population size should be taken into account explicitly and that countries with more than 75 million inhabitants should not be considered for inclusion.

CDP therefore recommended an inclusion rule, whereby a country would qualify if it met four formal criteria—population size, per capita income, APQLI and EDI, subject to CDP's judgement on the natural endowment index and its component indicators, exports of petroleum as a percentage of total exports and ODA as a percentage of GNP; or if it met the population and per capita income criteria, and APQLI or EDI, and was land-locked, was a small country with a population of 1 million or less, or suffered from frequent severe climatic risks such as drought, floods and cyclones. Inclusion would be subject to CDP's judgement on other considerations. Should an assessment be inconclusive, CDP might commission in-depth country studies.

Also recommended was a graduation rule, whereby a country would be graduated from the list if it exceeded the cut-off point on the per capita income criterion relevant at the time a review was carried out and the cut-off point on either APQLI or EDI for three years, or if it exceeded the cut-off point on both APQLI and EDI, even if its per capita income remained below the cut-off point. Margins by which the cut-off points needed to be exceeded were set at \$100 per capita income, five points on APQLI and three points on EDI. CDP believed that a general review of the list should be made by it every three years and should include all low-income countries. Thus, countries would not need to request their inclusion in the list.

On the basis of the above criteria and their application, CDP recommended that all countries on the list be retained, except Botswana, and that six new countries—Cambodia, Ghana, Madagascar, Solomon Islands, Zaire and Zambia—be included.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By **decision** 1991/275 of 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council decided that further consideration of the CDP recommendations regarding the criteria for identifying LDCs should be carried out by the General Assembly, taking into account views expressed on the subject at the Council's July session. The Council invited interested Governments to make their comments available to the Assembly.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution** 46/206 without vote. Although Ghana was recommended by CDP for inclusion on the list of LDCs, it requested that no action be taken on the recommendation until it had studied the available statistical data.

#### Report of the Committee for Development Planning: criteria for identifying the least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990, on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,

Recalling also the recommendation of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on the criteria for identifying the least developed among developing countries,

Taking note of paragraph (b) of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/275 of 26 July 1991, on chapter V of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-seventh session,

Recognizing that the decision to include any country in the group of least developed countries should be made with its due consent,

1. Notes with appreciation the new criteria for identifying the least developed among the developing countries and the graduation rules recommended by the Committee for Development Planning, and requests the Committee to consider further possible improvements in the criteria and their applications and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session through the Economic and Social Council;

2. Requests the Committee for Development Planning to undertake every three years a general review of the list of low-income countries, with a view to identifying which of those countries should qualify for inclusion in, or should be graduated from, the list of least developed countries, and to present this review to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

3. Decides that the General Assembly will act on the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning for the inclusion of a country in the list of least developed countries, provided the country concerned has signified its consent;

4. Stresses that there is need for a smooth transition of the countries graduating out of the group of least developed countries, with a view to avoiding disruption to their development plans, programmes and projects, and invites Governments, international organizations and other concerned parties to take appropriate steps to ensure such a smooth transition;

5. Decides, in this context, that the graduation of a country will be completed following a transitional period of three years, which will commence immediately after the General Assembly has taken note of the finding of the Committee for Development Planning to graduate that country;

6. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Cambodia, Madagascar, Solomon Islands, Zaire and Zambia in the list of least developed countries;

7. Takes note of the finding of the Committee for Development Planning to graduate Botswana from the list of least developed countries, and decides that its graduation from the list will be completed following a transition period of three years, in accordance with paragraph 5 of the present resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the Conference at its eighth session on the resource and other implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to follow his report to the Conference with a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the same subject.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/206

**20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote**

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/727/Add.2) without vote, 11 December (meeting 58); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.101), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.34); agenda item 12.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/801; S-G, A/C.2/46/L.114, A/C.5/46/68.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 28, 31, 32, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58; 5th Committee 54; plenary 79.

#### Programme of Action for the 1990s

Throughout 1991, United Nations bodies monitored the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted in 1990 by a United Nations conference (known as the Paris Conference)(1) and endorsed by the General Assembly later that year,(4)

In response to a request by the Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted a report in October 1991(5) on implementation of the Programme of Action. The report, prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat, gave an overview of the recent economic performance of LDCs and policies and measures adopted by them in line with the Programme of Action. It then reviewed the progress achieved in the first year of the Programme's implementation and described the mechanisms put

in place for its review and monitoring. The report also set out the arrangements made for the implementation, follow-up and monitoring and review of the Programme of Action, describing measures taken by the United Nations system and presenting information on international support measures taken since the Paris Conference in the fields of external resources, debt and trade.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the report stated that the vast majority of LDCs were engaged in the restructuring of their economies. Often this was being carried out in partnership with multilateral agencies of the United Nations system and the developed and other developing countries. Cooperative arrangements to strengthen the country-review process as a principal instrument for policy dialogue and coordination of aid efforts had been initiated. Since the Conference, six consultative and aid groups under the aegis of the World Bank and four round-table meetings under the aegis of UNDP had taken place.

With regard to the flow of ODA, the report noted that, in 1990, it tended only partially to reflect the new commitments undertaken in Paris. The exigencies of the recovery and the reform process underlined the importance of the effective implementation of measures to increase substantially the level of external support to LDCs in line with the undertakings set out in the Programme of Action for various categories of donor countries. However, even a significant increase in ODA in line with those undertakings was not projected to meet fully the external capital requirements of LDCs through the 1990s. Ways to raise additional financing would need to be sought, particularly through expanding non-debt-creating flows and increased export earnings.

Also in its conclusions, the report touched on other matters of concern to LDCs, including debt relief, trade performance, environmental and developmental considerations and the reform of political institutions.

**UNCTAD action.** On 22 March,<sup>(6)</sup> the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board emphasized the need for implementation of the Programme of Action by all parties as a matter of urgency. It took note of steps being taken by the UNCTAD secretariat concerning follow-up, monitoring and review of the Programme's implementation, including arrangements for the annual review by the Board. In that regard it asked all Governments and the United Nations system to extend cooperation to UNCTAD in implementing its mandate. Donor Governments and other donors, particularly UNDP, were called on to support UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities for LDCs. It urged all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, regional integration organizations and non-governmental organizations to continue to pay special attention to the prob-

lems of LDCs and urged their development partners to provide support and assistance to LDCs.

**UNDP action.** In a May report,<sup>(7)</sup> the UNDP Administrator discussed the Special Measures Fund for LDCs (SMF/LDC) and UNDP's role in the follow-up and implementation of the Programme of Action. He noted that the areas of aid coordination, policy analysis and economic management had been highlighted in the Programme as priority issues requiring support by multilateral agencies like UNDP. He was convinced that SMF/LDC had a crucial role to play in the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996) as a catalytic source of funds to assist LDCs to strengthen their own capacities to coordinate and manage their own programmes of external assistance. However, resources pledged to SMF/LDC for 1991 were almost nil and its viability was regrettably in doubt. If the existing resource situation was allowed to continue, it would limit the opportunity for UNDP to fulfil its role as an accepted neutral and objective partner in development with LDCs in their most important and sensitive areas of development, namely, coordination and management of economic aid.

The overall role of UNDP, said the Administrator, would be guided by a strategy that recognized the responsibility to concentrate UNDP resources for support to the particular development needs of LDCs. While the special attention paid to Africa had to continue, he was aware that LDCs in other regions and other developing countries whose development characteristics approximated those found in LDCs would continue to require considerable UNDP support. That strategy would seek to use all funds under the Administrator to help LDCs to strengthen their capacity to manage their development process.

On 25 June,<sup>(8)</sup> the UNDP Governing Council endorsed the Administrator's actions to assist in implementing the Programme of Action. It requested that his recommendations to strengthen the capacity of LDCs for economic management and aid coordination be incorporated in the country programmes of LDCs as a mainstream activity. The Administrator was asked to inform the Council in 1993 on specific measures taken by UNDP to address the special needs and priorities. The donor community was called on to continue its contributions to SMF/LDC to meet the particular development needs of LDCs and to preserve the viability of the Fund.

**ACC action.** An inter-agency consultation on the follow-up to the Programme of Action for LDCs for the 1990s was held at Geneva on 1 and 2 July 1991.<sup>(9)</sup> It discussed arrangements at the global level for review and monitoring of progress in implementing the Programme, follow-up at the national level, including review of the outcome of country-review meetings held to date, and action

by individual organizations in implementing the Programme within their fields of competence and agency contributions to the global-level follow-up. The consultation was also briefed on developments regarding the criteria for identifying LDCs.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/156** without vote.

#### Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990, in which it endorsed the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Deeply concerned about the continuing deterioration in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries as a whole and the adverse impact of the recent unforeseen external developments and other emergencies on their overall socio-economic situation,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, in which it was stated, *inter alia*, that it would be essential to stem the increasing marginalization of the least developed countries and to reactivate their growth and development through comprehensive national action and international support measures,

Reaffirming the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, in which Member States stressed, *inter alia*, the need for full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,

Recalling that the prime objective of the Programme of Action is to arrest the further deterioration in the socio-economic situation of those countries, to reactivate and accelerate their growth and development and, in the process, to set them on the path of sustained growth and development,

Reaffirming the basic principles outlined in the Programme of Action as the basis for action by the least developed countries and their development partners, including international organizations, financial institutions and development funds, to promote fundamental, growth-oriented transformation of the economies of those countries,

Recalling the solemn commitment of the international community, as contained in the Paris Declaration, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to implement the Programme of Action throughout the 1990s,

Stressing that successful implementation of the Programme of Action will depend on shared responsibility and strengthened partnership for the growth and development of the least developed countries,

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

2. Calls upon all Governments, international and multi-lateral organizations, financial institutions and develop-

ment funds, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned to take concrete measures to implement fully the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s as a matter of urgency;

3. Reaffirms that the least developed countries have the primary responsibility for the formulation and effective implementation of national policies and priorities for their growth and development and should continue to implement the commitments they undertook at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in 1990, and, in that context, welcomes the fundamental and far-reaching changes that have been or are being initiated in the least developed countries;

4. Stresses that the implementation of growth and development-oriented domestic policy initiatives by the least developed countries deserves the increased support of all their development partners;

5. Strongly urges the international community, in particular the donor countries, to implement fully and expeditiously their commitments in all areas, as set out in the Programme of Action, so as to provide adequate external support to the least developed countries, and keep under review the possibility of implementing further new steps in specific areas of importance to the least developed countries;

6. Welcomes the decision to upgrade to a division the unit of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that deals, *inter alia*, with the least developed countries, and expresses the hope that the division will concentrate more fully on the problems and requirements of the least developed countries;

7. Invites the governing bodies of the organs, organizations, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation of and follow-up to the Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and according to their mandates;

8. Invites the preparatory bodies of all relevant forthcoming major meetings and conferences of the United Nations system to take into account the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 142 of the Programme of Action, to continue to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action, in close collaboration with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the secretariats of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups;

10. Calls upon all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to establish focal points for the least developed countries, if they have not already been established, and to strengthen the existing ones in order to involve them actively in the implementation of the Programme of Action throughout the 1990s, and also calls upon those organs, organizations and programmes to take steps to implement the recommendations contained in the Programme of Action that fall within their area of competence;

11. Urges all Governments, international and multi-lateral organizations, regional economic integration organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations to continue to pay special attention to the problems of the least developed countries, and, in this regard, deeply appreciates the Tokyo Forum on the development problems of the least developed countries, organized in Tokyo from 13 to 15 May 1991 by the Government of Japan in collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

12. Deeply appreciates the contributions of individual countries to specific United Nations programmes for the least developed countries;

13. Emphasizes once again the importance of economic and technical cooperation between the least developed countries and other developing countries, and, in that regard, highly recommends mechanisms of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries to strengthen the development efforts of the least developed countries, and urges the development partners to assist in such activities;

14. Stresses the importance of effective follow-up and monitoring mechanisms for the Programme of Action, and, in that context, requests the Secretary-General to mobilize extrabudgetary resources to ensure the participation of at least one representative of each least developed country at the spring session of the Trade and Development Board, which, in accordance with the provisions of the Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 45/206, will undertake the annual review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

15. Calls upon the international community to continue to assist the land-locked and island least developed countries in addressing their special problems, in line with the relevant recommendations contained in the Programme of Action;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to report, on a continuing basis, on the implementation of the provisions of the Programme of Action.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/156

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.3) without vote, 10 December (meeting 57); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.104), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.68); agenda item 77 (b).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 52, 57; plenary 78.

### Land-locked developing countries

In response to a General Assembly request of 1989,<sup>(10)</sup> the Secretary-General, by a note of 18 October 1991,<sup>(11)</sup> transmitted a report of the UNCTAD secretariat on progress in implementing specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries.

The report stated that the international community viewed with deep concern the problems faced by the land-locked developing countries—many of which were also LDCs—linked to their geographical handicaps. The difficulties of being land-locked permeated every aspect of the development process, with the impact on the evolution

of external trade being particularly severe. The additional transport costs borne by land-locked countries constrained export development and increased the price of imports, having an adverse effect on their terms of trade.

In its conclusions and policy recommendations, the report stated that during the 1980s land-locked countries had pursued three basic objectives with regard to transit transport: reduced transit transport costs through investing in improvements to operational services in transit transport corridors; diversified their transit routes and reduced dependence on the facilities of a single coastal country; and promoted the development of their indigenous international transport services sector.

While progress had been made, there were still major deficiencies in the overall transit transport systems. Major issues requiring attention were: maintenance of existing facilities and their effective utilization; new investments, particularly with regard to containerization and facilities for handling containers; liberalization of trade in transit transport services at a regional level; agreement on regional transit regimes and their effective implementation; external assistance by donor agencies earmarked for the transportation sector; ratification and implementation of international conventions related to transit transport and adherence to such conventions; adoption by land-locked countries of development strategies that maximized economic linkages among and between economic sectors as part of the longer-term effort to reduce disadvantages inherent in their geographical location; and the improvement of the managerial capacity and skills of personnel involved in transit operations.

An addendum to the UNCTAD report<sup>(12)</sup> contained summaries of information regarding specific action related to land-locked developing countries received from 9 countries, 16 United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, and 8 inter-governmental organizations.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/212** without vote.

### Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 44/214 of 22 December 1989 and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks impose serious constraints on the overall socio-economic development efforts of the land-locked developing countries,

Recognizing also that fifteen of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries and that their geographical situation is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Recognizing further that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

Recalling that measures to deal with the transit problems of land-locked developing countries require close cooperation and collaboration between those countries and their transit neighbours,

Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982,

Recognizing the important role played by bilateral cooperative arrangements and regional and subregional integration in alleviating the transit problems of the land-locked developing countries and improving the transit-transport systems in land-locked and transit developing countries,

Noting the importance of strengthening the existing international support measures with a view to further addressing the problems of land-locked developing countries,

1. Reaffirms the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with international law;

2. Reaffirms also that transit developing countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for land-locked developing countries should in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

3. Calls upon both the land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, within the spirit of South/South cooperation, including bilateral cooperation, to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts in dealing with their transit problems;

4. Appeals to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in the previous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly and contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and in the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;

5. Invites the land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours to intensify further their cooperative arrangements for the development of transit infrastructures, institutions and services to facilitate the movement of goods in transit with financial and technical assistance from donors and international agencies;

6. Emphasizes that assistance for the improvement of transit-transport facilities and services should be in-

tegrated into the overall economic development strategy of the land-locked developing countries and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirement for long-term restructuring of the economies of the land-locked developing countries;

7. Urges donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and transit infrastructures and facilities, including alternative routes and improved communications;

8. Requests the United Nations Development Programme, as appropriate, further to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes and to expand its support in the transport and communication sectors to the land-locked and transit developing countries and its technical cooperation for development geared towards promoting national and collective self-reliance among them;

9. Notes with appreciation the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in formulating international measures to deal with the special problems of the land-locked developing countries, and urges the Conference, *inter alia*, to keep under constant review the evolution of transit-transport infrastructure facilities, institutions and services, monitor the implementation of agreed measures, collaborate in all relevant initiatives, including those of private sector and non-governmental organizations, and serve as a focal point for cross-regional issues of interest to land-locked developing countries;

10. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to carry out, within the overall level of resources for the biennium 1992-1993, specific studies in the following areas, *inter alia*, bearing in mind the need to address the concerns of transit developing countries, and to report on the results of the studies to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session:

(a) Implications of high transit costs on the overall development of the land-locked developing countries;

(b) Identification of specific areas in the context of subregional and regional cooperation for the promotion and integration of transit infrastructure and services and harmonization of transit-transport policies and legislation and the assessment of regional trade possibilities for the expansion of the trade sector of land-locked developing countries;

(c) Improvement of current transit insurance regimes;

(d) Application of new information technology to improve transit services;

(e) Identification of specific training needs to improve the managerial capacities and the skills of personnel involved in transit operations to ensure effective utilization of transit-transport facilities;

(f) Development and expansion of all other alternatives and/or complements to ground transportation in order to improve the access of land-locked countries to foreign markets;

11. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations

Development Programme and, where relevant, the executive heads of the subregional economic groupings, to convene in 1992-1993 subregional symposia/workshops of experts of land-locked and transit developing countries on the basis of the studies mentioned in paragraph 10 above and in other relevant studies;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to convene in 1993 a meeting of governmental experts from land-locked and transit developing countries and representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions to review and propose appropriate concrete action to address the problems of land-locked developing countries, to be forwarded to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session for appropriate action;

13. Calls on the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take appropriate measures to enhance the capacity of the Conference, within existing resources for the biennium 1992-1993, in the area dealing with land-locked and island developing countries so as to ensure the effective implementation of the activities called for in the present resolution and of existing measures in support of land-locked developing countries;

14. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the progress being made to address the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries, and requests him to prepare another report, taking

into account the provisions of the present resolution, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/212

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2) without vote, 11 December (meeting 58); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.118), based on informal consultations on 18-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.57); agenda item 77 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 41, 45, 51, 55, 58; plenary 79.

By **decision 46/459** of 20 December, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's note on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries.

#### REFERENCES

(1)A/CONF.147/18. (2)TD/B/1290. (3)E/1991/32. (4)GA res. 45/206, 21 Dec. 1990. (5)A/46/566. (6)A/46/15, vol. I (res. 390(XXXVII)). (7)DP/1991/19. (8)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/16). (9)ACC/1991/12. (10)GA res. 44/214, 22 Dec. 1989. (11)A/46/496. (12)A/46/496/Add.1.

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The Least Developed Countries—1991 Report (TD/B/1312), Sales No. E.92.II.D.1. Government Financial Management in Least Developed Countries (ST/TCD/SER.E/15), Sales No. E.91.II.H.1

## Chapter II

**Operational activities for development**

In 1991, a year marked by the widening of the economic gap between the industrialized North and the developing South, the United Nations continued its efforts to alleviate the situation in the developing countries. During 1990 the organizations of the United Nations system provided a total of \$8.5 billion to those countries in official development assistance. Of that amount, \$4.7 billion was given in grants and \$3.8 billion in concessional loans. Concessional resources (development grants and concessional loans) grew by 16 per cent in 1990 against a net decline in 1989.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)—the central funding and coordinating body in the system for matters of technical assistance for developing countries—spent a total of \$1.4 billion on field programme activities in 1991, rising from about \$1 billion in the previous year. Regionally, Africa absorbed 37.2 per cent of field programme expenditures, the largest proportion.

The United Nations system was increasingly aware of the need to develop new ways to address, in programmatic terms, the problems facing developing countries. During 1991, UNDP focused attention on formulating plans for its fifth programming cycle (1992-1996) with an approach to planning and implementation in terms of broad, multidisciplinary, long-lasting programmes rather than sets of individual or more specific projects.

The United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development had 980 technical cooperation projects under execution in 1991, with a total delivery of \$178.1 million in project expenditures. Projects financed by UNDP represented \$119.6 million, and the remainder were financed by other United Nations organizations and trust funds.

The United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) continued to grow in 1991, with UNV specialists and field workers rising from 1,801 at the end of 1989 to an estimated 2,080 at the end of 1991. The majority of UNV assignments were in agriculture, community development, health and education. Following the pattern of previous years, nearly three quarters of all UNV assignments were in the least developed countries (LDCs) and in land-locked and small-island States; roughly half of them were in Africa and some 30 per cent were in Asia and the Pacific.

In May/June, the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Develop-

ing Countries held its seventh session and adopted a number of decisions on strengthening such cooperation. In December, those decisions were endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 46/159.

In 1991, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment as a multilateral agency providing small-scale capital assistance to officially designated LDCs and other countries regarded as LDCs. It was a record year for UNCDF in terms of new project commitments, which reached \$82 million. The Fund's activities continued to be driven by national priorities and by UNDP's areas of focus, particularly poverty eradication and grass-roots participation, women in development and environmental protection.

The General Assembly, in resolution 46/219, took action on a broad range of aspects relating to operational activities of the United Nations system. It stressed the responsibility of Governments in determining their development programmes and that national execution should be the norm for United Nations-funded programmes.

**General aspects**

The Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation (DIEC), in his 1991 annual report on operational activities for development<sup>(1)</sup> gave an overview of some main trends and acute problems in development. He noted that at the time of rapid political change, particularly in East-West relations and political reforms in all regions of the world, leading to an increasing number of elected Governments, the economic gap between the industrialized North and the developing South was widening. Economic growth was not keeping pace with population increases in developing countries. It was estimated that about 1.2 billion people lived in absolute poverty in developing countries. Hunger affected a large part of the population in those countries, and, according to the World Food Council, at the end of 1989 some 550 million people were poor and undernourished and the number of hungry people seemed to be increasing. Although the majority of hungry people still lived in Asia, the



largest increase was occurring in Africa. The growth of the population in the developing countries in the 1990s was projected at well over 20 per cent, the largest growth in any decade in history. The population issue had consequently been included in international and national development strategies because it was an intrinsic part of economic and social development.

In the 1990s, the problem of increased flows of refugees and displaced persons and the human and financial implications of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) had also hampered development.

The operational activities of the United Nations system would play a role in assisting developing countries, particularly the poorest, in finding development-oriented solutions, the Director-General said. Major international strategies adopted by the General Assembly in 1990, including the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries<sup>(2)</sup> and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade<sup>(3)</sup> had set goals for operational activities.

A first practical step by the United Nations system towards meeting specific national circumstances was the issuance in April 1991 of a guidance note to resident coordinators and country teams on development goals and strategies. The note was supplemented by brief summaries of priority activities which the system was willing to support. United Nations organizations generally supported the Assembly's 1989 resolution on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development<sup>(4)</sup> which contained specific requests addressed to their governing bodies. Through the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), a number of steps were taken in response to that resolution, including: preparation of draft guidelines on enhancing programming processes; support for the review on the field network; strengthening the resident coordinator system through the issuance of guidelines; agreed criteria for the selection of resident coordinators and of field representatives; initial guidance on the goals for the 1990s; national execution and full utilization of national capacities; and the adoption of an inter-organizational position on common premises. A series of seven workshops was started at the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Training Centre at Turin, Italy, to strengthen the management of field coordination for senior United Nations representatives.

With regard to resource flows, the Director-General said that there was an urgent need to provide substantial concessional resources to developing countries so that they could revive their eco-

nomic growth. It was also urgent that the developed countries meet the agreed international target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for official development assistance (ODA).

Included in the Director-General's report was a section on United Nations efforts to integrate women in development, as requested by the General Assembly in 1989<sup>(5)</sup> and a section on United Nations assistance to foster the role of entrepreneurship in the development process, as requested by the Assembly in 1990.<sup>(6)</sup> Additional information on both those areas was provided in an addendum<sup>(7)</sup>

In two addenda to his report, the Director-General provided statistical data on operational activities. One gave finalized information for 1988 and 1989<sup>(8)</sup> supplementing preliminary statistical information provided in earlier reports, and another provided statistical data on operational activities for development for the year 1990.<sup>(9)</sup> A further addendum<sup>(10)</sup> dealt with field representation (see below).

**JIU action.** The Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), in a report on technical cooperation and the use of national professional project personnel (NPPP)<sup>(11)</sup> transmitted to the General Assembly in May 1991, analysed the contribution of NPPP to implementing technical cooperation of the United Nations system as a means to assist countries in their economic and social development. JIU, noting the trend towards greater use of NPPP, recommended that UNDP establish its own system for collecting and disseminating statistical data on the use of NPPP. The data should be gathered with the help of resident representatives and resident coordinators in the field, and of the headquarters of organizations involved. They should specify not only sources of finance, but also different types of contract and the duration of contracts in man-months. JIU recommended that the DIEC Director-General analyse those data in his annual report and make recommendations for a more efficient NPPP policy.

The increasing use of NPPP did not necessarily meet with the approval of the host countries; it was rarely based on prior analysis showing that it enabled the objectives of technical cooperation for development to be achieved more effectively than if international expertise had been used. Therefore, JIU recommended that the United Nations: use technical cooperation funds to pay for the transfer of expertise by using international experts whenever such expertise was lacking in a country; mobilize more local resources in expertise, making use of government execution and subcontracting to national institutions; and make more use of the expert capacity of developing countries by mobilizing more experts from those countries as international experts.

ACC comments. In October<sup>(12)</sup> ACC regretted that the JIU report, which raised questions about the original assumption that the increased use of NPPP was cost-effective and fostered the development of national expertise, did not take a broad view of the issue but rather dealt with matters of relative secondary importance. According to ACC, it was evident from the wide use of NPPP that they represented a vital element in providing Governments with additional sources of expertise. Given the rapid changes in the nature of the development process, including increased national execution, an extension of cooperation with Governments to a variety of non-governmental entities, increased use of United Nations Volunteers, the growing number of qualified nationals living abroad who were willing to return to their countries of origin, and other possible sources of technical advisory support, ACC would have preferred a more comprehensive review. It said that certain issues needed to be discussed further, such as criteria for selection, recruitment, remuneration, status of NPPP working on regional projects away from home, the role of NPPP in strengthening institutional infrastructure, and the role of national directors. Regarding the JIU recommendations, ACC said on the whole it had no difficulty with them, but stated that they were rather limited in scope.

The General Assembly, by decision 46/466 of 20 December 1991, took note of the JIU report on NPPP and the ACC comments on it.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

The Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee of the Economic and Social Council considered in July current issues with respect to operational activities for development. The discussion took place at the mid-point between the 1989 triennial policy review of operational activities by the General Assembly<sup>(1)</sup> and the next triennial review to be held in 1992, thus giving an opportunity for participants to assess progress in the reform of operational activities and to delineate some key areas where improvements were needed.

By **decision 1991/296** of 26 July, the Council decided to annex to its annual report<sup>(13)</sup> the summary of the Third Committee's discussion, prepared by the Vice-Chairman. By **decision 1991/299** of the same date, the Council took note of several documents, including the report of the Director-General on the operational activities of the United Nations system<sup>(1)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/219 without vote.

#### Operational activities of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the continuing validity of its resolutions 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 42/196 of 11 December 1987, 44/211 of 22 December 1989, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990 and 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions,

Reaffirming that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universality, their voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and multilateralism, and their ability to respond to the needs and concerns of the developing countries, at their request and in accordance with their development plans, priorities and objectives,

Noting with concern that progress in implementing parts of its resolution 44/211 has been disappointing and stressing the need for more vigorous efforts to implement the resolution in areas in which the implementation has been unsatisfactory,

Recognizing the need to give guidance to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation in the preparation of the report for the next triennial policy review of operational activities,

1. Takes note of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities of the United Nations system;

2. Reaffirms the importance of its resolution 44/211 and the need for coordinated and full implementation of the resolution by the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, taking into account the interrelationships among issues;

3. Also reaffirms the principal responsibility of Governments in managing programmes and projects supported by the United Nations system;

4. Takes note of decision 91/32 on support costs successor arrangements, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 25 June 1991;

5. Calls upon the international community, in particular donor countries, for a real and significant increase in resources for operational activities for development on a continuous, predictable and assured basis and urges all countries to increase their voluntary contributions for operational activities for development;

6. Urges developed countries, in particular those countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity, taking into account established official development assistance targets, including targets established at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries<sup>a</sup> and present levels of contribution, to substantially increase their official development assistance, including contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations system;

7. Takes note of decision 91/27 on national execution, adopted by the Governing Council of the Programme on 21 June 1991;

8. Stresses that the national execution modality should be the norm for programmes and projects funded by

<sup>a</sup> A/CONF.147/18.

the United Nations system, taking into account the needs and capacities of developing countries;

9. Also stresses the principal responsibility of developing countries in determining their capacity to execute programmes and projects funded by the United Nations system;

10. Calls upon the United Nations system to simplify the rules and procedures for national execution within the framework of enhanced accountability, particularly in order to minimize the administrative burden of Governments and the costs of managing projects and programmes;

11. Also calls upon the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to assist developing countries, at their request, in developing their multisectoral, sectoral and subsectoral strategies, which should provide a framework for coordinated and coherent programming, and stresses the need to enhance the coherence of the response of the United Nations system to these strategies;

12. Reaffirms the continued validity of the resident coordinator system as detailed in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and the urgent need to strengthen the effectiveness of the resident coordinator system;

13. Also reaffirms the need to improve cooperation between individual agencies at the field level;

14. Calls upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to utilize existing capacities to enhance the participation of nationals in projects and programmes;

15. Welcomes the proposal of the Director-General to undertake a feasibility study on a coordinated strategy of training for United Nations staff members and national officials involved in operational activities and requests him to submit the study, with his recommendations, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

16. Urges the agencies of the United Nations system to continue and expand, within existing resources, their joint training programmes for United Nations country teams and urges that these programmes be expanded to the country level and include government officials;

17. Reaffirms the importance of the triennial policy review of operational activities to be undertaken by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, which should build on and, where necessary, elaborate further the elements of its resolution 44/211;

18. Requests the Director-General to include in his triennial policy review a report on the implementation of resolution 44/211 and recommendations on programming with particular emphasis on the following:

(a) The harmonization and adaptation of the programme cycles of all funding agencies of the United Nations system to the planning periods of national Governments, and further consideration to the introduction of budgetary cycles on a rolling-cycle basis;

(b) The simplification of procedures relating to project formulation, appraisals, monitoring and evaluation, taking into account the need to focus on the impact and sustainability of projects and programmes;

(c) The improvement of programme evaluation and management audit systems, including the need for impact evaluation, with a view to assessing the efficiency, impact and sustainability of projects and programmes;

19. Requests the Director-General to include in his report for the triennial policy review a further analysis of

the concept of and recommendations on the integrated operational response of the United Nations system;

20. Also requests the Director-General to include in his report, in consultation with recipient Governments and donors, an assessment and analysis of the progress made in the shift from a project to a programme approach, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, the work being carried out by the United Nations Development Programme in this regard;

21. Further requests the Director-General to include in his report measures already taken on and proposals for decentralization of capacity and authority to the country level, including budgetary flexibility and rationalization of functions between headquarters and field offices, combined with enhanced accountability, taking into account, *inter alia*, negotiations and decisions relating to the project cycle, procurement of equipment, provision of training and recruitment of personnel;

22. Requests the Director-General to include in his report, in consultation with recipient Governments and donors, an analysis of the progress made on and recommendations to promote further national execution, taking into account, in particular:

(a) Experience in utilizing national capacities and ways of promoting national participation in projects and programmes so as to maximize national capacity-building and to meet country-specific needs;

(b) Identification of systemic and institutional obstacles and disincentives in the operational activities for development of the United Nations system which impede the full implementation of national execution;

(c) Harmonization and simplification of procedures, aiming at a higher degree of transparency, and their adaptation to the needs of the developing countries;

(d) Improving accountability through training and development in national monitoring capacity, as well as in auditing and financial reporting;

(e) Ways of reorienting the technical capacity of the United Nations system to meet the needs identified by the developing countries, including measures in the areas of policy, technical support and the provision of information, including access to databases of the United Nations system;

23. Also requests the Director-General to include in his report recommendations to strengthen the field representation of the United Nations system, with particular emphasis on the following:

(a) The team leadership role of the resident coordinator, including an assessment of the impact of the existing set of guidelines and recommendations for the strengthening of this role;

(b) The development of the capacity of the United Nations system, at the country level, to provide technical and substantive support to developing countries, *inter alia*, through the establishment of multidisciplinary teams to meet country-specific needs;

24. Stresses, in the context of the triennial review, the need for a well-defined but flexible management process to guide the implementation of key measures in enhancing the effectiveness of operational activities;

25. Requests the Director-General to include in his report an assessment of progress made in achieving common premises and to propose a plan for the full achievement of this objective, where feasible and appropriate and without any additional costs to developing countries;

26. Also requests the Director-General to include in his report an assessment of and appropriate recommendations on the contribution of the operational activities of the United Nations system to the enhancement of national capacities of developing countries in the field of science and technology;

27. Reaffirms the importance of human development and requests the Director-General to include in his report an assessment of and appropriate recommendations for strengthening the support given by the operational activities of the United Nations system at the request of developing countries, to sectors vital for human development;

28. Further requests the Director-General to include in his updated statistical report innovative and concrete recommendations to increase substantially procurement from developing countries, paying due respect to the principles of international competitive bidding while acknowledging the commitment to procurement from underutilized major donor countries in accordance with the principles of international competitive bidding, taking into account the standardization and compatibility needs of developing countries;

29. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Office of the Director-General the necessary resources, within the overall level for the biennium 1992-1993, to enable it to discharge its responsibilities in the implementation of the present resolution and resolution 44/211;

30. Requests the executive heads of United Nations organs, organizations and bodies to cooperate fully with the Director-General and provide him with all necessary assistance, including secondment on a non-reimbursable basis, to enable him to prepare an action-oriented report.

General Assembly resolution 46/219

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Draft by Ireland (A/46/L.54); agenda item 82.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/796; S-G, A/C.5/46/75.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 53; plenary 79.

For its consideration of the subject, the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had before it a draft resolution<sup>(14)</sup> transmitted to it by the Assembly in 1990.<sup>(15)</sup> Ghana, on behalf of the Group of 77 developing countries,<sup>(16)</sup> and Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom<sup>(17)</sup> also submitted draft texts.

Following informal consultations on the latter two drafts, the Committee's Vice-Chairman submitted a further text<sup>(18)</sup> which was orally corrected by Pakistan. Since that draft was unavailable to the Committee in all official United Nations languages, it was agreed that the Chairman, as the representative of Ireland, would submit it for discussion and adoption by the Assembly in plenary. The other two drafts were therefore withdrawn and it was decided to take no action on the text transmitted by the Assembly in 1990.

In other action, the Assembly, in **decision** 46/465 of 20 December, requested the Economic and Social Council to consider discussing the question of strengthening the operational activities of the United Nations system at its regular session of 1992, taking into account the recommendations of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and ACC. At those meetings (New York, 22, 23 and 25 October 1991),<sup>(19)</sup> it was proposed that the Council consider strengthening the United Nations work in operational activities, including the coordinating role to be played by the Council. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council in 1992 an analytical report on strengthening the operational activities of the United Nations system, including the governance and financing aspects.

## Financing of operational activities

### Expenditures

In an addendum to his 1991 annual report on operational activities for development<sup>(20)</sup> the DIEC Director-General gave statistics on expenditures for United Nations operational activities for 1990. During that year, the organizations of the United Nations system provided \$8.5 billion for such activities. Of that amount, \$4.7 billion was given in grants and \$3.8 billion in concessional loans.

The operational activities of the United Nations provided grants assistance of two sorts—development-oriented activities and the humanitarian and relief assistance provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO). That assistance could be distinguished from non-concessional and concessional loans provided by the World Bank, including the International Development Association (IDA), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Concessional resources (development grants and concessional loans) grew by 16 per cent in 1990 against a net decline in 1989. In 1990, transfers by IDA amounted to \$3.7 billion, representing over half of total concessional assistance to individual countries. Of that amount, more than one third was devoted to countries where GNP per capita was less than \$250 and over nine tenths to those where GNP per capita was less than \$500. Overall, those resources amounted to \$1.26 per capita in 1990. In the poorest countries—those with GNP per capita below \$250—total assistance was \$5.24 per capita, and those where per capita GNP was less than \$500, the total was \$1.19 per capita.

About half of all concessional development assistance (including grants) in 1990 was provided to countries classified as least developed (LDCs). In LDCs, the resources distributed amounted to \$7.08 per capita. Grant assistance for development consisted of both financial contributions provided through a number of institutions and food aid channelled through the World Food Programme (WFP). The largest distributors of grant assistance were UNDP (30 per cent), WFP (25.3 per cent) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (15.5 per cent).

Grant-funded development assistance was provided for a wide range of sectors: health (24 per cent); agriculture, forestry and fisheries (18 per cent); humanitarian aid and relief (13 per cent); general development (7 per cent); population (5 per cent); natural resources (5 per cent); industry (5 per cent); transport (4 per cent); education (4 per cent); science and technology (3 per cent); culture (3 per cent); and other areas (9 per cent). Implementation of the grant-financed development activities was undertaken by 29 organizations and agencies of the system, together with Governments, some non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other non-United Nations entities. UNDP continued to play its central funding and coordinating role for development grant assistance within the United Nations system. United Nations agencies (24 in 1990) executed 70 per cent of UNDP-funded programmes. The main executing agencies for UNDP were the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (\$175 million or 17 per cent), UNDP (\$135 million or 13 per cent), Governments (\$125 million or 12 per cent), the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD) (\$118 million or 11 per cent), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (\$94 million or 9 per cent), the World Bank (\$75 million or 7 per cent) and ILO (\$67 million or 6 per cent). The total of all others amounted to \$246 million or 25 per cent.

### Contributions

Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities for development were reported by the Director-General for the year 1990 in his 1991 report on operational activities.<sup>(9)</sup> Contributions for the United Nations system's development activities totalled \$9.476 billion. This represented a decrease of less than 1 per cent from the total for 1989 of \$9.51 billion.

Contributions in 1990, both from assessments through regular budgets and voluntary donations to UNDP, UNDP-administered funds and United Nations specialized agencies, amounted to \$4.253 billion, as compared to \$4.088 billion for 1989.

In 1990, contributions to the World Bank Group and IFAD totalled \$4.287 billion, as compared to

\$4.608 billion the year before. Contributions for refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief activities amounted to \$836 million in 1990 (\$814 million in 1989).

### UN Pledging Conference for Development Activities

The 1991 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities was held in New York on 5 and 6 November to receive government pledges for 1992 to United Nations funds and programmes concerned with development and related assistance.

In a note to the General Assembly issued in October<sup>(20)</sup> the Secretary-General listed contributions pledged or paid as at 30 June 1991 to 24 United Nations funds and programmes at the 1990 pledging conference, totalling \$1,619.5 million.

### Field representation

The Director-General's 1991 report on operational activities provided information on field representation of the United Nations, including data on field offices and personnel. That information was supplemented by an addendum<sup>(10)</sup> providing descriptions of field representation among organizations of the system between 1983 and 1990, a progress report on national execution, and facts on common premises and shared facilities of the system in developing countries.

In establishing field offices, organizations usually applied well-established criteria. However, available data did not permit an assessment of the cost-effectiveness of the current field representation in relation to programme volume. Governing bodies approved the opening of new offices and determined their functions. Consultations between agencies were not held for that purpose, except when it was a question of integrating an agency representation in the field mission of another. Changes in location and closures of offices were few and usually reflected compelling local events, such as civil strife. UNHCR was an exception because it closed offices whenever a refugee situation was resolved. Recently, there had been a sharp drop in long-term internationally recruited project staff due to a large increase of short-term consultants and nationally recruited staff. That change had had an impact on field offices.

Overall, the field networks of the organizations had grown modestly but steadily since 1983. UNDP offices had not changed in number during that period. UNHCR was the most flexible, adapting its field structure to crises of a natural or political character as they arose. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) had expanded due to the increased complexity of its programmes. The number of United Nations information centres (UNICs) had increased by four. In 1983, 21 offices

were headed by a resident coordinator and in 1990 25 operated that way. Four specialized agencies—ILO, FAO, UNESCO and UNIDO—had increased their presence in developing countries.

The development of multidisciplinary programmes was primarily the responsibility of the country concerned. The challenge before the United Nations system was how best to create collaborative programmes in a multidisciplinary programme approach, a concept upheld by the Assembly in 1989.<sup>(4)</sup> The United Nations involvement was aimed at enabling a country to make the best use of its own resources, to strengthen those resources and to build up additional institutional capacity based on a national strategy. The role of the resident coordinator was to develop the multidisciplinary dimension of development assistance, taking into account the requirements of the country concerned.

The Director-General noted a growing trend towards collaboration among United Nations organizations, strongly influenced by the attitude of the Government concerned towards greater integration. There was also a trend towards increased resort to national execution. Execution, which covered the management of technical cooperation, was the responsibility of recipient Governments. Different implementation arrangements were utilized, depending on local needs. The specialized agencies were expected to continue their participation in project identification, formulation, monitoring and evaluation.

### Register of Development Activities

In April, ACC submitted to the Economic and Social Council a report summarizing the results of a survey of end-users of the Register of Development Activities<sup>(21)</sup> In the light of the survey's results, ACC proposed to continue publication of the Register but would ask the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems to examine to what extent additional needs of users could be met while retaining the basic format.

By decision 1991/293 of 26 July, the Council took note of the ACC report.

### REFERENCES

- (<sup>1</sup>)A/46/206-E/1991/93 & Add.1-4. (<sup>2</sup>)GA res. S-18/3, annex, 1 May 1990. (<sup>3</sup>)GA res. 45/199, annex, 21 Dec. 1990. (<sup>4</sup>)GA res. 44/211, 22 Dec. 1989. (<sup>5</sup>)GA res. 44/171, 19 Dec. 1989. (<sup>6</sup>)GA res. 45/188, 21 Dec. 1990. (<sup>7</sup>)A/46/206/Add.2-E/1991/93/Add.2. (<sup>8</sup>)Ibid., Add.1. (<sup>9</sup>)Ibid., Add.4. (<sup>10</sup>)Ibid., Add.3. (<sup>11</sup>)A/46/186. (<sup>12</sup>)Ibid., Add.1. (<sup>13</sup>)A/46/3/Rev.1. (<sup>14</sup>)A/C.2/46/L.4. (<sup>15</sup>)GA dec. 45/448, 21 Dec. 1990. (<sup>16</sup>)A/C.2/46/L.66. (<sup>17</sup>)A/C.2/46/L.69 & Corr.1. (<sup>18</sup>)A/C.2/46/L.121. (<sup>19</sup>)E/1991/143. (<sup>20</sup>)A/CONF.154/2. (<sup>21</sup>)E/1991/44.

## Technical cooperation through UNDP

In his annual report for 1991,<sup>(1)</sup> the UNDP Administrator said that during the year UNDP focused on reorienting its operational activities, based on the principles outlined by the General Assembly in 1989.<sup>(2)</sup> The new orientation was based on the following principles: national plans and objectives were the only viable frame of reference for technical cooperation; technical cooperation had to be integrated with national plans and objectives for relevance and impact; technical cooperation should follow a programme approach, i.e., by supporting priority national development objectives; the responsibility for national development lay with the Government; technical cooperation had to be flexible, responding to new needs as they arose; the goal of technical cooperation was to build national capacity for development; and where national capacities existed, they should be utilized fully.

In the context of the United Nations, the principles meant that operational activities should be coordinated both within the system and with external cooperation offered by donors outside the system. A few features were new or had been newly articulated: the promotion of the programme approach and the emphasis on impact and results rather than output; the concept of comparative advantage among donors; and the clear placing of prime responsibility for the effectiveness of technical cooperation with national authorities. New country programmes would be more supportive of national objectives than previous ones, which had tended to support a number of stand-alone national projects. During 1991, UNDP attempted to define the term "programme approach" and concluded that the key point was that "programme" referred exclusively to a national programme (or, by extension, to a regional programme) and not to that of a donor.

In 1991, UNDP estimated income was \$1,222 million, a decrease from \$1,239 million for 1990. Of the 1991 total, \$949 million came from voluntary pledges, as compared to \$1,002 million for 1990. Other major sources included cost-sharing contributions by recipient Governments (\$219 million), trust funds established by the Administrator (\$24 million), contributions to local office costs (\$15 million) and Government cash-counterpart contributions (\$10 million). In addition, UNDP administered seven funds during 1991 which provided an income of \$81 million, bringing UNDP total income for 1991 to \$1,303 million.

The seven funds administered by UNDP in 1991 were: the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF); the United Nations Revolving

Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE); the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD); the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO); the United Nations Volunteers (UNV); the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM); and the UNDP Energy Account.

Based on the results of the United Nations Pledging Conference held in November 1991 and on the estimates of contributions from countries that were unable to pledge, 1992 voluntary contributions to UNDP were projected to reach \$1,065 million. If contributions to UNDP-administered funds were included, as well as cost-sharing and trust fund contributions, total 1992 income was expected to reach \$1,300 million.

Four countries raised their contributions by 8 per cent or more—Austria, Belgium, France and Spain. Among the recipient countries, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea, Hungary, Lesotho and Poland announced substantial increases in pledges, India increased its contribution by 40 per cent, and eight pledged \$1 million or more: China, Hungary, India, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand. Sweden's multi-year pledge indicated a 1992 contribution that would continue to make it the second largest donor, close behind the United States. Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway were expected to be the other top 10 donors.

Expenditures on field programme activities totalled \$1,134 million in 1991, rising from \$1,046 million in 1990. About half of that amount was spent on project personnel, 18 per cent for project equipment, 16 per cent for subcontracts, 14 per cent for training and the remainder for miscellaneous expenses such as maintenance and operational costs.

Traditionally, the largest share of field programme resources came from the indicative planning figures (IPFs)—almost 72 per cent in 1991. Cost-sharing contributions made up 22 per cent of those resources, Special Programme Resources (SPR) 22 per cent and the Special Measures Fund for LDCs 2 per cent.

Regionally, 37.2 per cent of field programme expenditures were spent in Africa, 30.5 per cent in Asia and the Pacific, 16.8 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 9.4 per cent in Arab States and Europe. The rest was used for interregional and global projects. In terms of sectoral distribution, about 25 per cent was allocated for general development issues, policy and planning; agriculture received 18 per cent; industry, 11 per cent; natural resources, 10 per cent; and transport and communications, 7 per cent.

There were 1,129 new projects approved during 1991, a decrease of 127 from the previous year. In dollar terms, the cost of new projects was about

\$690 million, compared to \$850 million in 1990. Of the \$690 million for new projects, 38 per cent represented cost-sharing from Governments and third-party donors. UNDP also helped to attract about \$8.3 billion in follow-up investment from donors in 1991, which was used mainly for capital and infrastructural improvement.

### UNDP Governing Council

In 1991, the UNDP Governing Council held in New York an organizational meeting from 19 to 22 February, a special session to consider pending issues also from 19 to 22 February, and its regular thirty-eighth session from 3 to 25 June, resumed from 16 to 20 September.<sup>(c)</sup> At the organizational meeting, the Council adopted decisions on the schedule of its meetings in 1991 and other organizational matters,<sup>(d)</sup> and on the mandate, membership, organization, work programme and financial arrangements of its Standing Committee for Programme Matters.<sup>(e)</sup> The UNDP Administrator submitted a report on the Standing Committee,<sup>(f)</sup> which was to consider major issues related to programme matters and review country, regional, interregional and global programmes and projects. It was to be composed of all members of the Council.

At the special session, the Council adopted two decisions, one on SPR and the other on the annual review of the financial situation (see below).

During the regular thirty-eighth session, the Council's Budgetary and Finance Committee met between 3 and 21 June to consider financial, budgetary and administrative matters, the Standing Committee for Programme Matters met between 6 and 21 June to consider programme implementation, planning, SPR, its programme of work, and programmes of UNFPA. The Drafting Group of the Council met between 7 and 21 June to consider proposals for draft decisions. Informal consultations on support costs successor arrangements were held between 6 and 20 June.

In June, the Council adopted 49 decisions; those not covered in this chapter dealt with: human development; integration of women in development; the role of UNDP in combating the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and AIDS; the private sector in development; the International Year for the World's Indigenous People; drug abuse control and crop substitution; special assistance to Namibia, the role of UNDP in African economic recovery and development; LDCs; refugees, displaced persons and returnees; assistance to the Palestinian people; assistance to Yemen; assistance to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Yemen; the UNDP Gulf Task Force; emergency aid to the Philippines; UNDP participation in international cooperation to address and miti-

gate the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant accident; technical cooperation in the transformation of Eastern European economies; UNFPA; UNFSTD and UNRFRNRE; UNSO; and UNIFEM. One decision was adopted at the resumed session, on SPR.

On 3 June,<sup>(7)</sup> the Council approved the agenda and organization of work for its thirty-eighth session. On 21 June,<sup>(8)</sup> it decided to review in 1992 the issue of the venue of its sessions. Having considered a report of the Administrator on biennialization or triennialization of subjects on its agenda,<sup>(9)</sup> the Council, on 25 June,<sup>(10)</sup> requested the Administrator to update the table of subjects considered by the Council in 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993. He was also asked to continue his efforts to improve the quality, reduce the quantity and accelerate the distribution of documentation requested by the Council. The Council allocated up to \$200,000 per biennium for preparation of such documents with a view to their early circulation to delegations. Also on 25 June,<sup>(11)</sup> the Council agreed on a schedule of its future sessions and those of its subsidiary bodies. On the same date, it adopted the provisional agenda for its 1992 session.<sup>(12)</sup>

#### **Standing Committee for Programme Matters.**

Following a 1990 Council decision<sup>(13)</sup> to merge the Committee of the Whole and its Working Group, the Standing Committee for Programme Matters began to function in 1991, holding its first inter-session meeting in New York from 6 to 10 May. It also met during the thirty-eighth (6 to 21 June) and resumed thirty-eighth (16 to 19 September) session of the Governing Council.

In January, the Administrator, after holding informal consultations, issued a note<sup>(6)</sup> on issues requiring clarification in connection with the Committee, including scope, mandate, membership, agenda, reporting procedures, Bureau, rules of procedure, reporting and decisions, records, timing of sessions and field visits. On 22 February<sup>(5)</sup> the Governing Council adopted a decision covering those issues and authorizing budgetary provisions for the Standing Committee's session.

In May,<sup>(14)</sup> the Committee reviewed country and intercountry programmes, evaluations of UNDP programmes, the 1991 programme of work, and the UNDP Gulf Task Force. In June,<sup>(15)</sup> it considered UNFPA programmes, UNDP programme implementation and planning, and its future work programme. It made recommendations to the Council in the form of four draft decisions. In September,<sup>(16)</sup> the Committee considered SPR, reviewed programme proposals and considered the Administrator's response to those proposals. A draft decision on SPR was submitted to the Council for consideration.

## **UNDP operational activities**

### **Country and intercountry programmes**

The Administrator submitted to the Governing Council's special session in February the fourth and final report<sup>(17)</sup> in a series on mid-term reviews of country and intercountry programmes (142 in all) carried out during the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991). The report summarized the conclusions of 44 reviews completed since January 1990. Addenda to the report<sup>(18)</sup> contained mid-term reviews of Angola, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Maldives, Nigeria, Pakistan, Yemen and the regional programme for the Arab States and Europe.

On 21 June<sup>(19)</sup> the Governing Council approved the Global Research Programme to Develop Sustainable Rice Production Systems that Minimize the Need for Pesticides, Herbicides and Synthetic Nitrogen Fertilizers—International Rice Research Institute. It also approved six country programmes for Bangladesh, Cape Verde, China, Cuba, Indonesia and Tunisia; took note of the one-year extensions of country programmes for Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines and Uruguay; and approved the second one-year extensions of country programmes for Argentina and Venezuela.

### **Country programmes by region**

In a note issued in February 1991 on implementation of selected country programmes,<sup>(20)</sup> the UNDP Administrator described the salient features of the activities of the four Regional Bureaux of UNDP during 1990. Information on 1991 was provided in the Administrator's annual report.<sup>(1)</sup>

#### **Africa**

Political events in Africa affected UNDP activities during 1991. About 20 countries, including South Africa, took steps towards more democratic regimes. Not all changes were positive, however. In Ethiopia and Zaire, technical cooperation personnel had to be evacuated and programme implementation came to a standstill. The situation in Liberia and Mozambique remained unresolved and advances towards democratization in Togo were in balance at the end of the year. In the area of emergency assistance, UNDP was called on for emergency operations in Liberia and to provide logistic support and assistance in distributing relief supplies. In the realm of governance, UNDP provided funds from IPFs to help develop constitutional arrangements for a multi-party political regime in Ghana and technical cooperation for the electoral process in Angola.

The critical economic situation in the region continued to hamper development, with about a quarter of the countries, faced with declining prices for most commodity exports and a heavy



debt burden, having difficulty in pursuing economic reforms. The overall growth rate of the region reached only 2.25 per cent, or about 1 per cent below population growth.

UNDP activities in the region included assistance in formulating the draft treaty of the African Economic Community of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), including finalizing the treaty protocols, carrying out studies on setting up a secretariat, defining the relationship between the Community and the regional groupings, and establishing a data bank network. The treaty of the Community was signed in June 1991 by the heads of OAU member States.

Six projects were approved in 1991 under the Global Environment Facility that UNDP sponsored for the region. Five were regional projects covering protection of international waters, biological diversity conservation and reduction of global warming. A four-year multi-agency women-in-development initiative targeted women in the agricultural sector and demonstrated the benefits of providing women with agricultural extension services. A major new UNDP endeavour supported national efforts to prepare long-term perspective studies. The \$10 million regional project would provide catalytic support, facilitate the interface between prospective works undertaken in Africa and industrialized countries, develop a network of African specialists and institutions, and maintain a data bank. It would also organize workshops to share experience between African countries and establish two regional teams to provide technical help and facilitate the national process.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic was another area that received significant attention in UNDP programmes in 1991. Many African countries were putting in place programmes to control and manage the impact of the disease. A regional project was designed to raise awareness of the socio-economic as well as the health implications of the epidemic. In the area of human development, eight countries began preparing national human development strategies.

National technical cooperation assessments and programmes (NATCAPs) were at varying stages in 33 African countries in 1991, from the preliminary mission and preparatory work plan as in the Congo, through sectoral studies and data collection in Senegal, to the elaboration of technical cooperation programmes in the Gambia and Malawi.

Revised procedures and guidelines for the round-table process, by which individual LDCs could consult with their aid partners on their assistance requirements, were discussed at a workshop for resident representatives and field economists at Geneva in May 1991. During the year, 3 round-table meetings and 13 related sectoral meetings were held, with encouraging results.

#### Asia and the Pacific

The economies of the Asian and Pacific countries expanded at a rate of 5.4 per cent in 1990, but the growth rate for 1991 was expected to be slower since the non-oil-exporting countries were affected by such unfavourable developments as high oil import costs and loss of foreign exchange earnings. Those developments aggravated the macroeconomic imbalance and adversely affected the welfare of the poor and vulnerable groups. Several countries were obliged to adjust their economies, giving increased attention to the poor under the structural adjustment processes.

In 1991, 245 projects were approved and the total IPF and cost-sharing funds committed by recipient countries and third parties amounted to approximately \$231 million. The total programme expenditure for the region was estimated at \$295 million.

A total of 75 nationally executed projects became operational in 1991. They included some of the 57 nationally executed projects, valued at \$30 million, which were approved during the year. The field offices took steps to train government staff in the operational and financial management of the nationally executed projects and programmes.

Foremost of the UNDP initiatives launched in 1991 were those taken to assist Governments in human development. In Pakistan, for example, a report was issued detailing a cost strategy for achieving human development objectives during the 1990s, which would serve as a basis for formulating the fifth country programme and for securing external assistance requirements. The initiative in Viet Nam focused on preparing a master plan for the Quang Ninh province, a particularly disadvantaged region accounting for the large majority of the "boat people" refugees to Hong Kong and elsewhere. A statistical study that focused on social well-being was designed to determine variations in social development among the 27 provinces of Indonesia, where more than 30 million people lived in poverty. In Bangladesh, an initiative focused on an analysis of levels and past trends in human development and made recommendations on future strategies to promote human development. In May, UNDP organized a meeting at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, of resident representatives from the region and other UNDP staff, which resulted in an action plan calling for an enhanced response to poverty in the region in the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996).

UNDP field offices continued to play an active role in aid coordination. Round-table meetings were held for Maldives in October and for the Marshall Islands and Tuvalu in December. Following the signing of peace agreements for Cambo-

dia on 23 October 1991, UNDP organized a donor consultation meeting in New York on 11 November to focus on rehabilitation needs during the transitional period leading up to the holding of free and fair elections and the formation of a new Government. Aid coordination was the subject of a consultation meeting at Ulan Bator on 9 and 10 October of donors to Mongolia.

UNDP also initiated environment programmes in 1991. From the Global Environment Facility, co-managed by UNDP, the World Bank and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), eight national and three regional projects were programmed. Projects in Bangladesh, Iran, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand were aimed at redressing the problem of ozone depletion.

Ten countries of the region took advantage of the Management Development Programme in 1991, with \$17 million approved for projects during the year. Those projects, focusing mainly on transitional economies, such as those of China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar and Viet Nam, related to support of government management reforms and structural changes in the economy. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Maldives, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka also availed themselves of the programme.

A number of IPF-financed projects assisted rural populations to improve living standards. In the Pacific, a project involved the local leadership in the Cook Islands, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Tokelau and Tuvalu. In Maldives, in the Indian Ocean, small-scale projects were in such areas as boat building, subsistence agriculture, clean water, and rainwater catchment tanks.

Projects for the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and food production in Afghanistan were financed by IPFs and the United Nations Office of the Coordinator for Afghanistan. In northern Pakistan, a project provided assistance to upgrade the productivity of livestock and raise the living standards of small farmers. A UNDP project in Indonesia assisted the Government in upgrading rural water supply and sanitation planning, implementation and maintenance.

Twelve projects designed for the transfer of technology and amounting to over \$26 million were approved in 1991. In addition to the country IPF-financed projects, a number of intercountry projects were approved, with the aim of transferring technology in the fields of telecommunications, transport, agriculture and forestry. The largest programme for the transfer of technology approved in 1991 was the \$15 million leather sector programme in India, a nationally executed programme providing training and high technology equipment to upgrade skills, product design and quality and pollution control. A regional pro-

ject on industrial application of isotopes and radiation technology provided assistance to 12 countries.

#### Arab States and Europe

The UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States and Europe faced unforeseen circumstances in 1991—the Persian Gulf crisis, emergencies in the Horn of Africa, historical changes in Eastern and Central Europe, and rapid transitions in a number of countries from centralized to market economies.

Almost all countries in the region were affected by the Persian Gulf crisis. In Kuwait, the field office was reopened in March 1991 and a programming exercise was undertaken to help define technical cooperation requirements. The field office in Iraq was reopened after the war to help provide logistical support to humanitarian and relief efforts. A regional project for rinderpest control was implemented to control a threatening epidemic.

In February, the UNDP Administrator approved \$4 million from SPR to help other countries in the region affected by the Persian Gulf crisis to move beyond the emergency and to revive economic development activities. The SPR funds were managed by the UNDP Gulf Task Force, an inter-bureau body headed by the Director of the Regional Bureau, which helped to coordinate and plan the UNDP response to the emergency. Assistance was provided to 25 countries, primarily for humanitarian relief, human development/returnees, and impact assessment and programme formulation. Some assistance was also made available for environment, management of the economic impact of the crisis and rehabilitation of institutions and infrastructure.

A number of countries in the Horn of Africa continued to face drought and civil strife. In the Sudan, UNDP continued its planning and coordination of drought relief and humanitarian activities in areas affected by the civil war and the severe drought. The special 1991 UNDP Drought Operation for the Sudan, which involved NGOs and a number of United Nations specialized agencies, initiated community-based food-for-work programmes and built water supply systems. Somalia suffered political instability, civil war, breakdown of law and order, mass displacement of people, and lack of minimal social services. In January 1991, UNDP was forced to suspend all programmes and evacuate the field office staff there to Nairobi, Kenya. From Nairobi, UNDP led the inter-agency task force to assess the emergency assistance needs of the Somali population and coordinate humanitarian aid.

The 15-year-old civil war ended in Lebanon in 1991. In July, UNDP led an inter-agency needs as-

assessment mission to Lebanon and an aid coordination meeting was held in Paris in December.

Albania faced an economic crisis in 1991 as it moved to change the structure of its economy. UNDP responded by opening an office and organizing an inter-agency humanitarian mission, whose report was presented to a donors meeting at Brussels, Belgium.

Economies in Eastern and Central Europe and in a number of Arab countries in North Africa underwent transformation in 1991; in every instance UNDP was requested to respond to new technical cooperation requirements. In Europe, UNDP moved to assist Governments in their transition process and to devise a strategy which would not redirect ODA resources away from developing countries. Following consultations with policy makers in the countries concerned, UNDP submitted a broad strategy to the Governing Council redefining its role in the region. The strategy approved by the Council on 25 June 1991<sup>(2)</sup> became the framework for preparing country programmes for the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996). Among the first significant initiatives that emerged from linking a programme approach to donor and funding was approval of a programme to clean up the Danube River Basin. A similar proposal was being negotiated for the Black Sea.

Another major initiative was the Turn-around Management Programme, a \$38 million programme to assist seven countries to field senior managers from the West to work closely with their counterparts in State-owned enterprises. UNDP also sponsored a regional privatization network and funded 175 short-term consultants in Europe in 1991 for a total of 278 working months.

In the Arab region, Yemen, after unification in May 1990, began merging two different socioeconomic systems and government administrations. UNDP's response focused on supporting national development capacities. UNDP undertook extensive studies to help transform Algeria to a more market-oriented economy. In Egypt, it helped build national capacity for the Government's economic reform and structural adjustment programme.

The Arab regional programme achieved its highest delivery rate in 1991: \$11.8 million. Many networks established between national institutions through the regional programme became fully operational in 1991. For example, in the area of food security, new varieties of grains were developed and the information was shared with farmers in countries which depended on those crops for food security. Networking on modernizing Arab telecommunications networks led to cooperation in research and development. The Mediterranean Environment Technical Assistance Programme became operational in 1991 with networks between cities in the programme, to which UNDP, the

World Bank, the European Investment Bank and the European Community (EC) contributed. Another example of regional collaboration on the environment was the establishment of the Centre for Environment and Development in the Arab Region and Europe at Cairo, Egypt. Work was completed in 1991 for the inauguration of the first regional Software Technology Centre at Cairo in January 1992. Two other centres, one in Kuwait and the other in Tunisia, were planned. In collaboration with the African Development Bank and EC, UNDP co-financed a feasibility study for the creation of a Maghreb International Bank to increase foreign investment flows into the Maghreb countries, promote the private sector and support economic integration.

While responding to a number of unpredictable situations in the region, UNDP prepared for the fifth programming cycle. Seven country programmes in the Arab region would be submitted to the Council in 1992. For Eastern and Central Europe, a strategy document was prepared as a guide for the first country programmes following the historic changes. Three country programmes and the Europe intercountry programme were prepared. For countries particularly struck with hardships in 1991, such as Somalia and the Sudan, the preparation of new country programmes was postponed.

A mission was sent to five net contributor countries (Bahrain, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates) to help define their fifth cycle programmes. It was confirmed that those countries would continue to need UNDP presence and technical cooperation in the fifth cycle.

#### Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America and the Caribbean underwent a number of changes in 1991: established democracies were widening the process of consultation; privatization was replacing the public sector in the economic sectors; and government-led policies were giving way to market-led policies. At the same time, GNP per capita continued to fall, by 10 per cent between 1980 and 1990, with the result that an estimated 270 million of Latin America's 450 million people lived in poverty. In meeting these challenges, UNDP had to adjust to a sharp decline in IPF resources for the region compared with the 1987-1991 cycle. As a result, UNDP focused on a national programme approach and capacity-building, reflected in increased national execution and implementation. Plans to compensate for the cut in allocated IPF resources—from \$58 million to \$30 million—included the mobilization of \$40 million in additional resources.

UNDP was involved in democratization processes, for instance, in setting up elections in

Guyana and promoting decentralization in Colombia. In the case of Colombia, assistance ranged from the national rehabilitation plan, which carried out activities in regions of conflict, to fiscal decentralization, whereby the municipal level became the major beneficiary. A regional programme, through the Latin American Centre of Administration for Development, provided technical advisory services directly to presidential offices on policy formulation and coordination as well as to municipalities with new authority under decentralization schemes.

UNDP played a unique role in 1991 through prompt assistance to the new Government of Peru. Expertise was provided to formulate emergency programmes in economic stabilization, structural reforms and social development, and UNDP regular resources were used for immediate initiation of activities until bilateral and multilateral donors completed their approval processes.

In Argentina, UNDP was involved in restructuring the public sector at both the central and municipal levels and in privatization initiatives in the petrochemical sector. In Bolivia and the Dominican Republic, UNDP assisted in introducing reforms in the fiscal system, the Central Bank and industry and agriculture. Other major UNDP initiatives included those in Guyana, where it financed a UNIDO-executed project to privatize almost 50 per cent of the State-owned enterprises. UNDP played a role in the national reconciliation in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, bringing the parties together to achieve reconstruction and development. Among its initiatives addressing poverty, UNDP, together with the World Bank and the Interamerican Development Bank, the private sector and NGOs, provided social emergency funds and social investment funds. UNDP was involved in the preparatory and implementation phases of such funds in Bolivia, the Dominican Republic and Mexico and provided support to social investment funds in El Salvador and Guatemala.

In the area of modernization of the productive sector, innovation and competitiveness, UNDP assisted in developing technology management in Costa Rica and in the introduction of new technologies and the development of human resources in Mexico. A project in the Dominican Republic involved UNDP assistance in setting up and supporting a joint venture between the Government, the private dairy-farming population of some 3,500 families and the marketing sector. Technical cooperation was provided at the farm level, milk collection centres were established to facilitate marketing, and credit was arranged through the Agricultural Bank. Milk production increased by some 70 per cent over a two-year period.

During preparation of the fifth cycle programmes, Governments emphasized the en-

vironment as an important sector. Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela made the environment the major area of concentration. Argentina, Brazil and Honduras sought UNDP assistance in preparing national environment plans.

In response to the Central American Peace Plan (see PART ONE, Chapter II), UNDP continued to play the lead role in implementing the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America.

### **Programme planning and management**

Preparations, which began in 1990, for UNDP's fifth programming cycle (1992-1996) became UNDP's principal task in 1991. It attempted to align the new country programmes with the philosophy and guidelines put forward by the General Assembly in 1989.<sup>(2)</sup>

The new country programmes, the majority of which were designed to coincide more or less with the period of the cycle, identified national priority objectives for human development. They outlined the scope and nature of external cooperation, reviewed past experience to draw lessons for future programming, described the strategy for the optimal use of UNDP resources, and outlined areas of concentration for future UNDP cooperation. The programmes indicated what the expected impact would be and outlined other donor contributions. In addition, they presented management issues such as arrangements for the execution and monitoring of the country programmes.

In his annual report for 1991,<sup>(3)</sup> the Administrator stated that the substantive content of the new country programmes derived from the national priorities of recipient countries. However, the UNDP mandate and its own areas of focus also guided the selection of programme areas and determined the nature of the UNDP contribution. Consequently, there was a strong focus on the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources; poverty eradication and widespread participation in development; management development; the role of women in development; the transfer and adaptation of technology; and technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC).

### **National execution**

In response to a 1990 request of the Governing Council,<sup>(22)</sup> the Administrator submitted a report on national execution,<sup>(23)</sup> containing proposals for assisting recipient Governments to build up their programme management and administrative capacities. His response had been prepared after consultations with Governments and the United Nations specialized agencies and reflected the legislative mandates contained in a 1989 General Assembly resolution,<sup>(2)</sup> which included a call for

national execution of UNDP programmes and projects as the preferred modality. National execution was a practice that had increased with each programming cycle, with the aim of strengthening national capacity for self-reliance. It was based on the principle that development was a national process to which the international community could contribute.

With regard to strengthening that self-reliance, the Administrator proposed that: the introduction or expansion of national execution should begin with a comprehensive discussion with the Government concerned on the sectors or intersectoral programmes in which national execution would be introduced; at the country level, the Government would be briefed on the choices available to it throughout the programming cycle; and, since a critical capacity needed to support national execution was managerial, UNDP could assist in obtaining managerial services from outside the Government, particularly in setting up the appropriate management structure to support and execute the programmes.

With reference to national execution and the programme approach, UNDP could assist in formulating sectoral programmes, managing national programmes by mobilizing managerial resources, mobilizing financial resources and supporting a range of technical cooperation needs for institutional strengthening.

In order to streamline implementation, UNDP would review essential governmental procedures and systems, such as procurement of equipment and services, recruitment of personnel, financial systems and reporting and auditing systems.

With regard to the role of United Nations specialized agencies, the Administrator stated that their primary substantive involvement should be at the programme level and proposed that they should help to assess national capacities for execution in their sectors of competence and assist in formulating sectoral strategies and programmes through the technical support facility being established at the programme level. It was suggested that a multi-agency effort, led by UNDP, be organized to launch national execution in a country. The purpose of that effort would be to: carry out interdisciplinary studies at the country level; participate in an analysis of administrative and technical capacities and blockages existing in making effective use of such capacities; and assist in organizing training in executing and managing development programmes. The Administrator suggested that the establishment of an inter-agency facility to create and enhance national capacities for execution and management of development programmes be considered.

Concerning accountability of UNDP for the effective use of resources and quality of implemen-

tation, the Administrator proposed that efforts to make improvements in this area should be increased through training and development of national monitoring capacity. Auditing and financial reporting should also be improved.

On 21 June,<sup>(24)</sup> the Governing Council emphasized that promoting national execution should be country-specific and recognized the responsibility of the recipient Governments to determine the modality and manner of execution. The Council agreed that recipient countries should receive assistance in: identifying, building and strengthening sustainable national capacities; executing and implementing UNDP activities; mobilizing, coordinating and using the analytical, technical and managerial capacities of the United Nations system; and facilitating the exercise of choice with regard to implementation modalities.

The Council encouraged: simplifying, harmonizing and adapting rules and procedures governing programmes and projects; shifting the specialized agencies away from project operations and administrative support towards providing analytical and technical advice and support; providing information to enable assumption of responsibility for national execution by recipient countries; taking measures, including decentralization, at the field level to facilitate capacity-building for national execution; and assisting countries to strengthen their national units responsible for technical cooperation.

Agreeing that programme-level assistance to national capacity-building would help to ensure that programmes and projects were nationally managed in an integrated manner, the Council stated that UNDP, in collaboration with United Nations agencies, should: assist national organizations in assessing technical and managerial capacities at the programme level and in formulating sectoral, cross-sectoral and subsectoral development programmes; and assist in the transfer of skills necessary for developing self-sustained institutions with a capacity to deal with multisectoral linkages. The Council requested the Administrator to develop guidelines on assistance to Governments in formulating and implementing national capacity-building strategies, on the roles of UNDP, agencies and recipient Governments in national execution, and on utilization for national execution of technical support resources. In addition, he was asked to review and make proposals on the issue of delegation of authority to the resident representative for approving nationally executed projects and programmes, in light of the decentralization process to the field level, and to report to the Council in 1992.

The General Assembly, in resolution 46/219, took note of the Council's decision and stressed that the national execution modality should be the

norm for programmes and projects funded by the United Nations system, taking into account the needs and capacities of developing countries.

#### Programme evaluation

In March 1991,<sup>(25)</sup> the UNDP Administrator issued the eighth annual report on programme evaluation, summarizing UNDP's programme analysis and evaluation work during 1990, carried out by the Central Evaluation Office (CEO). Three major evaluations had been undertaken on NATCAPS, Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) and aid coordination capacity in LDSs. Other major exercises dealt with metrology, disaster and development, and urbanization. The report also discussed the feedback of evaluation results into UNDP's work, described collaboration with other institutions, Governments and executing agencies, and outlined the evaluation work planned for 1991.

On 21 June,<sup>(26)</sup> the Governing Council stressed the importance of programme-level evaluations for measuring the impact of UNDP assistance, including its effectiveness in achieving the overall goals of national capacity-building. It re-emphasized the need to ensure feedback of lessons learned through evaluations into the programming and preparation of UNDP activities.

An April report of the Administrator<sup>(27)</sup> summarized the principal findings and recommendations of, and the Administrator's comments on, evaluations of SDA, NATCAPS and UNDP assistance to intergovernmental organizations in Africa.

With regard to the SDA project, which aimed to help participating Governments to integrate social concerns into their structural adjustment programmes, the report found that it reflected the desire of participating agencies to be responsive to social concerns and needs of their member countries. It had developed guidelines for establishing an information system on the social impact of adjustment programmes. However, the evaluation had brought out some important weaknesses in the project, including an overemphasis on data gathering, insufficient experience in carrying out the social action programme, and the unnecessary use of loans to finance national projects. It was recommended that: the project should be continued after completion of its current phase in June 1991, with substantial changes in focus and organizational structure; the World Bank should no longer be the sole executing agency but should be joined by other qualified agencies and organizations; each participating country should deal with only one agency for formulating the SDA project, choosing the agency according to the specialization most appropriate for its priorities; and UNDP should become the secretariat of SDA. The Administrator stated that, on the whole, UNDP regarded the evaluation report as a useful basis for

improving the functioning of the SDA project. He favoured the continuation of SDA-related activities during the fifth programming cycle and recommended a new project focused on structural adjustment and social development in Africa.

The NATCAP initiative had been introduced to build national capacities as an indispensable element for long-term development in Africa and as a response to the need to make the most effective use of technical cooperation resources for that purpose. The evaluation found that generally the NATCAP methodology defined in 1989 had proved appropriate and creative and had been successful in inducing a process of review and programming in some 30 countries. The recommendations focused on three areas: strengthening the preparation of NATCAPS; sharpening their conceptual focus on human resources and institutional capacity-building; and bringing the management and back-stopping of NATCAPs into line with their central role of encouraging self-reliant development. The Administrator stated that the evaluation presented a balanced assessment of NATCAP concepts and results and endorsed its recommendations, which UNDP was actively following up.

UNDP assistance to intergovernmental organizations in Africa was the subject of an independent evaluation undertaken in October/November 1990. During the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991), UNDP approved 51 regional and subregional integration projects in favour of a number of intergovernmental organizations, with a budget of nearly \$39 million, an amount that was considered far from adequate to have an appreciable impact, given the prevailing economic and financial crisis in the region. Recommendations of the evaluation report included the following: OAU and the other intergovernmental organizations should rationalize their objectives in order to avoid duplication and adopt acceptable standards of management, administration and accountability in using funds; the international community should support African regional institutions with much higher resources; UNDP should adopt long-term plans (15 to 20 years) in terms of allocation and utilization of resources; UNDP should help those institutions to build the capacity to administer, manage and control the efficient implementation of projects; and the Regional Bureau for Africa should increasingly decentralize the administration and management of regional projects. The Administrator stated that UNDP was taking the evaluation's recommendations into account in formulating and implementing its fifth cycle inter-country programme for Africa. With regard to decentralization, three regional programme officers had already been fielded, in addition to UNDP representation at OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa.

In 1991,(28) preliminary figures showed that 69 mid-term evaluations were completed, compared with 129 the previous year, as were 58 terminal evaluations, compared with 99 in 1990. There were two cluster evaluations in 1991, compared with six in 1990. Those exercises covered several associated projects through a single evaluation and therefore were viewed as a cost-effective means of assessment.

On 21 June,(29) the Governing Council urged the Administrator to implement the recommendations of the evaluation reports. He was requested to implement recommendations made by the Steering Committee of the SDA project: SDA should further focus on developing and executing projects on a country basis; country projects should concentrate more on policy analysis and policy advice; SDA needed a clearer priority focus; reports should be more problem-oriented; and the Steering Committee's function should be made clearer. In a decision of the same date on budget estimates for 1992-1993,(30) the Council emphasized the importance of evaluation as a means of improving the quality of UNDP operations and requested the Administrator to reassess, in the context of his proposed workload study, the technical capacity of CEO, with a view to strengthening it within the proposed budget.

#### Preparations for the fifth programming cycle

As requested by the Governing Council in 1990 (31) the Administrator reported on preparations for the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996).(32) In particular, he discussed the possibility of introducing special drawing rights (SDRs) as the unit of account, net contributor provisions, and the factors used in calculating country IPFs (the amount UNDP allotted for projects in each country).

On the basis of an analysis made by the ACC Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions), the Administrator recommended that the question of introducing SDRs as the unit of account should not be pursued for the time being because it would create administrative complications and would not have major benefits.

In regard to the net contributor issue, he recommended that those provisions that applied to countries with 1989 per capita GNP above \$3,000 and to island developing countries with a population of less than 2 million and with a per capita GNP above \$4,200 should be introduced more gradually in the fifth programming cycle than was the case in the fourth cycle. The possibility of establishing a threshold beyond which countries would no longer be entitled to an IPF was also discussed.

The Administrator also discussed the weight coefficients of per capita GNP and population used

in calculating country IPFs, which, according to his report, should be viewed broadly in the context of the underlying principles and objectives for distributing resources. Due to the highly constrained, complex nature of the system for allocating IPF resources, which was not responsive to changing priorities, he recommended that a review be held of the entire system in the context of the sixth programming cycle.

On 25 June,(33) the Governing Council decided that countries with a per capita GNP above \$6,000 or small island developing countries with a population of less than 2 million and a per capita GNP above \$7,500 should not be issued an IPF in the fifth cycle. Those countries would continue to be considered recipients of UNDP resources under the country IPFs and be entitled to participate as recipients in other components of UNDP, including projects financed under the regional and interregional IPFs and from SPR.

The Council approved the Administrator's proposed methods for calculating IPFs and the programme planning arrangements in the fifth cycle for countries with a per capita GNP above \$3,000 but not more than \$6,000 and for small island developing countries with a population of less than 2 million and a per capita GNP above \$4,200 but not more than \$7,500, which did or did not have net contributor obligations in the fourth cycle. The Council decided that the IPF for those countries should be provided from the \$11.55 million set aside for them and that the provisions to provide them with not less than 60 per cent of their country IPFs in the fourth cycle should be adjusted accordingly. Those countries would be entitled to programme up to 60 per cent of their IPFs, and additional programming would be authorized at the end of each year of the cycle if they had made voluntary contributions equivalent to the IPF expenditure that year and had met their field office cost obligations. The Council decided that, if the per capita GNP of a country in any year between 1990 and 1996 fell below the established threshold, the methods for calculating its IPF and programme planning arrangements would become those that would have applied if its 1989 per capita GNP had been at the lower per capita GNP for that year.

The Governing Council approved the provisions for the maintenance of field offices as proposed by the Administrator, except that countries with programme activities exceeding \$15 million in the course of the fifth cycle could be provided with a resident representative and deputy financed by UNDP, and that countries with programme activities exceeding \$10 million could be provided with a resident representative. Field offices in countries not meeting those programme-level criteria should not be closed provided that maintaining an office would entail no cost to UNDP.

The Administrator was requested to consult with the countries covered by the decision on the projected level of their programme expenditures, the size of their field offices, the required local office contributions in the programming cycle and the participation of other United Nations agencies in those costs, and to report to the Governing Council in 1992 on the results of those discussions. He was asked to prepare a paper on the methodology for allocating programme resources in the sixth cycle for the Council's consideration in 1993.

Also on 25 June,(34) the Council, emphasizing the importance of the regional dimension to all regions in global priority issues, such as environment and development, and poverty, as well as the increasing relevance of regional integration, decided that the issue of the regional IPF should be reviewed at the mid-term review exercise in 1994.

#### Efficiency of programming

In a decision of 25 June,(35) the Governing Council, noting the desirability of greater relevance and effectiveness of UNDP-funded activities, and recognizing the need for better knowledge of areas in which UNDP had been particularly efficient, requested the Administrator, in consultation with the DIEC Director-General, to provide an analytical report in 1993 on those specific activities and services in which UNDP was most effective in achieving development goals.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/297 of 26 July 1991, endorsed the Governing Council's decision.

#### Procurement

In response to a 1990 request of the Governing Council,(36) the Administrator issued a report in June 1991 on procurement of goods and services from developing countries.(37) The report gave the recommendations of an analysis of the 15 per cent price-preferential system undertaken by the Inter-Agency procurement Services Office (IAPSO) and described other efforts taken by the United Nations system to increase procurement from developing countries.

The report stated that it was evident that the preferential 15 per cent price proviso had not worked. However, other efforts had been successful and had resulted in increased procurement from developing countries in recent years. The Administrator recommended that the United Nations system continue to build on the achievements to date and that the following areas should continue to receive priority attention: refinement of consolidated guidelines for procurement; implementation of the common system database; strengthening of national capabilities; project formulation and instructions; market knowledge; human resources

development; dissemination of advance information of business opportunities; and strengthening of focal points and efforts at the local level.

On 21 June,(38) the Governing Council noted the progress made in procurement from developing countries and urged specialized agencies to give preference to such suppliers, keeping in mind the principle of universality, and in conformity with international competitive bidding and the Financial Regulations of the United Nations. It stressed the need to ensure that consideration was given to the desire for long-term sustainability, maintenance and compatibility with local requirements. Specialized agencies were urged to give advance information on business opportunities to IAPSO and to disseminate it systematically, in particular to developing countries. They were also asked to provide IAPSO with statistical information on procurement, including international experts, consultants, national experts, fellowships and volunteers, broken down by gender, for inclusion in the Administrator's annual report. The Council requested the Administrator to ensure that further support was given to the measures he recommended for increasing procurement from developing countries, and to report on progress in 1993. In regard to the 15 per cent price-preferential system, the Council decided that it had no merit and that the arrangement should be discontinued; it requested the Administrator to submit proposals in 1993 for more effective mechanisms for increasing procurement from developing countries.

#### Financing

In his annual review of the financial situation in 1991,(39) the UNDP Administrator stated that total income was \$1.2 billion and total expenditure was \$1.5 billion. That resulted in a net deficit of income over expenditure of \$299.2 million. As a result of the deficit of the main programme, the balance of UNDP general resources decreased from \$467.3 million at 31 December 1990 to \$166.7 million at 31 December 1991 (\$145.6 million if accumulated non-convertible currencies were excluded).

Total income in 1991 was \$132.4 million less than projected, resulting primarily from decreases in voluntary contributions and miscellaneous income, which included losses on exchange. During 1991, the impact of exchange rates on the value of contributions to UNDP had been significant. The value of pledges to UNDP in 1991 amounted to \$1 billion, some \$83 million less than the value as at 31 December 1990. In real terms, at fixed exchange rates, contributions had grown by approximately 4 per cent.

Cost-sharing contributions increased significantly for the second year in a row, as did extra-



budgetary income. Income from all other sources changed only slightly. The reduced income from voluntary contributions could be attributed to two factors: the impact of exchange rates and the fact that several major donors were unable to pay their pledges in full during the year. The decrease in miscellaneous income reflected exchange rate losses of \$52.1 million, which offset interest earnings of \$78 million. The increase in cost-sharing contributions at \$218.8 million was \$49.6 million more than projected. Extrabudgetary income exceeded expectations by \$19.6 million, primarily as a result of the change in structure of the budget presentation approved by the Council on 21 June 1991.(30)

Total expenditures in 1991 amounted to \$1.5 billion, which was \$94.1 million more than forecast and \$150.6 million more than in 1990. IPF expenditures exceeded projections by 1.4 per cent and, at \$871.8 million including IPF add-on expenditure, were 2.7 per cent higher than in 1990. Expenditures under the Special Measures Fund for LDCs(SMF/LDC) amounted to \$13 million, 25 per cent less than in 1990. Cost-sharing expenditures increased substantially, by \$65.5 million over 1990, to \$195.9 million, a 50 per cent increase. The biennial budget expenditure was \$14.5 million higher than forecast, as was extrabudgetary expenditure.

It became evident during 1991, said the Administrator, in view of resource projections, that IPF expenditures needed to be stabilized, leading towards modest reductions in 1992 and 1993. That adjustment would take account of the decline in resources, which became apparent in the course of the year and which was accelerated by the substantial appreciation of the United States dollar versus the currencies of other major donors.

On 21 June 1991,(40) the Governing Council took note of the Administrator's annual review of the financial situation in 1990(41) and the forecast for expenditures for 1991 and 1992, in which expenditure continued to exceed income, with the result of a reduced balance of resources at the end of 1992. The Council requested the Administrator to continue to monitor closely the level of contributions and expenditures and the balance of available resources. It authorized him to increase the level of the Household Appliance Rental Scheme to \$850,000 and to reduce the funds for rehabilitation to \$1.55 million. Noting the marked decrease in contributions to SMF/LDC, the Council decided that the Administrator should continue to execute projects funded from SMF/LDC until the available funds had been fully used. The Council approved payment of additional support-cost reimbursements with respect to project delivery in 1990 by UNIDO and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

On 22 February 1991,(42) the Council took note of an oral report of the Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau for Finance and Administration on the financial situation.

## Budgets

### Revised 1990-1991 budget

Revised budget estimates for 1990-1991 were submitted by the Administrator to the Governing Council in April 1991.(43) The revised estimates totalled \$534.7 million (gross), compared with original appropriations of \$507.5 million approved by the Council in 1989.(44) The total figure comprised three areas of appropriations: UNDP core activities, programme support and development activities, and trust funds.

For UNDP core activities, the revised estimates were \$441.5 million (gross) and \$410.5 million (net). The 1.6 per cent increase (\$7.2 million) over the approved appropriations was attributable to cost adjustments (additional staff costs such as hardship and mobility allowances, education grant and rental subsidy) of \$5.6 million and an inflation adjustment of \$4 million, offset by a currency adjustment of \$2.4 million.

Revised estimates relating to programme support and development activities for 1990-1991 amounted to \$66.8 million. The additional \$5 million or 8.2 per cent over the approved appropriations was attributable to a volume increase for the Office for Project Services (OPS) and UNV of \$1.5 million, a cost adjustment of \$1.5 million, a currency adjustment of \$1.5 million and an inflation adjustment of \$0.5 million.

Revised estimates for trust funds (UNCDF, UNRFPNRE and UNFSTD, UNSO and UNIFEM) amounted to \$26.4 million. The additional \$0.3 million or 1 per cent over the approved 1990-1991 approved amount was attributable to a cost adjustment of \$0.08 million, a currency adjustment of \$0.02 million and an inflation adjustment of \$0.2 million.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) commented that it had no objections to the revised appropriation structure put forward for the 1990-1991 budget. In a report to the Council in May,(45) however, it noted that information on estimated extrabudgetary income from external sources was essential to providing the full picture of total resources available to all units, particularly vis-à-vis OPS, which previously had been treated in a different manner.

On 21 June,(46) the Governing Council approved revised appropriations in the amount of \$534.7 million (gross) to finance the 1990-1991 budget and resolved that the income estimates of \$30.9 million would be used to offset the gross ap-

propriations, resulting in net appropriations of \$503.8 million. It also approved the revised budget estimates in respect of OPS and UNV.

#### 1992-1993 budget

The UNDP budget estimates for the 1992-1993 biennium, submitted by the Administrator in April,(43) totalled \$611.2 million. That amount comprised appropriations of \$482 million (gross) and \$450 million (net) for UNDP core activities, \$100.4 million for UNDP programme support and development activities, and \$28.9 million for trust funds (UNSO, UNCDF, UNRFRNRE/UNFSTD, UNIFEM).

The \$482 million for core activities in 1992-1993 represented an increase of \$40.5 million or 9.2 per cent over the previous biennium. It included a volume decrease of \$23.3 million (mainly due to the reduction of 96 core headquarters posts and the transfer of funds from the core budget to programme support and development activities). Of the total core budget, \$333.8 million related to the field, while \$148.2 million related to headquarters.

Programme support and development activities, estimated to amount to \$100.4 million, would increase by \$22.9 million, mainly due to the transfer of resources, including \$14.5 million from the core budget.

With regard to trust funds, estimated to total \$28.9 million for the biennium, the \$2.5 million increase was attributable to cost increases of \$3.5 million and a volume decrease of \$1 million.

ACABQ considered the UNDP 1992-1993 budget and commented on it in May.(45) It noted that the budget reflected presentational changes, which, in the Administrator's view, responded to concerns regarding the delineation of programme, programme support and administrative expenditure and the need to take into account the Governing Council's wishes regarding the development of thematic priorities. It discussed the staff reductions, reclassifications of posts and restructuring proposed by the Administrator, and found that the justifications provided for reclassifications were, in most instances, insufficient. ACABQ stated that the budget documentation was voluminous and complex and recommended that the Administrator submit a simpler and more cohesive report in the future.

On 21 June,(30) the Governing Council approved revised appropriations in the amount of \$611.4 million gross to finance the 1992-1993 budget, and resolved that the income estimates of \$32 million should be used to offset the gross appropriations, resulting in net appropriations of \$579.4 million. Regarding the presentation of budget estimates, it requested the Administrator to present a more streamlined budget document with a succinct summary of his proposals. While

welcoming the Administrator's proposal to implement volume reductions in the headquarters core budget, the Council expressed concern that the share of overall resources for the operational budget was projected to increase from 15.5 to 16.1 per cent. Stressing that resources should be used primarily for programme activities, the Council asked the Administrator to reduce administrative expenditures. He was also asked to review field office staffing requirements, taking into account the need for an appropriate balance between administrative and programme costs, and to consider further redeployment of posts from headquarters to the field. The Council recommended that the distribution of resources among field offices should reflect the distribution of programme resources approved in 1990.(31) It approved the opening of three new field offices in Europe on a temporary basis and decided to take a final decision no later than 1993. It also approved the Administrator's proposals to streamline administrative support functions between the UNDP European Office at Geneva, UNV and the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). The Administrator was requested to review the organizational structure and functions of the UNDP Office at Geneva in the 1994-1995 budget estimates.

With regard to staff reclassifications, the Council stressed that their implementation should involve no financial implications and reiterated that all reclassifications of Professional posts were subject to the Council's approval after consideration by ACABQ. It approved proposed reclassifications within the framework of the Administrator's recommendations for volume reductions at headquarters and urged him to keep the number of upward reclassifications to a minimum, particularly at the more senior levels.

The Council noted the Administrator's intention to present to it an evaluation of the experience with field economists in Africa. It emphasized the importance of evaluation in improving the quality of UNDP operations and asked the Administrator to reassess the technical capacity of CEO with a view to strengthening it within the proposed budget.

The Council welcomed the Administrator's proposal to delineate between administrative, programme support and programme costs and stressed the importance of an equally clear delineation between programme expenditures and programme support and development activities (including new programme development and core budget expenditures). It emphasized that the revised appropriation structure should not result in arbitrary transfer of expenses from the core budget to programme support and development activities, and requested the Administrator to develop more specific criteria for allocation of posts to those ac-

tivities and to report to the Council thereon in the context of the 1994-1995 budget estimates. He was further asked to review the justification for charging the economist programme to the programme support and development activities line. The Council approved a number of posts for the Humanitarian Programme, on a temporary basis.

The Administrator was asked to elaborate the criteria used by OPS for project acceptance, to review the OPS appropriation mechanism and to report to the Council in 1992. Classification of two senior posts in OPS was approved on a temporary basis.

The Administrator was requested to review the cost elements charged to the UNDP budget not related to the delivery of the IPF programme, as well as costs incurred on behalf of UNDP by others, and to analyse appropriate sources of funding for those elements. He was also requested to report to the Council in 1993 on the experiences and use of the development support services.

#### Audit reports

The Governing Council had before it the financial report and audited financial statements of UNDP for 1989, including the review by the Board of Auditors,(47) and the views of ACABQ on them.(48) It also considered the audited financial statements of the executing agencies for 1989, the reports of the external auditors and the Administrator thereon,(49) and the report of the Administrator on the audit report of UNDP itself.(50)

On 21 June,(51) the Council recognized that the audit report of UNDP might remain qualified so long as audit confirmation of programme expenditure incurred by executing agencies had not been received by the Board of Auditors at the time the Board issued its opinion on UNDP accounts. The Administrator was requested to urge organizations executing projects or programmes to submit audit confirmation of programme expenditure on a timely basis. Noting the efforts by Governments acting as executing agencies to comply with audit requirements, the Council requested UNDP to assist Governments, within IPF resources, to strengthen their capacity to comply with audit requirements for national execution of UNDP-funded projects.

The Council requested the Administrator to discuss with the Board of Auditors the level of programme expenditure executed by Governments acting as executing agencies and supported by audit certification, which would be sufficient to remove the qualification, and urged him, in cooperation with the executing agencies, to report in 1992 on specific corrective action to implement the recommendations of the external auditors, which related to UNDP-funded activities.

The Administrator was also urged to keep under review controls to deter fraud and abuse in paying staff entitlements and allowances.

#### UNDP-administered funds

Within its appropriation structure, UNDP included distinct appropriations for the resources of certain trust funds administered by it. In 1991, they included UNCDF, UNRFNRE/UNFSTD, UNSO and UNIFEM. In the 1992-1993 budget estimates,(43) the Administrator said that post reductions applied to the headquarters core budget of UNDP were not applied to trust funds, but he had decided to freeze all new staffing proposals for UNCDF, UNRFNRE/UNFSTD and UNSO pending further consideration of the issues raised regarding the management and staffing levels of the trust funds. UNIFEM was excluded from that decision, as two more posts were being proposed for it.

In its review of the budget estimates,(45) ACABQ questioned the decision not to apply post reductions to trust funds, particularly in view of a statement by external management consultants (see below) that the greatest potential for streamlining could be found within the non-core units. ACABQ noted that no information was provided on project delivery of the funds in a given year, which would be useful so that the Council could see the relation between delivery and the size of the administrative bud et.

On 21 June,(30) the Governing Council requested the Administrator to include resource projections for each trust fund in future budget presentations. It took note of his proposals regarding technical support budgets of UNCDF, UNRFNRE and UNIFEM and asked him to include complete reports thereon in future budget estimates. The Council approved the Administrator's staffing proposals for UNIFEM and his proposed reclassifications relating to UNSO and UNCDF, on the understanding that there would be no financial implications for the 1992-1993 biennium.

#### support costs

In accordance with 1990 Governing Council decision(52) the Administrator submitted a progress report in January 1991(53) on agency support costs. Extensive consultations had been held and were continuing with the Specialized agencies in various forums such as ACC and its Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities). Other consultative meetings had been convened by UNDP and discussions had been held with individual agencies. The Administrator noted that the 1990 Council decision, combined with other legislation, placed the United Nations operational activities on a course of change and reform, which required him to make proposals to the Council on its implementation. The Council had

made a distinction between the five large agencies which were mandated to follow the new regime of support cost arrangements (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNIDO and DTCD) and the other agencies. In his communications with the agencies, the Administrator had emphasized both the need to adhere to the principles enumerated in the Council's 1990 decision and the fact that there was an implicit limitation on the costs of successor arrangements in the fifth programming cycle so as not to exceed the amounts which had been earmarked for fifth cycle resources.

The Council considered the Administrator's progress report on support cost successor arrangements at its special session held in February 1991 and referred the subject to a working group to provide further guidance to the Administrator for a comprehensive report. The group was not able to conclude its work before the Council's regular session; however, the Administrator submitted a further progress report in May,<sup>(54)</sup> which included a summary of understandings reached at a working group meeting held from 20 to 29 February.

On 25 June,<sup>(55)</sup> the Council reaffirmed that successor arrangements were to serve the purpose of UNDP and as such should: continue to reflect the principles of tripartite partnership as a distinctive characteristic of UNDP assistance, irrespective of execution modality; promote coherence and coordination in the system's operational activities; facilitate the further assumption by Governments of the management of United Nations-financed programmes; reinforce the Administrator's accountability and that of agencies providing support services; be structured to strengthen capacities for technical support; seek to ensure cost-efficiency, enhanced quality, cost transparency and effectiveness in implementing UNDP-assisted programmes and projects through greater openness and competitiveness in providing services; and continue the principle of cost-sharing between UNDP and agencies.

The Council decided that the new regime of support cost successor arrangements would apply from 1 January 1992 to the five large agencies mentioned above. Agencies not part of the new regime were invited to consider participating in it in the light of experience gained. The Council decided on an allocation of resources to the various provisions of the successor arrangements to agency support costs for the fifth programming cycle and annexed it to its decision. It acknowledged that the apportionment of funds for technical support services at the programme and project levels, referred to as TSS-1 and TSS-2, respectively, for the fifth programming cycle had been largely arbitrary and experimental, and considered that future total allocations should be related to the level of UNDP programmable

resources attributable to the sphere of competence of the agencies participating in the new regime. For the purpose of determining allocations for technical support services for the sixth programming cycle, the Council decided that an external evaluation would be carried out, which would include an analysis of the need for and experience with TSS-1 and TSS-2. It decided that the financial expenditure ceiling for planning successor arrangements for the fifth programming cycle would be 14 per cent of programmable resources.

The Council authorized the establishment of TSS-1 and TSS-2 at specific levels and provided guidelines to govern the uses and management of those facilities. In view of the innovative nature of the TSS-1 facility, the Council decided to examine its allocation in 1994. It authorized a further provision of \$20 million to provide technical support for national execution, to be managed in accordance with the TSS-2 guidelines and taking into account the importance of capacity-building for national execution in developing countries.

The principles of and the arrangements for the new support cost regime for country projects would also be applied to intercountry projects and SPR-funded projects. A number of transitional arrangements were decided upon for agencies currently using the old regime which might elect to adopt the new regime.

The Council decided that the common schedule of reimbursement rates applicable to the agencies participating in the new regime would also apply to UNDP-financed projects implemented by OPS from 1 January 1992, and that payments should be drawn from the respective sub-lines for IPF-funded projects and from resources set aside for that purpose for SPR-funded projects.

In agreement with the World Bank Group, the Council decided to reduce, from 11 per cent under the existing arrangements to a 10 per cent flat rate from the respective sub-lines as of 1 January 1992, the rate of support costs payable for projects financed from UNDP core resources and implemented by the Group.

The Administrator was requested to present to the Council in 1992, after consultations with the agencies, proposals for monitoring and evaluation of the new arrangements. The Council decided to monitor the implementation of the new arrangements and requested the Administrator to prepare an annual progress report to include information on the status of the financial provisions of the successor arrangements and an analysis of the impact of the new arrangements on the sectoral distribution of projects.

The General Assembly, in resolution 46/219, took note of the UNDP decision on support cost successor arrangements.

## Financial provision for support cost arrangements

The Administrator, in his January report on agency support costs,<sup>(53)</sup> stated that the introduction of the new arrangements would require a substantial amount of work by UNDP to ensure a smooth introduction of the new system. In 1990,<sup>(52)</sup> he had been requested to undertake extensive consultations with agencies and to commission a study on the differential rate structure and on the feasibility, benefits and costs of a cost-measurement system. Some staff costs to carry out those tasks had been paid for from the core budget. Additional costs for consultants, staff and travel would amount to \$420,000, he estimated.

The Governing Council, on 25 June,<sup>(56)</sup> authorized the Administrator to charge up to \$420,000 to the support cost line of the fourth programming cycle for the purposes required.

## Sectoral support

In April 1991, the Administrator submitted a report to the Governing Council on sectoral support,<sup>(57)</sup> the provision of mostly short-term assistance to Governments and to UNDP resident representatives in determining the nature of technical cooperation programmes, whether financed by UNDP or other sources.

In 1990,<sup>(58)</sup> the Council had requested the Administrator to recommend how \$30 million, allocated for the fifth cycle for sectoral support, should be distributed between the programme of the UNIDO country directors and the sectoral support programmes of the smaller technical agencies. In his report,<sup>(57)</sup> the Administrator recommended that those funds be distributed in the same proportion as in the fourth cycle, i.e., \$3.8 million per annum for UNIDO and \$2.2 million per annum for the smaller agencies.

A second request by the Council in 1990<sup>(59)</sup> dealt with the possible complementarity of the sectoral support programmes with the new support cost arrangements and whether an eventual merger of the sectoral support programme with the provisions of the technical support services of the new support cost arrangements should be considered. The Administrator recommended that the sectoral support programme be continued in the fifth programming cycle. Because of the complementarity, as pointed out by the Council, it was recommended that the programme be reviewed as part of the evaluation of the new arrangements and consultations with the smaller agencies, scheduled for 1993.

The Administrator supported the request of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to receive financing from the sectoral support programme, joining the smaller technical agencies approved for participation in the programme: IMO, the International Trade Centre, ITU, UNCTAD, UPU, WIPO, WMO, WTO, IAEA, the United Nations

Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (TNCs).

On 25 June,<sup>(60)</sup> the Governing Council accepted the Administrator's proposal on allocation of sectoral support funds and authorized him to add ICAO to the list of smaller technical agencies participating in the sectoral support programme. The Council invited the Industrial Development Board to address the question of financing the UNIDO country directors' programme in the light of the successor arrangements to support costs. It also decided that the sectoral support programme would be reviewed as part of the evaluation of the new support cost arrangements and consultations with the smaller technical agencies in 1993.

## Special Programme Resources

At its special session in February, the Governing Council adopted a decision on SPR.<sup>(61)</sup> Noting that in accordance with resource planning criteria adopted in 1990,<sup>(58)</sup> SPR totalled 7 per cent of programmable resources in the fifth programming cycle, the Council stressed the importance of SPR as a catalyst in assuring that the other resources of the programme achieved the objective of building the national capacity of developing countries and its role in improving the quality of UNDP-funded technical assistance. The Administrator was requested to report to the Council on disbursements during the previous year under each SPR category, on the geographical distribution of disbursements, and on the amount of funds committed under each category. The Council also drew up a programme outline for the Administrator to follow in providing information for approval of commitment of resources for each subcategory of SPR allocations.

In addition, the Council decided that SPR totalling \$313 million would be earmarked during the fifth programming cycle for six categories of programmes: disaster mitigation; thematic activities; other special and/or new activities; aid coordination; programme development; and assistance to the Palestinian people. A total of \$16 million would be allocated for contingencies.

The Administrator responded to the Council's request by submitting in May a report on SPR programming,<sup>(62)</sup> which gave an overview of SPR and a summary of the programming documents for each of the subcategories of SPR, with the exception of social dimensions of adjustment, transfer and adaptation of technology for development, and TCDC, which would be submitted in 1992. For each specific area of focus and subcategory, a programme or task manager would be designated to develop, elaborate and manage the programme. Mechanisms would be established for the coordination of activities in the six areas of focus and programme development. Within the guidelines for the six areas of focus, proce-

dures would be established to ensure that SPR activities achieved the objective of supporting, strengthening and supplementing IPF-funded activities. Thus, activities would be developed through a continuous dialogue between field offices and headquarters.

The Council, on 20 September, adopted a decision on general guidelines and approval procedures for SPR.(63) It authorized the Administrator to release up to 15 per cent of the fifth programming cycle allocation for each subcategory of SPR for which documentation was received by the Council in 1991. It requested him to submit in 1992 revised programming documents for each subcategory, drawing on the Council's February 1991 decision(61) and views expressed by delegations during the resumed thirty-eighth (September) session. Those documents would be considered approved by the Council unless delegations raised objections at its special session in February 1992. The Administrator therefore was authorized to release the remainder of the fifth programming cycle SPR allocation and requested to ensure that: SPR-funded activities were made in response to requests from recipient countries; clear accountability for each subcategory was established; SPR approval procedures were streamlined; performance indicators for each subcategory for monitoring and impact evaluation were developed; and systematic utilization of evaluation results in future programming was ensured. The Council also requested the Administrator to submit reviews of the subcategories within the first three years of the fifth programming cycle, so that the Council could reallocate funds among the categories for the remainder of the cycle.

By decision 1991/317 of 17 October, the Economic and Social Council took note of an extract from the UNDP Governing Council's report on its resumed thirty-eighth session, which contained its decision on general guidelines and approval procedures for SPR.

#### Funding strategy

In response to a 1990 decision of the Governing Council,(64) the Administrator submitted a report in April 1991 on the implementation of a funding strategy for UNDP.(65) The report dealt with projecting a sharper image of UNDP, building on UNDP's comparative advantages, enhancing national capacity, coordination of programming and funding, and improvement of programme quality and effectiveness.

#### Staff-related matters

##### Senior management structure

In 1990,(66) the Governing Council had welcomed the intention of the Administrator to engage an ex-

ternal consulting firm to make recommendations on the future senior management structure of UNDP. The report by a firm of international management consultants was submitted to the Council in March and April 1991.(67) The Administrator also submitted his comments on the consultants' report.(68) He noted that the broad strategies proposed were to a large extent a reinforcement of the process of change already under way in UNDP, and stated that the consultants had pointed out that only limited savings could be expected from the changes proposed at the senior management levels. The report did not elaborate on indirect savings at the Professional and General Service levels resulting from reductions, nor did it identify the savings from the proposed merger of trust funds with the proposed Bureau for Programmes and Policy and the regional bureaux. Considerable savings were promised at headquarters as a result of strategic decentralization, but were only mentioned as potential savings, not as fact. The Administrator wished to maintain two senior-level positions he considered necessary. He agreed with various proposals regarding regional bureaux.

ACABQ submitted its comments on the reports in May.(45) It agreed with the consultants' view that UNDP activities and methods of operation had grown without an overall coordinated plan and that many of the crucial organizational issues could not be resolved without an explicit UNDP strategy.

With regard to the proposal for the regional bureaux and division managers, ACABQ believed that the creation of those posts required prior approval of the Council, which the Administrator should seek with a full analysis and justification for his proposals. Furthermore, ACABQ recommended that the Council neither take a decision on the matter at that time, nor act on the other recommendations accepted by the Administrator, but defer such decisions until the special session in February 1992.

On 25 June,(69) the Council recognized that the consultants' report and the Administrator's comments were proposals for consideration in a continuing reform process to ensure efficiency and efficacy in responding to needs for technical cooperation in developing countries. It also recognized the need for strengthening the policy and strategy formulation capacity of UNDP, and the advantages of managerial decentralization. Noting the intention of the Administrator to reduce the number of units reporting directly to him, the Council urged him to make proposals for reducing high-level posts and other senior-level (D-1 and D-2) posts.

The Administrator was requested to present in 1992 a plan of action with his recommendations on management structure and their impact, in-

cluding financial implications. The plan of action should include further information on the concepts of division manager and strategy group, including information on functions, responsibilities, authority and accountability. Information on ops was also requested, taking into account ACABQ's comments, the new support cost arrangements, renewed emphasis on national capacity-building and national execution, the findings of the Board of External Auditors and internal management analysis of UNDP. The Council requested the Administrator, in his plan of action, to provide information on the legal status of the Council's secretariat, also being the secretariat for UNFPA and DTCD. It also requested him to provide information on accountability and quality control mechanisms which would accompany any change in the delegation of authority, as well as a description of the internal quality control mechanisms of UNDP and project review and approval processes in the field and at headquarters.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)DP/1992/12 & Add.1-6. (2)GA res. 44/211, 22 Dec. 1989.
- (3)E/1991/34 & Add.1. (4)Ibid. (dec. 91/1). (5)Ibid. (dec.91/2).
- (6)DP/1991/4. (7)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/5). (8)Ibid. (dec. 91/5).
- (9)DP/1991/58. (10)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/51). (11)Ibid. (dec. 91/52).
- (12)Ibid. (dec. 91/53). (13)E/1990/29 (dec.90/23).
- (14)DP/1991/66. (15)DP/1991/72. (16)DP/1991/73. (17)DP/1991/6.
- (18)DP/1991/6/Add.1-8. (19)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/28).
- (20)DP/1991/21. (21)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/24). (22)E/1990/29 (dec. 90/21).
- (23)DP/1991/23. (24)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/27).
- (25)DP/1991/22. (26)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/25). (27)DP/1991/17.
- (28)DP/1992/20. (29)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/26) (30)Ibid. (dec. 91/46).
- (31)E/1990/29 (dec. 90/34). (32)DP/1991/24.
- (33)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/29). (34)Ibid. (dec. 91/30). (35)Ibid. (36)E/1990/29 (dec. 90/27).
- (37)DP/1991/53. (38)E/1991/34. (39)DP/1992/38. (40)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/44).
- (41)DP/1991/47 & Add.1. (42)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/4).
- (43)DP/1991/49 vol. I & Corr.1 & vol. II. (44)E/1989/32 (dec. 89/59).
- (45)DP/1991/62. (46)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/45).
- (47)A/45/5/Add.1. (48)A/45/570 & Corr.1. (49)DP/1991/52 & Corr.1. (50)DP/1991/48. (51)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/47).
- (52)E/1990/29 (dec. 90/26).
- (53)DP/1991/7. (54)DP/1991/25. (55)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/32).
- (56)Ibid. (dec. 91/33). (57)DP/1991/27. (58)E/1990/29 (dec. 90/34).
- (59)Ibid. (dec. 90/24). (60)E/1991/34 (61)Ibid (dec. 91/3).
- (62)DP/1991/64 & Add.1,2 (63)E/1991/34/Add.1 (dec. 91/54).
- (64)E/1990/29 (dec. 90/14). (65)DP/1991/59. (66)E/1990/29 (dec. 90/45).
- (67)DP/1991/50 & Add.1. (68)DP/1991/51. (69)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/43).

## Other technical cooperation

### UN programmes

The United Nations continued to provide technical cooperation assistance for economic and social development during 1991, mainly through DTCD. Those activities were described by the Secretary-General in his annual report to the UNDP Governing Council on United Nations technical cooperation activities.(1) In addition to

DTCD, organizations engaged in technical cooperation included the regional commissions, UNHCS, UNCTAD, the Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Office at Vienna, the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Centre on TNCs and UNEP. They accounted for project expenditures on behalf of UNDP and UNFPA, with DTCD responsible for almost three quarters of the total.

During 1991, DTCD was closely involved with UNDP and the four other principal United Nations agencies affected (ILO, FAO, UNIDO and UNESCO) in working out the modalities for successful conduct of the new support costs regime (see above). Similarly, United Nations Headquarters (including the Office of the DICE Director-General, the Controller, DTCD and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs) and the regional commissions were engaged with UNFPA in delineating planned new arrangements in the area of population.

In 1991, the United Nations system delivered a technical cooperation programme of \$285 million, compared with \$277 million in 1990, representing a 3 per cent increase in project expenditures.

### DTCD activities

In his annual report on technical cooperation activities,(1) the Secretary-General said that healthy trends continued in DTCD performance in 1991. It had 980 technical cooperation projects under execution, with a total delivery of \$182 million in project expenditures against budgets of \$225 million. Projects financed by UNDP represented \$119.6 million; those financed by UNFPA accounted for \$23.2 million; \$28.4 million was financed by trust funds; and \$6.9 million was expended under the United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation.

On a geographical basis, the DTCD-executed programme included expenditures of \$83.5 million for Africa; \$50.7 million for Asia and the Pacific; \$34.3 million for the Middle East, Mediterranean, Europe and interregional projects; and \$9.6 million for the Americas. The largest growth was in Africa, where the programme increased by \$7.4 million. Project delivery in Africa remained the largest, with 47 per cent of total delivery.

By sector, the distribution of project expenditures was as follows: natural resources and energy, \$63.1 million; development planning, \$37.1 million; statistics, \$26 million; public administration and finance, \$25 million; population, \$10.7 million; social development, \$5.8 million; the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, \$5.5 million; and others, \$4.9 million. Natural resources and energy, which included work in minerals, energy, water and infrastructure, comprised 35 per cent of the DTCD total.

By component, DTCD delivery in 1991 included \$94.9 million for project personnel, \$32.1 million for training, \$29.2 million for equipment, \$12.3 million for subcontracted services and \$9.6 million for miscellaneous expenses. The component which showed the largest growth was training, which rose by \$5.3 million, an increase of 20 per cent.

In 1991, DTCD was engaged with UNDP and others in developing a programme approach to technical cooperation rather than sets of individual and more specific projects. An example of a 1991 mission conducted under this approach focused on one country's bureau of statistics. Rather than targeting data-processing improvements in that bureau alone, plans were made for a sequence of endeavours to help several ministries improve the data they supplied, and to help the bureau improve the timeliness and utility of the information it distributed to them and other users.

DTED developed new initiatives in several areas in 1991. Electoral administration became a new area of ID expertise, within its mandate, to help strengthen public-sector institutions for effective governance. Strengthening government capacity for national execution was another area of emphasis, and DTCD held two pilot workshops, both dealing with administration of project personnel. DTED also focused on aid accountability. Another new area of concern was economies in transition; in September, DTCD organized a meeting in Moscow for participants from 17 countries of Asia, Eastern and Western Europe, and Latin America to discuss government steps to adjust to the transition from centrally planned economies. An innovative effort, begun in 1990 and funded by the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance and Japan, was a project to finance the human, institutional, technical and management capacities of developing countries in development planning, with a special focus on Africa, commonly known as the Africa Initiative. The project supported workshops, needs assessment studies and upgrading of planning institutions.

DTCD continued its efforts to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of its programmes and projects, with particular emphasis on assessments of socio-economic and environmental impacts. More was being directed towards obtaining project sustainability, which had often been hampered by insufficiency of government funding to maintain project operations and to meet staffing requirements. A total of 41 in-depth evaluations of DTCD-executed projects took place in 1991. Of those, 32 were for UNDP-funded projects and the remainder were funded by UNFPA. The breakdown by substantive area was water (10), population (7), statistics (7), public administration and finance (6), minerals (4), development planning

(3), energy (3) and infrastructure (1). In 1991, DTCD participated in the seventh inter-agency group meeting on evaluation. As follow-up, it prepared a brief for UNDP with information on its experience in monitoring and evaluating nationally executed projects, including comments on entry points for agency participation in those exercises.

Under the United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation, DTCD responded to priority needs through short-term advisory services, training activities and experimental projects. During 1991, it organized 30 workshops and seminars with regular programme support and provided advisory services in all sectors.

Recruitment of project personnel, mainly through the Technical Assistance Recruitment and Administration Service, increased in 1991 to 812 international appointments. By region of assignment, they were sent to Africa (406), Asia and the Pacific (276), Latin America (67) and North America and the Caribbean (63). In terms of region of origin, 369 came from Europe, 263 from North America, 97 from Latin America and 86 from Asia and the Pacific.

A total of 5,312 training awards were implemented in 1991, including fellowships, study tours, seminars and workshops, as compared with 4,453 in 1990. Fellows and participants from 131 countries were trained in 106 host countries. Most placements were made in the United States, followed by Japan, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe. Over half of all trainees were placed in developing countries, a total of 2,877. DTCD continued to encourage the participation of women and in 1991 granted 998 awards to women, compared with 772 in 1990.

On 25 June 1991,(2) the UNDP Governing Council, taking note of the Secretary-General's report on the 1990 technical cooperation activities of the United Nations(3) urged UNDP and UNFPA to use to full advantage the technical competence and services available from DTCD. It welcomed DTCD efforts to increase national capacities for project execution and implementation and encouraged it to continue such work, including training in the process aspects of technical cooperation and for strengthening of central management and implementation units within government offices, upon request. DTCD was requested to continue to provide information on its capabilities and services so that their nature and availability would become more widely known.

#### UNDP-DTCD cooperation

As requested by the Governing Council in 1990,(4) the Administrator reported in May 1991 on cooperation between UNDP and DTCD(5) They



had responded to the Council's call to establish a more effective division of labour, a complementary relationship, and ways to eliminate duplicative administrative support activities. The Administrator reported that some progress had been made, including agreement to work more closely with OPS. Noting that the need for cooperation had been an issue of concern for a number of years, the Administrator said that the two organizations would review the draft guidelines for collaboration, submitted to the Council in 1987,<sup>(6)</sup> with a view to implementing them. Although the guidelines had never been finalized and agreed to, there had been some cooperation through the use of technical capabilities of DTCD in OPS-executed projects. Arrangements were discussed whereby DTCD would participate as an observer in meetings of the OPS Project Acceptance Committee, which reviewed all projects for which OPS execution was sought and decided on the implementation feasibility of a project as well as the need and source of technical inputs.

The Administrator proposed two other areas for further cooperation-round-table meetings and NATCAPs, and management development programmes. Frequently those projects were UNDP-funded and DTCD-executed in such areas as sectoral and national planning, public administration and aid coordination. Other areas to be examined for closer collaboration were computerized rosters of experts, procurement and fellowship placement on projects.

The Governing Council, on 25 June,<sup>(7)</sup> noted that efforts to intensify DTCD-UNDP cooperation had been limited. It requested the Administrator, in close association with the Secretary-General, to initiate a study on all options of closer cooperation and to submit a report in 1992. The Council decided to forward its views on that report in time to contribute to the General Assembly's 1992 review of the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.

#### United Nations Volunteers

In a report on UNV for the biennium 1990-1991,<sup>(8)</sup> the Administrator said the programme continued to enjoy growing support from Governments and United Nations agencies, and the number of UNV specialists and Domestic Development Service (DDS) field workers serving in the field rose from 1,801 at the end of 1989 to an estimated 2,080 at the end of 1991. The regional and sectoral distribution of UNV activity followed a pattern similar to that of previous years: nearly three quarters of all UNV assignments were in LDCs and other land-locked and small island States; and about half of the assignments were in Africa, some

30 per cent in Asia and the Pacific, and the remainder were distributed between the Arab States and Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The majority of assignments were in agriculture, community development, health and education.

Some new trends were reported during the biennium: there was a greater sophistication in technical roles, along with sharp growth in DDS grassroots activities; and volunteers had taken on more training functions, as well as supervisory responsibilities in agency-executed projects, and had given greater emphasis to national capacity-building. Those changes reflected the growing recognition of the professionalism and quality of UNV specialists and DDS field workers by Governments and United Nations agencies. In 1990 and 1991, the UNV roster remained at about 5,500 candidates from 131 countries.

UNV-executed projects, which accounted for about 55 per cent of all UNV assignments, were managed by Governments or national organizations which set directions and gave technical guidance, while UNV provided assistance through the recruitment of specialists. UNV cooperated with United Nations agencies at the project level, where agencies provided technical supervision, through either team leaders or consultancies.

An increasingly important role played by UNV during the preceding few years had been to assist national programmes of post-crisis rehabilitation and reconstruction (as with programmes in Afghanistan, Angola and Mozambique), or to support capacity-building in the context of long-standing relief programmes (as in Ethiopia). UNV had also become involved in immediate, short-term responses to emergency situations. As part of its efforts to streamline and decentralize UNV headquarters functions, a computer program was designed to support the functions of the Programme Officers in the field, known as the Programme Officer Support System. In 1991, UNV embarked on the design of a comprehensive management information system covering every aspect of its areas of responsibility, including recruitment, monitoring, administration and financial accounting.

The Special Voluntary Fund (SVF) was used to pay for part of the external costs of UNV specialists and DDS field workers, but it accounted for less than one third of the total external costs of volunteers, the rest coming from project budgets. Since contributions had remained at a modest level, SVF had become insufficient to meet future commitments (repatriation, return travel, etc.) to serving volunteers. Consequently, the use of SVF for that purpose was no longer tenable. The Administrator proposed that, starting on 1 January 1992, the full external costs of volunteers would be charged

to project budgets. The remaining funds would cover other start-up costs.

A UNV workshop on TCDC and NGO networks (Kathmandu, Nepal, 29 and 30 November 1991), funded by UNDP and organized by UNV in response to a 1989 Governing Council request,(9) explored the potential of the DDS activities of UNV as a means of TCDC with a view to initiating new activities of that kind. The workshop concluded that the introduction of TCDC modalities into UNV/DDS was relevant, feasible and necessary for UNV to promote networks among participating organizations. UNV was requested to establish a plan of action, and, as a first step, establish a database incorporating details on all NGOs participating in the UNV/DDS programme.

The third UNV intergovernmental meeting (Kathmandu, 1-6 December) marked the twentieth anniversary of UNV. It was attended by over 200 participants who shared experience and ideas on the roles of volunteers in development work and humanitarian assistance. They represented Governments, the United Nations system, including UNDP, national focal points in developing countries, UNV cooperating organizations, NGOs and volunteers themselves.

On 21 June,(10) the Governing Council requested the Administrator to consider streamlining the administrative functions of the UNV programme, particularly through further decentralization of routine decision-making authority to the field, with a view to achieving an overall reduction of administrative staff, particularly support staff, at UNV headquarters.

#### Technical cooperation among developing countries

In his annual report for 1991,(11) the Administrator stated that, with a view to developing an effective strategy for TCDC in the 1990s, the major categories of activities and mechanisms supported by the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC during the fourth programming cycle were evaluated during 1991. The findings and recommendations of the evaluation were included in the strategy for TCDC for the fifth cycle and beyond. They included: integration of the TCDC modality into national development activities and into the programmes and activities supported by the United Nations development system; increased efforts to focus SPR on strengthening the capacity of developing country institutions to apply the TCDC modality; and the improvement of the quality and volume of information in the TCDC information referral system (TCDC-INRES).

In line with that strategy, the Special Unit provided support during 1991 to activities of a promotional and catalytic nature, leading to sustained exchanges among public- and private-sector

institutions in participating countries. Priority areas of concentration included human resources development, food and agriculture, the environment, primary health care, transfer of technology and South-South trade.

Three sector-specific exercises were held in 1991: the Philippines hosted a meeting to negotiate and finalize agreements in the food and agriculture sector with 22 countries participating; 40 developing countries engaged in a similar exercise at New Delhi, with Indian institutions pledging 148 training opportunities for the participating countries; and small- and medium-scale enterprises for electronic goods were the focus of a third series of consultations at Seoul, Republic of Korea, where institutions from 23 developing countries finalized agreements. Thirty-four joint ventures were also agreed on between private enterprises of the Republic of Korea and participating countries.

TCDC promotional activities were also undertaken by bringing participants together to exchange information and technology in subjects such as: solar energy, biogas technology and practices; biotechnology and human health; behavioural change for the prevention of HIV/AIDS; environment and deforestation; low-cost housing construction technology; ethnobotany; and the promotion of technology-based enterprises.

As a result of continued vigorous promotion of TCDC-INRES and recognition of its potential, use of the system greatly increased during 1991 when it handled more than 1,200 formal requests for referrals, compared to 750 in 1990.

In his report on United Nations technical cooperation activities,(1) the Secretary-General said that DTCD in 1991 supported further promotional and operational activities focusing on TCDC. In keeping with the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing TCDC,(12) DTCD emphasized the use of developing country capacities in its work. Under the regular programme of technical cooperation, workshops and seminars facilitated the exchange of expertise and networking among developing countries, while pilot projects tested new approaches. TCDC aspects were incorporated in them so as to make use of related experiences in other developing countries. Resources and talents from developing countries were an important part of project delivery. In 1991, some 41 per cent of DTCD-appointed experts and consultants were from developing countries. Of the training placements made, 54 per cent were located in developing countries. Procurement of equipment from developing countries amounted to \$15.6 million or 48 per cent. As a result of guidelines issued in 1990 to ensure that consideration be given to firms from developing countries in procurement of equipment and supplies, greater use of such sources became evident.

An example of DTCD collaboration with the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC in 1991 was support for a TCDC training workshop in Ecuador. DTCD also provided substantive and organizational support to the interregional TCDC exercise scheduled for Ecuador in 1992, which would focus on mining and related environmental matters. In another new step, DTCD in 1991 participated in a meeting of the TCDC focal points of Latin America and the Caribbean and of national directors of technical cooperation, held in Venezuela in September. New programme activities in cooperation with the Latin America Economic System, which was the TCDC focal point for the region, were being developed as follow-up.

A meeting of Governments of developing countries with executing agencies of the United Nations development system on TCDC was held in New York on 23 and 24 May 1991,<sup>(13)</sup> in accordance with a 1987 decision of the High-level Committee on the Review of TCDC.<sup>(14)</sup> The Governments of 41 developing countries were represented, as were 22 United Nations organizations. The meeting reviewed the activities of the system in supporting and promoting TCDC since the adoption in 1978 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.<sup>(12)</sup> It adopted recommendations on enhancing the use of TCDC in the activities of the organizations, as follows: the reports of the annual meetings of TCDC focal points of United Nations organizations should be considered by ACC; a special meeting of TCDC focal points, to be convened by early 1992, should consider draft guidelines for the review of TCDC policies and procedures in the organizations; the draft guidelines should be submitted through ACC to the High-level Committee for its consideration and adoption, for subsequent implementation by organizations; the implementation of the guidelines should be monitored by ACC; and information on problems encountered in the implementation of the guidelines should be provided by the Administrator in his biennial reports to the Committee.

Action by the Committee on TCDC. The seventh session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries was held in New York from 28 to 31 May 1991;<sup>(15)</sup> a further meeting was held on 6 June to adopt its report.

The Committee had before it a report by the UNDP Administrator<sup>(16)</sup> on progress made in implementing the tasks entrusted to the United Nations development system by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. The report, based on information provided by 22 organizations and bodies, covered the 1989-1990 biennium. Most organizations had carried out promotional and operational activities in support of TCDC during that period. The use of developing countries' capacity by the organi-

zations in their technical cooperation programmes generally continued to expand. However, it remained difficult to quantify in financial terms the progress achieved. Some quantitative measure against which progress from period to period could be assessed was needed to improve statistical procedures for tracking financial support for TCDC. Some confusion still existed among organizations as to which activities qualified as TCDC and which did not.

Available information showed that the system's efforts were concentrated heavily on promotional activities and that initiatives from previous years continued to be followed up and expanded, particularly in the area of networking.

The report noted that there was no question that the Buenos Aires Plan of Action remained valid, and it was clear that the system accepted it as its framework and mandate for the support of TCDC. Experience since its adoption had led to refinements in the theory and practice of TCDC. The Administrator proposed that a comprehensive review of that experience, focusing on policy, mechanisms and operational issues would be timely and could contribute to formulating an integrated strategy for the promotion and support of TCDC in UNDP's fifth programming cycle (1992-1996) and in all other technical cooperation programmes of the system.

In response to a 1989 request by the Committee,<sup>(17)</sup> the Administrator submitted a report on progress made in 1989-1990 in strengthening and improving intergovernmental TCDC programming exercises.<sup>(18)</sup> It reviewed the objectives and methods deployed in organizing exercises, and lessons learned in the process. The Administrator drew some preliminary conclusions pending the outcome of an ongoing in-depth evaluation of the exercises by the Special Unit for TCDC. He stated that TCDC programming exercises had played a role in promoting the use of TCDC modalities for implementing development projects, but there was a growing need for external financial resources to facilitate timely implementation of the activities agreed to in them. There was also a need for Governments to establish, through national TCDC focal points, appropriate systems of follow-up on agreements reached at exercises, to be complemented by UNDP's stepped-up capacity to monitor, report and evaluate the effectiveness of the effort. In addition, national focal points needed to be strengthened.

The Administrator, as requested by the Committee in 1989,<sup>(19)</sup> reported on information received from some Governments and intergovernmental organizations on TCDC policy and related matters, promotional and operational TCDC activities and financial arrangements.<sup>(20)</sup> He stated that there was an indication that the use of TCDC

was on the increase, taking the form of bilateral agreements and joint development undertakings. The level of information received, as reflected in the quantity and quality of responses, continued to be a cause for concern about the capacity of Governments and intergovernmental organizations to gather and report information on those activities. They were urged to enhance their capacities to collect and disseminate information on TCDC activities. The level of participation of women in TCDC activities, as reflected in the data provided by some developing countries, showed a trend to involve women. The Committee had before it another report on the subject of women in TCDC.<sup>(21)</sup>

In addition, the Committee considered a report by the Administrator<sup>(22)</sup> summarizing comments from United Nations organizations on the report of a group of governmental experts on the rules, regulations and procedures of the organizations concerning TCDC. The group of 13 governmental experts had met in New York in April 1990.<sup>(23)</sup> The Administrator concluded that promoting and integrating TCDC in the programmes and activities of organizations had been accomplished at a slower pace because of attitudinal, procedural and financial constraints. To deal with the problem, he recommended: enhancing awareness of TCDC in the organizations through information, orientation and training activities; strengthening of the organizations' focal points for TCDC; expansion of financial resources for TCDC; modification where necessary of the organizations' policies and procedures concerning TCDC; and an overall effort to mainstream TCDC into programme and project cycles. He also recommended that a meeting of TCDC focal points of the organizations be convened in 1992, devoted to preparing guidelines for the review of policies and procedures in relevant organizations; the guidelines should be monitored by ACC.

In April 1991,<sup>(24)</sup> the Administrator submitted to the Committee the report of the third meeting of the TCDC focal points of United Nations organizations (Geneva, 5 and 6 June 1990).

On 6 June, the Committee adopted 12 decisions recommended by its working group. In one,<sup>(25)</sup> it endorsed the Administrator's proposal that an overall framework for the promotion and application of TCDC in the 1990s should be formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. The Administrator was to report to the Committee at its next (1993) session on such a strategy.

In another decision,<sup>(26)</sup> the Committee encouraged Governments of developing countries that had bilateral TCDC projects through past programming exercises to continue to provide the necessary resources for their implementation, in-

cluding support from their IPFs. The Administrator was requested to undertake follow-up and evaluation of the programming exercises and to mobilize financial support for projects agreed by the concerned countries.

In a decision on information from Governments and intergovernmental organizations on TCD activities,<sup>(27)</sup> the Committee encouraged developing countries to strengthen their national focal points for TCDC. It requested the Special Unit for TCDC to improve formats and questionnaires to Governments when requesting information from them on TCDC, to provide clear definitions of TCDC and of different categories of TCDC, and to include in the questionnaires a breakdown of TCDC personnel between experts from developed and developing countries.

By a decision on the role of women in TCDC,<sup>(28)</sup> the Committee expressed concern at the little progress in this area and the lack of practical relevance achieved by the system in integrating women in TCDC. It decided that the Special Unit for TCDC should take certain steps to enhance this process and requested the Administrator to report on the subject in 1993.

In a further decision,<sup>(29)</sup> the Committee recommended to the Governing Council the convening in 1992 of a special meeting of TCDC focal points of United Nations organizations to be devoted to preparing guidelines for the review of policies and procedures concerning TCDC. It recommended that guidelines be reviewed and monitored by ACC for implementation by the organizations.

In a decision on implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,<sup>(30)</sup> the Committee urged United Nations organizations to develop the capability to measure in quantitative and financial terms their support for TCDC activities. It considered that the figures in the Administrator's report<sup>(16)</sup> gave an inaccurate representation of TCDC support. The Committee requested that the next meeting of TCDC focal points address the question of defining TCDC and develop a common methodology for identifying, evaluating, reporting and following up on their TCDC activities. Reporting at future sessions of the Committee would be based on a single document containing an analysis of the information provided by the organizations, with recommendations where appropriate. Those organizations were called on to implement the recommendations of the third (1990) meeting of TCDC focal points.

Another decision<sup>(31)</sup> dealt with the 1990 publication *The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission*, particularly its contents regarding the role of South-South cooperation. The Committee welcomed the inclusion in its own programme of work of an item on consideration of a report by the Administrator on the extent to which the South

Commission's recommendations on TCDC could be implemented. It invited the Administrator, in cooperation with the DIEC Director-General, to prepare the report.

By another decision,<sup>(32)</sup> the Committee welcomed the decision of Morocco to host an international consultative meeting on TCDC in 1992 to examine ways to enhance that form of cooperation, taking into account progress in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. The Committee called on the United Nations system, especially UNDP, to support Morocco in organizing the meeting and requested the Administrator to report in 1993 on the outcome of the meeting.

By a decision on a North-South round table on TCDC,<sup>(33)</sup> the Committee invited donor countries to give attention to TCDC in their foreign aid allocations and urged Governments to organize a North-South round table comprising a number of countries and personalities to assess general issues of TCDC.

In a further decision,<sup>(34)</sup> the Committee underlined the need to take follow-up action on the 1982 Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Joint Meeting of Governmental Experts from Africa and Latin America on Economic and Technical Cooperation,<sup>(35)</sup> and on its proposals in the areas of interregional cooperation among developing countries, namely, trade and finance, science and technology, and human resources. To that end, it urged ECA and ECLAC to start consultations with a view to implementing the first of those proposals-establishing a trade network between the two regions-invited them to consider establishing trade networks in their respective regions to be linked up interregionally on completion of the regional stage, and requested them to reinforce existing contacts with regional and subregional organizations like the Economic Community of West African States and the Latin American Economic System, as well as development finance institutions such as the Inter-American Development Bank and the African Development Bank. The Committee requested the Administrator to engage action with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and UNCTAD to ensure their involvement in implementing such a trade network project, and to report to the UNDP Governing Council in 1992.

The Committee approved the Provisional agenda for its eighth (1993) session<sup>(36)</sup>

UNDP Governing Council action. On 25 June,<sup>(37)</sup> the Governing Council requested the Administrator to ensure that the necessary measures were taken for the use of the TCDC modality in the formulation, preparation, execution and evaluation of projects financed from regional, interregional and global programmes and from na-

tional IPFs, and in projects financed from SPR in the fifth programming cycle. He was invited to report to the Council in 1993 on those measures.

In addition, the Council took note of the Administrator's report on views of United Nations organizations on the report of the group of governmental experts on the rules, regulations and procedures of such organizations concerning TCDC.<sup>(22)</sup> It also welcomed the decision of the High-level Committee<sup>(29)</sup> containing its recommendation on the preparation of guidelines for the coordination and review of policies and procedures concerning TCDC in United Nations organizations. It requested the Administrator, in cooperation with other United Nations organizations, to facilitate the implementation of that decision and to report to the Council in 1993.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted resolution 46/159 without vote.

#### Technical cooperation among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,<sup>a</sup> and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,<sup>b</sup>

Recalling its resolutions 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, and 44/222 of 22 December 1989, as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Stressing that technical cooperation among developing countries is an indispensable and integral part of their efforts to accelerate development and should act as a springboard for enhancing the integration of the developing countries into the international economy based on equity and mutual benefit,

Also stressing that technical cooperation among developing countries remains a key element in global economic cooperation, its purpose being not to displace North-South cooperation with South-South cooperation but to complement the former within a cooperative framework that is truly universal,

Reaffirming that, while developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical cooperation among themselves, developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities and that the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical cooperation among developing countries; in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

1. Reaffirming the continued validity of the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promot-

<sup>a</sup>GA res. S-18/3, annex, 1 May 1990.

<sup>b</sup>GA res. 45/199, annex, 21 Dec. 1990

ing and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and the importance of technical cooperation among developing countries;

2. Endorses the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries at its seventh session;

3. Urges all Member States, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant organs, organizations, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system to give high priority in their particular fields of activity to the support, including financial support, of activities in technical cooperation among developing countries;

4. Urges the United Nations Development Programme to take the lead in assisting developing countries in overcoming the problems encountered in their efforts to promote and implement activities in technical cooperation among developing countries;

5. Calls upon the international community to take the necessary measures to implement the commitments agreed upon in the context of technical cooperation among developing countries;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/159

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.5) without vote, 10 December (meeting 57); draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.18), orally revised; agenda item 77 (d).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 22, 33, 56, 57; plenary 78.

The Assembly, by decision 46/464 of 20 December, decided to request the Economic and Social Council to consider among the various proposals for themes on coordination, at its regular session of 1992, a theme on TCDC as a modality in the formulation, preparation, execution and evaluation of the projects implemented by the organs, organizations, bodies, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields.

By decision 46/439 of 19 December, the Assembly took note of two notes by the Secretary-General explaining that he and the UNDP Administrator, because they had been requested to report to the Assembly and the High-level Committee on the same subjects, had cooperated in producing one document on each issue. By a note of 17 October,<sup>(38)</sup> the Secretary-General explained that this was the case in the report on progress in implementing the tasks entrusted to the United Nations system by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,<sup>(16)</sup> and the report on information from some Governments and intergovernmental organizations on their TCDC activities.<sup>(20)</sup> Similarly, by a note of 15 October,<sup>(39)</sup> the Secretary-General stated that he and the Administrator had cooperated in producing a report on strengthening intergovernmental programming exercises for TCDC.<sup>(18)</sup>

## Implementation of JIU recommendations

As requested by the High-level Committee in 1989,<sup>(40)</sup> the Administrator submitted a report on the implementation of recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on support for the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.<sup>(41)</sup> Those recommendations, drafted in 1985<sup>(42)</sup> were commented on by 22 of the 36 agencies and organizations that were invited to provide information. The Administrator concluded that, when the latest information was compared with the situation as described in a similar report two years earlier, little had changed. The recommendations of JIU were being implemented selectively and in varying degrees by the organizations, in accordance with their own mandates and programming and budgetary procedures. Despite the uneven implementation of the recommendations, organizations appeared to take TCDC seriously, although not on the scale that Governments would prefer.

The Committee, on 6 June,<sup>(30)</sup> reaffirmed that the 1985 JIU recommendations remained valid, and called for their full implementation.

## Staffing of the Special Unit for TCDC

In April 1991, the Administrator, noting that the High-level Committee in 1989 had called for greater financial and personnel support to the Special Unit for TCDC,<sup>(43)</sup> reported to the Committee on the Unit's staffing.<sup>(44)</sup> He said he had endeavoured to maintain the staffing at approximately the same level as reported in 1989—seven established Professional and higher-level posts, and eight General Service posts. In addition, two temporary Professional and two General Service posts had been provided under SPR funding. By reducing the headquarters core posts by one Professional post and one General Service post, and by regularizing the temporary posts at the same time, the result would be an increase from seven Professional and eight General Service posts to eight Professional and nine General Service posts.

On 6 June,<sup>(45)</sup> the Committee took note of the report and recommended that the status of those staff members funded by SPR be regularized. It also recommended that the Unit be maintained with a view to strengthening its capacities and invited the UNDP Governing Council to review the staffing level in relation to its functions and growing responsibilities. The Committee welcomed the inclusion of the Director of the Unit in the UNDP Action Committee, and called on the Administrator to include the Unit in other internal decision-making bodies and to enable it to participate in all policy and operational issues, in project approval, in programming processes, and in regional meetings of regional bureaux, in order to ensure that TCDC received the attention it deserved.

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## UN Capital Development Fund

The year 1991 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, a multilateral agency providing small-scale capital assistance to officially designated LDCs and other countries regarded as LDCs.

In his annual report for 1991,<sup>(1)</sup> the UNDP Administrator stated that it had been a record year for UNCDF in terms of new project commitments, which reached \$82 million. He noted that UNCDF, at the beginning of the year, had undertaken a review of its programming process with the goal of increasing its efficiency and achieving greater coordination and harmonization with UNDP. The Fund's activities continued to be driven by national priorities and by UNDP's areas of focus, particularly poverty eradication and grass-roots participation, women in development and environmental protection.

To the extent feasible, the Fund promoted the subcontracting of qualified national companies and maximum user participation. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a road construction project would be implemented under professional service contracts with two national construction companies and, in Botswana, local contractors would carry out building works for four community junior secondary schools financed under a UNCDF loan of \$4.8 million. In Malawi, 1,000 boreholes would be rehabilitated over a 30-month period and equipped with locally manufactured hand-pumps; 250,000 beneficiary villagers would be mobilized and organized to operate and maintain the pumps.

During 1991, 20 project evaluations were undertaken, two of which were particularly noteworthy. A biogas project in Nepal was having a positive effect on conserving fuel-wood and reducing imports of kerosene and chemical fertilizers; it had also made the rural population more conscious of the environ-

mental implications of deforestation. In the Gambia, the application of solar-voltaic technology in rural areas had greatly reduced the consumption of imported kerosene and improved the reliability of the energy supply in rural health centres.

A review of participatory mechanisms with UNCDF programmes was launched to assess the relation between the Fund's small-scale investment and its impact on the organization and mobilization of the beneficiary communities. Of four case-studies undertaken, two were completed—one in Mali and one in Guinea. Preliminary findings suggested that the area concentration approach had had a significant, positive impact on the lives of the population.

In response to a 1981 General Assembly resolution,<sup>(2)</sup> the UNDP Administrator submitted to the Governing Council a broad biennial policy review of UNCDF.<sup>(3)</sup> In addition to reviewing the Fund's operations in 1989 and 1990 and the experience gained with the different funding modalities used, the report provided information on its operations and financial status under its modified partial-funding system.

On 25 June,<sup>(4)</sup> the UNDP Governing Council invited UNCDF to maintain its existing country coverage, benefiting LDCs first and foremost. It noted that implementation of the partial-funding formula had allowed for high levels of programming and approved its continued implementation. UNCDF was encouraged to continue to foster creativity with a view to enhancing the impact of its activities on the beneficiary countries. The Council noted use of the Fund's loan facility and urged the Administrator to continue to use it selectively, according to the circumstances of the country or project concerned. The Administrator was also asked to report on progress in 1993 and outline his plans for the facility's future. In addition, he was invited in his next report to address the Fund's experiences with revolving funds and the findings of a study undertaken by UNCDF on participatory activities. The Council urged the Administrator to follow up on the findings of evaluations undertaken and to take steps to strengthen the Fund's capacity to deliver the desired level and quality of assistance to lower-income groups in recipient countries, including assuring that its project design, review and approval processes were consistent with and appropriate to the Fund's character as a grant capital assistance investment fund. The Council expressed its appreciation, in the Fund's twenty-fifth anniversary year, to Governments for contributions made to the Fund and renewed its appeal for continued growth in resources.

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## Chapter III

## Economic assistance, disasters and emergency relief

In 1991, the United Nations system continued to strive towards a more unified, coordinated approach in providing special assistance to countries with severe economic difficulties. Many of these problems were exacerbated by the frequency of disasters, both natural and man-made.

The final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 was held in 1991, noting that, in spite of much progress toward democratization, the economic and social situation in Africa actually worsened with the general downward trend in the global economy. Special economic assistance was provided to Chad, Djibouti, Namibia and other front-line States bordering South Africa.

The International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction was well under way in 1991, with several major meetings and events, as the United Nations system, particularly the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, continued its disaster relief and mitigation activities. With a view to strengthening collective United Nations efforts in that area, the General Assembly adopted guiding principles and other recommendations for the handling of emergency situations, including early warning, prevention, preparedness and stand-by capacity, consolidated appeals and strengthened coordination and leadership (resolution 46/182).

Emergency relief was offered to Bangladesh in the wake of a cyclone, to the Philippines after the eruption of Mount Pinatubo, and to countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region to help combat desertification. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations continued its fight against locust, grasshopper and screw-worm infestations.

The Secretary-General appointed the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna as the Coordinator of United Nations activities related to the 1986 accident at Chernobyl. An ad hoc inter-agency task force, established in April, was to be involved for five years in all aspects of international assistance efforts. The Economic and Social Council welcomed the United Nations response to the accident and the practical measures to facilitate elaboration and presentation of a joint plan to alleviate its effects (resolution 1991/51). At the Chernobyl Pledging Conference in September, a total of \$8 million was received or pledged, together with a significant amount of in-kind assistance.

Economic assistance was afforded to Angola and Liberia for rehabilitation, as was emergency assistance to Somalia and the Sudan during civil conflict. In view of the critical humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa, the Secretary-General established a new Special Emergency Programme for the area.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America continued pursuant to a three-year extension and included Panama as a full participant. Costa Rica and Panama received emergency assistance after severe damage by an earthquake, as did Haiti for its rapidly deteriorating social and economic situation.

The Gulf Task Force continued in 1991 assisting countries in the Middle East affected by the hostilities in the Persian Gulf. Assistance was also granted to Lebanon and Yemen for continuance of their respective reconstruction and development programmes.

## Economic assistance

The United Nations continued in 1991 to provide special assistance to a number of developing countries faced with particularly severe economic problems. A wide range of adverse economic conditions, often accompanied by damaging climatic events or conflict, jeopardized development in those countries. Several organizations of the United Nations system participated in the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD).

## Critical situation in Africa

In response to a 1989 request of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>(1)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission for Social Development in February 1991 a report on the critical social situation in Africa,<sup>(2)</sup> which reviewed current trends and recent developments. It noted that it was not clear what impact the recent slowing and predicted downturn in the world economy would have on Africa as a whole and on each economy and society, but that it was not likely to be a favourable one.



Social conditions in Africa were also a topic covered in the Secretary-General's interim report on the world social situation.<sup>(3)</sup>

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, adopted resolution 1991/6 without vote.

#### Critical social situation in Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969 containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, which provides the framework for international cooperation in the field of social development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 39/29 of 3 December 1984 and 40/40 of 2 December 1985, which led to the convening of the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa, at which the Assembly adopted by consensus resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, to which the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 is annexed,

Recalling further its resolution 1989/46 of 24 May 1989, in which the Secretary-General was requested, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank, to prepare a report providing an in-depth evaluation of the critical social situation in Africa, paying particular attention to the obstacles to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action.

Recognizing that progress in the social and economic fields is an essential priority for developing countries,

Taking into account the fact that in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, the Governments of African States reaffirmed their primary responsibility for the economic and social development of their countries, identified areas for priority action, and undertook to mobilize and utilize domestic resources for the achievement of their priority objectives,

Reiterating that the African social and economic crisis is a development crisis that concerns the international community as a whole and that greater realization of the rich physical and human potential of the continent should be an integral part of a common strategy to promote the economic and social advancement of peoples,

Recognizing the efforts being made by African Governments to redress some of the acute social problems confronting them,

Stressing that the prospects for concerted implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 are being affected by an unfavourable external economic environment, debt-servicing obligations and the rate of flow of development finance,

1. Takes note of the interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation;

2. Appeals to the international community, the States members of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to increase their cooperation and assistance to enhance the efforts made by the African countries to establish or improve their infrastructure, through the creation of a favourable economic environment;

3. Regrets that the report of the Secretary-General on the critical social situation in Africa, prepared in response to Council resolution 1989/46, failed to meet the requirements set out in paragraph 3 of that resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in cooperation with the African Development Bank and, as appropriate, the Organization of African Unity, to prepare once again, for submission to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session, a report providing an in-depth evaluation of the critical social situation in Africa, paying particular attention to the obstacles to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, including the impact of structural adjustment policies on the social situation in Africa;

5. Decides that the Commission for Social Development should consider at its thirty-third session the report on the critical social situation in Africa, in the context of its review of the world social situation.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/6

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/85) without vote, 16 May (meeting 6); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1991/26); agenda item 7.

#### Final review and appraisal of the implementation of UNPAAERD

In 1990,<sup>(4)</sup> the General Assembly had established an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the final review and appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted by the Assembly in 1986.<sup>(5)</sup> The Ad Hoc Committee met in New York for an organizational session on 9 April 1991 and from 3 to 14 September. On 14 September, it decided to transmit to the Assembly for adoption a draft resolution, with an annex containing the conclusions of the final review and appraisal (see below).

The Ad Hoc Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of UNPAAERD,<sup>(7)</sup> which noted that economic and social conditions in Africa had actually worsened during 1986-1990, despite many far-reaching actions and reforms undertaken by African countries, including notable progress towards democratization. The report provided an assessment of the African economy and the impact of international and external constraints on it, economic reform measures undertaken, a review and appraisal of actions taken by African countries, the international community and the United Nations system to implement UNPAAERD, and recommendations on measures to implement growth and development goals for the 1990s and beyond. It concluded that, from the starting point that people were the means and the end of the development process-making human development a priority-elements of an agreement were taking

shape that would include: the need to increase agricultural productivity and food security; an enabling environment to foster initiative and enterprise; expansion of productive employment opportunities; empowerment of people, good governance and accountability; action on regional economic integration; and short-term adjustment measures included within a long-term perspective of structural transformation.

An addendum to the report,<sup>(8)</sup> prepared in response to a 1990 request of the Assembly,<sup>(9)</sup> dealt with diversification in the commodity sector in Africa at the national, subregional and regional levels with the support of the international community.

The Ad Hoc Committee also had before it a letter of 21 June<sup>(10)</sup> from Zambia, transmitting a memorandum by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and a letter of 20 August<sup>(11)</sup> from Nigeria, transmitting Africa's submission on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of UNPAAERD.

UNCTAD action. To assist the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in making its intergovernmental input to the General Assembly's final review and appraisal of UNPAAERD, the UNCTAD Secretary-General submitted a report<sup>(12)</sup> describing action taken towards its implementation by the African countries and the international community. The report concluded with recommendations regarding possible measures needed to bring about accelerated and sustained growth in the region beyond 1991.

On 22 March 1991,<sup>(13)</sup> the Board reaffirmed the primary responsibility of African countries for their economic recovery and development and commended those that were making efforts to implement reforms and structural adjustment measures. It urged that structural adjustment policies supported by international financial institutions should take into account longer-term developmental objectives and seek to ensure a positive social impact. African countries, in implementing structural adjustment and reform programmes, were called on to take into account environmental and overall developmental objectives, as well as technological and financial needs. The Board urged the international community to pursue its efforts to provide additional resource support for UNPAAERD objectives and stressed the need for continuing efforts towards effective debt-relief measures for African countries. All countries were called on to improve access for Africa's commodity exports and the international community was urged to continue to strengthen its support for Africa's diversification efforts and its efforts to achieve subregional and regional integration and economic and technical cooperation. The Board

requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to continue to assist African countries, including analysis and research relating to problems of interest to Africa and technical cooperation programmes, and to ensure that needs appraisal missions would cover all regions of Africa. The international community, especially donor countries and institutions, were asked to provide additional voluntary resources for technical and other UNCTAD programmes of assistance for Africa. The Board recommended that the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole consider continuing African and international efforts within the objectives defined in UNPAAERD.

UNDP action. In response to a 1990 decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),<sup>(14)</sup> the UNDP Administrator submitted in May 1991 a report<sup>(15)</sup> on the role of UNDP in the implementation of UNPAAERD. The report described UNDP's support in setting up consultative mechanisms under UNPAAERD and enhancing regional and country programmes in Africa, as well as initiatives undertaken to address issues of major concern to African countries, including aid coordination, assessment and programming of technical cooperation, management of their economies and public sector institutions, poverty alleviation and technical cooperation among developing countries. It also outlined UNDP's participation in the overall review of UNPAAERD and possible successor arrangements.

Also in response to the 1990 decision, the Administrator submitted a report evaluating the Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) project, national technical cooperation assessments and programmes (NATCAPs), and UNDP assistance to intergovernmental organizations in Africa.<sup>(16)</sup>

On 25 June,<sup>(17)</sup> the Governing Council requested the Administrator to strengthen UNDP's role in assisting African countries in support of long-term development in the region, taking into account the final review of UNPAAERD. He was also asked to help African Governments and subregional economic groups to prepare long-term perspective studies for socio-economic development and to build policy analysis and implementation capacities in the African countries in order to enhance the use of available expertise. UNDP was asked to continue to assist intergovernmental organizations in Africa and to implement NATCAPs, the SDA project, and the Structural Adjustment Advisory Teams for Africa programme, taking into account their evaluation reports.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 18 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/151 without vote.

Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, 42/163 of 8 December 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the mid-term review and appraisal of the Programme of Action, and 43/27 of 18 November 1988 on the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/75 of 27 July 1990 on the final review and appraisal of the Programme of Action,

Recalling further its resolution 45/178 A of 19 December 1990 on the final review and appraisal of the Programme of Action,

Noting that the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action by the General Assembly has been an occasion for an in-depth assessment of the actions taken in the implementation of the Programme of Action and of the measures that are needed to sustain accelerated growth and development in Africa beyond 1991.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the critical economic situation in Africa: final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Taking note of the memorandum prepared by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Taking note also of Africa's submission on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session,

Taking note further of the contribution made by individual Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

2. Adopts the conclusions of the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, consisting of the assessment of the implementation of the Programme of Action and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

3. Requests Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures in order to implement the commitments contained in the New Agenda;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the New Agenda.

## ANNEX

### I. Assessment of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

#### A. Preamble

1. The United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 did not quite become a focal point for economic policy or for resource mobilization on behalf of Africa.

2. Furthermore, the Programme of Action proved to be too optimistic in two basic senses. First, the concept of a global compact at the continental level was difficult to achieve. Specific arrangements, such as World Bank consultative groups and United Nations Development Programme round-table discussions for individual nations, were not always directly related to the goals and targets of the Programme of Action. Second, hopes for a favourable external economic environment for Africa during the period 1986-1990 were not fulfilled. Sharp export price falls, real interest rate increases, and declines in private sector investment and loans all severely limited the positive effects of efforts made by Africa and its development partners. The Programme of Action itself was silent regarding who was to act if unforeseen exogenous contingencies threw the Programme of Action off course; also, its review machinery did not clearly address this issue.

3. In most African States, it is recognized that revised economic reforms and good governance are a key to economic development. It is also accepted that recovery and renewed development will take longer to achieve than was hoped and projected in 1986 by Africa, as well as by donor States and international financial institutions.

4. Bilateral cooperating partners have recognized that speedy, low-cost turn-arounds are the exception, not the rule, or as several have explicitly noted, the timeframe for economic transformation and for agreed agendas for action should be seen in terms of decades, not years. In addition, perception has come much closer to African warnings of the damage done by the debt overhang and worsening terms of trade. Substantial action to overcome these obstacles to African recovery is now agreed to be urgent.

5. The World Bank recognizes that sustained structural adjustment without rapid return to positive real per capita growth rates is difficult, especially in a context of broadening participation and political liberalization. The World Bank also views increased spending on human investment, infrastructure and reduction of absolute poverty as a central priority now that structural adjustment is placed in a ten- to fifteen-year time perspective, gradually phasing into structural transformation. These views are also widely shared by the donor communities and by African Governments. In general, the results achieved by those countries that have embarked on structural transformation have been better than those of countries that have not.

6. The reworking of United Nations system programmes in Africa around the goals of the Programme of Action was real and sustained but, by itself, was by no means large enough to place those goals at the centre of policy dialogue or resource mobilization.

7. Over the period 1986-1990 there developed broad agreement on the lines of short- and medium-term policy

and on the need for that policy to lay the foundations for long-term sustainable growth and transformation. The African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation,<sup>a</sup> adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on 10 April 1989, and the World Bank long-term perspective study illustrate this in their very broad range of agreement on goals and instruments. The remaining divergence, while substantial, is largely on issues of timing, sequencing, contexts and balance of instruments. A reduction of the external debt burden of most African States and an enabling environment would make a valuable contribution to sustained development. A consensus needs to develop on how this can be achieved.

8. At some point in the 1990s, a legitimate post-apartheid Government will emerge in South Africa, whose changing role in the economy of Africa will be significant but cannot yet be defined. Because a high rate of absolute poverty and very low human investment in a majority of its people will be the heritage of apartheid, post-apartheid South Africa may require external resource inflows, including official development assistance, although these inflows cannot yet be quantified and are not included in the total targets presented for Africa and its development partners in the 1990s.

9. Many of the African States have made progress in meeting their policy restructuring and resource reallocation commitments. However, none of the goals of the Programme of Action were fully realized. Targets for growth, food security, human investment and debt reduction were missed, so declines rather than hoped-for increases have been recorded by many States and for Africa as a whole.

10. One of the principal causes of this decline was that only two thirds of the countries pursued sustained economic reform. Those that did received increased donor assistance and achieved modest gains in per capita gross domestic product, agricultural production and exports. Other countries continued to decline in these indices, causing negative performance for Africa as a whole.

11. The reasons for this record of non-success are clear. The bilateral and multilateral achievements with respect to net real resource transfers and debt burden reduction were below expectations. A number of African States did not, in fact, fully achieve policy and resource allocation adjustment and transformation. Africa suffered from a serious fall in commodity earnings. War and certain exogenous events, such as drought and collapse in the terms of trade, imposed devastating costs. Another reason for this record of non-success may have been inadequate United Nations and Government debate or dialogue on the experience gained in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

12. However, the Programme of Action was far from being a failure. It assisted in focusing the attention of African and other Governments on the basic economic, human and governance problems of Africa. By doing so, it did achieve policy and efficiency gains and averted a more severe decline in net resource inflows. As a result, the economic decline afflicting Africa from 1981 to 1985 was slowed and, in many countries, halted. Furthermore, the process of African policy restructuring and its interaction with the analyses of external partners have led to substantial lessons of experience for all concerned.

#### B. Some aspects of the performance of the African economy, 1986-1990

13. Taken as a whole, the performance of the African economies from 1986 to 1990, the period of the Programme of Action, was not satisfactory, with overall growth averaging less than 2.5 per cent a year. The economic performance of the African economy was, it is true, somewhat better than during the period 1980-1985. But output, in per capita terms, continued to fall.

14. The decrease in overall performance was in part accounted for by the unsatisfactory export situation. While 1986-1990 export volume increased an average of 10 per cent a year above that of the period 1981-1985, representing an annual growth of almost 4 per cent, earnings from exports were 18 per cent lower, which represented an annual average decline of 6 per cent. Trade gains fell below expectations by an amount exceeding 50 billion United States dollars. Furthermore, in many key commodity areas, Africa suffered a decline in market share.

15. The benefits of reform in the vital agricultural sector, though often positive, were limited in certain countries by such factors as natural disasters, war or civil strife and a fall in prices from export crops. The human condition of many millions of Africans continued to worsen. Absolute poverty rose in Africa. If present trends hold, Africa risks becoming, by 1995, in terms of human deprivation, the most afflicted region in the world. African Governments made efforts to improve public services. Some progress was recorded in certain areas, as was indicated by the United Nations Development Programme in the Human Development Report 1990, but taken as a whole, the results were insufficient.

16. It would, however, be wrong to paint a totally sombre picture of the economic results of the 1986-1990 period. Growth of output in the majority of African economies had begun, by 1989-1990, to equal or exceed population growth. Important policy reforms had been undertaken and priority given to the restoration of infrastructure and human investment together with measures to encourage enterprise. The quantitative decline of export volumes that was typical of the 1970s and the deterioration of basic public services that characterized the 1981-1985 period have, in a majority of cases, been halted or partially reversed. Requirements for good governance, human investment, an enabling environment and the reduction of absolute poverty are being articulated and brought into operation. A sounder basis for greater production and for improvement in the human condition now exist in many African countries. Recent developments in the world political situation and on the continent give hope for drastic cuts in military expenditures. There is broad agreement everywhere that people are both the objective of and the most important means to the development and improvement of their living standards. The convictions of Africans on this are reflected in the Khartoum Declaration: Towards A Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development,<sup>b</sup> adopted in 1988, the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation,<sup>a</sup> adopted in 1989, and the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation,<sup>c</sup> adopted in 1990.

<sup>a</sup>A/44/315.

<sup>b</sup>A/43/430.

<sup>c</sup>A/45/427.

### C. Actions of the African countries

#### Policy reforms

17. A majority of the African countries initiated and carried out substantial policy transformations during the 1986-1990 period. These have emphasized rationalization and liberalization of prices, especially exchange rates, food price structures and interest rates; prioritization of public expenditure towards human investment and infrastructure; and, where practicable, reduction of military expenditure. These policy reforms also aim at more efficient public sector management, enabling measures to facilitate enterprise and production and the broadening of access to economic and political participation (especially for women and poor rural households), and they include measures to reduce poverty, especially absolute poverty.

18. These policy steps were considered necessary, though generally risky and costly in social and political terms. For most countries undertaking and persisting in them, they have halted declines in per capita production. However, when such policies require extended periods of constant or lowered consumption, they face rising domestic opposition. Their continuation is frequently dependent on being able to show enhanced positive results. In a minority of cases, policy transformations have not been attempted or have been abandoned in the face of high initial costs and apparently low positive results in the Programme of Action period. While understandable, in most cases this has led directly to continued decline of the economies and of the conditions of the peoples concerned, while also hampering increased participation and improved governance. While the efforts of the African Governments are key to economic progress, the donor community has a role in supporting these efforts.

#### Agricultural development and other sectors in support of agriculture

19. In general, agricultural policies and resource allocations have been prioritized. These have included price and marketing structure reforms, restoration of infrastructure, redesigned research and extension services. They also include programmes to increase the resilience of small farmers to adverse economic circumstances. The results have been positive but inadequate—a 4 per cent annual agricultural output growth rate is widely recognized as essential (for example, in the World Bank long-term perspective study) but only 2 per cent has been attained to date. The southern African subregion has reached a 3 per cent trend equal to population growth. Constraints include inadequate technical knowledge; inefficient research and extension; falling world prices; inadequate access to inputs, despite services prioritization to domestic capacity rehabilitation; limited effective access of the poor, especially access by women farmers to agriculture services and markets; inadequate financial resource availability at both national and farm-household level, and high-cost public and private sector marketing systems.

#### Drought, desertification and environment

20. Drought, desertification and environmental degradation have received attention based on fuller recognition that Africa is more threatened by them than is any other region. However, improved water conservation and use, afforestation and family forestry as part of mixed farming, crop pattern alteration to lower vulnerability to drought, and other measures have had limited results.

This is partly a factor of limited knowledge and experience and the short time since priorities were changed; but it also reflects the lack of resources to implement policies and the impact of pressure to export. Often, the result has been further soil impoverishment.

#### Human resources and human conditions

21. The rise in the proportion of people in absolute poverty to 30 per cent in Africa and 60 per cent in the worst afflicted countries demonstrates the impact of war, drought and resource shortages. In countries ravaged by war and natural calamities, in spite of efforts by the donor community to provide improved early warning systems and increased emergency assistance, the scarcity of food supplies led to famine. In some countries, emergency relief assistance could not be provided quickly enough to avert the displacement of large numbers of persons and prevent casualties. Food for work (paid in cash or food) programmes have been devised and implemented at the micro-level, as well as more generally in some States, to help rehabilitate drought, flood and war victims.

22. Priority attention to human development—both in resource allocations and in restructuring to improve efficiency and access to basic services—has been a central theme in over half the African States. It has halted the rapid decline in access to basic services and the deterioration in their quality that occurred during the period 1981-1985, but has achieved clear improvements in only a minority of cases. In many cases, efficiency-improving policies were only partially employed, partly because they required resources that were not available.

23. Human-centred concerns, such as those expressed during the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and in the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, have deeply influenced African thinking. Appropriate programmes are now emerging and policy rethinking is more generally in process. However, the results to date are limited, partly because of brief experience and partly because integrating new elements into mainline programmes—especially in agriculture, education and employment—has proven difficult. In the context of limited increase in resources for all programmes, difficult choices must be made in allocating available resources, often resulting in cuts in existing activities. Only in health services has reorientation to support the needs of women and children made sustained progress over the 1986-1990 period, notably in mother and child health care and immunization.

24. Population policies have been adopted by most African Governments. However, it is unclear how much impact they have had to date. The link between the provision of educational and technical services, on the one hand, and other key elements such as reduced infant mortality, enhanced food security, reduced malnutrition and enhanced female education, on the other hand, remains to be adequately worked out in a majority of cases. In cases where the link has been articulated and applied, there is evidence of a rapidly increasing use of services and declining family size. It is generally realized in Africa and by Africa's development partners that Africa's rapid rate of population growth, averaging over 3 per cent per year, slows the rate of Africa's recovery and development, thus constituting a development issue to be dealt with seriously. During the period of the Pro-

gramme of Action, there has been a clear downward trend in per capita health spending in real dollar terms, despite gains made in such areas as mother and child health care and immunization. Some diseases made a resurgence in Africa in the 1980s as health expenditures declined, with roughly two out of every three Africans now suffering from one or more debilitating diseases. The problem of declining health services is exacerbated by the continuing phenomenon of the "brain drain" with respect to trained personnel in the health field.

25. Over the 1986-1990 period, war imposed heavy human as well as financial costs on Africa (45 billion dollars in southern Africa alone, according to United Nations estimates). As of 1990, efforts to achieve peace have made substantial progress in southern Africa and other parts of the continent. The consolidation of survival policies and infrastructural safeguards is crucial in those areas, as is their more effective pursuit in the remaining war-ravaged States.

#### Trade and commodities

26. African States have given priority to policies to restore export growth. The quantitative rise in export growth to 4 per cent indicates considerable success. Unfortunately, declines in terms of trade have more than cancelled out this achievement in real export-value terms. African States have sought to act on the Programme of Action priority focus of commodity market Improvement. Market prices for basic commodities, in general, continued to fall. Compensation or stabilization schemes were unable to compensate for declining commodity revenues during the period of the Programme of Action. African Governments were unable to move rapidly towards structural diversification and transformation of export patterns. Furthermore, Africa has in many cases lost market share in the face of new sources of competition, although some countries have adopted policies to regain it.

#### Debt service

27. African States have developed a common set of guidelines for agreed debt and debt-service reduction (African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis (1987)), which was updated in 1989 and discussed at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, and they have devoted on average 30 per cent of export earnings to debt service. The 30 per cent of export earnings paid out covered only about 60 per cent of the debt service payable. The balance was largely rescheduled in ways that stretched out the repayments of the obligations without reducing them or it was added onto rising arrears balances. The Programme of Action goal of resolving the African external debt crisis remains largely unmet. External debt (largely from increased arrears, rescheduled amounts and accrued interest) rose 35 per cent between 1986 and 1990. Although many donor countries cancelled or rescheduled debt on concessional terms, both before and during the Programme of Action period—for example, at the Third Francophone Conference of Heads of State and Government, held at Dakar in May 1989—in accordance, *inter alia*, with relevant United Nations resolutions, a substantial portion of that external debt remains extremely difficult to service. The debt burden complicated Africa's task of increasing investment and rational planning with respect to fiscal and external accounts. A number of creditor countries and institutions have recently put forward proposals involving greater debt and debt-service reduction

for low-income countries, many of which are located in Africa. Since 1985, the Paris Club has eased the terms on which official bilateral debt is rescheduled for the severely indebted low-income countries, many of which are located in Africa. In June 1988, at the Toronto Economic Summit, the group of seven major industrialized countries reached an agreement consisting of options to be chosen by creditor countries, which include partial write-offs, longer repayment periods and concessional interest rates.<sup>d</sup> At the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in September 1990, there was a call for the cancellation of all official bilateral debt owed by least developed countries and other low-income countries that faced severe debt problems and were implementing sound economic policies in the context of International Monetary Fund programmes.<sup>e</sup> Another proposal was made to modify the Toronto terms of rescheduling by Paris Club creditors in a number of ways. In 1991, the group of seven major industrialized countries agreed on the need for additional debt-relief measures, going well beyond the relief already granted under the Toronto terms. The Trinidad and Tobago terms,<sup>f</sup> proposed in September 1990, as well as other proposals, are now under consideration in the Paris Club. An early agreement on these proposals, combined with appropriate adjustment actions by the African countries themselves, would make a genuine contribution to improving the economic prospects of the countries concerned. More recently, bolder initiatives, such as the recent debt-reduction agreements, have aroused high expectations among debt-distressed countries in Africa. The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on debt proposed the cancellation of 90 per cent of the bilateral debt service of poor countries and the conversion of the remainder to highly concessional long-term loans. He also proposed that Toronto-type debt relief should be extended to African middle-income countries, as well as more concessional development financing.

#### Social and political stability

28. Problems associated with governance, accountability and the international economic environment have constrained African growth and development. These problems have hampered domestic savings and private investment flows, which are critical for increased productivity and growth. There is recognition within Africa of the link between improved governance and accountability, a favourable international economic environment and successful long-term development. There has been progress in improving participation and stability in Africa during the period of the Programme of Action. The number of States severely affected by war has been reduced. The freedom of people to pursue their daily lives and livelihood without fear of violence or arbitrary intervention by any person or institution has risen. Participation and human rights have been endorsed in the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation. Progress in policies and practices to promote participation and make rights more secure is visible in many States. The enjoyment of human rights under the rule of law is becoming more strongly enshrined.

<sup>d</sup>A/43/435-S/19974.

<sup>e</sup>A/C0NF.147/18.

<sup>f</sup>A/45/803.

## Implementation at the regional and subregional levels

29. Subregional and regional implementation have received significant attention! especially in eastern and southern Africa. The small size of virtually all African States means that many common goals can be pursued more efficiently in common, or on a coordinated basis, than separately. The Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States has made significant progress towards enabling trade expansion via tariff preference, commercial clearing facilitation and documentary plus-procedural harmonization. The Southern African Development Coordination Conference has coordinated transport and communications rehabilitation and development, knowledge creation (especially in agriculture and food security), production expansion and the mobilization of domestic and external finance for regionally identified priority projects, with substantial positive results. Other groupings-the Economic Community of West African States, the Arab Maghreb Union, the Union of Central African States and the Economic Community of Central African States-have had important results. The Organization of African Unity has increased its economic policy analysis and coordination capacity, leading to the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis (1987) and to the adoption on 3 June 1991 at Abuja, Nigeria, of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community.

## D. Actions of the international community

## Governments of resource-transferring countries

## Resource flows

30. Donor Governments understood the need in the Programme of Action for complementary resources to support the reforms and transformations to which the African States have committed themselves. A significant number have sought to act accordingly and have maintained or increased real resource transfers via official development assistance since 1985, despite, in several cases, significant budgetary constraints of their own. They have remained committed to Africa in the context of new needs in western Asia, as well as in central and eastern Europe. However, despite the fact that sub-Saharan African countries received, on a per capita basis, significantly larger official development assistance than other low- and middle-income countries and despite a 50 per cent current price increase in official development assistance to sub-Saharan Africa, the effects of this assistance have not met expectations.

31. Bilateral official development assistance, broadly defined, rose in current prices from 10.6 to 16.8 billion dollars. However, in constant 1986 prices, the change was from 13.1 to 13.9 billion dollars, only marginally over 1 per cent per year. Meanwhile, net export credits fell 50 per cent even in current terms, from over 2 billion dollars in 1985 to 1 billion dollars in 1990. Net private flows other than from non-governmental organizations fell from 1.8 billion dollars to 1.4 billion dollars in current prices. Non-governmental organization flows rose in current terms from 1 billion to 1.6 billion dollars, or about 1 per cent per year in constant price terms.

## Trade and commodities

32. Action to enhance African market access and diversification of exports and to reduce instability and catastrophic falls in commodity prices, as well as to provide compensatory finance for declines, was featured

prominently in the Programme of Action. Protectionist barriers persist. African economies still depend on commodity exports, and diversification represents one of the highest priorities. The Stabex<sup>g</sup> and Sysmin<sup>h</sup> systems and the Swiss Compensatory Financing Programme already exist. Various constraints, including conditionality and interest rates, restrict access to International Monetary Fund compensatory facilities. After having reached a peak in the 1970s, commodity prices have collapsed to unprecedentedly low levels. Although exports grew in volume by 10 per cent during the 1986-1990 period over the 1981-1985 period, the share of African exports in world trade was dropping dramatically during the 1986-1990 period.

## Debt obligations

33. Debt discussion has continued, and in the past two years creditor country positions have altered significantly. In order to strengthen efforts to relieve the debt burden, creditor countries have presented a number of proposals for further debt alleviation. The proposed Trinidad and Tobago terms would provide for a 50 per cent debt-burden reduction-by write-offs, interest-rate cuts or repayment spread-out-on official debt, including guaranteed export credits for low-income debt-distressed countries pursuing serious policy reforms and transformations. Recent debt-reduction agreements take similar approaches to debt-distressed middle- and low-income countries. Some donor countries have proposed cuts of up to 80 per cent for the most severely debt-distressed low-income sub-Saharan African economies. The Trinidad and Tobago terms envisage similar cuts in commercial external debt, with the present secondary market price (usually under 25 per cent of face value for debt-distressed countries and under 10 per cent for several African ones) as the starting point. Some buy-ups, by individual donors or under World Bank auspices, have taken place.

34. These shifts have been too recent to have a major impact to date. However, they do augur well for the 1990s. About 3 per cent of Africa's debt burden was cancelled or rescheduled at concessional interest rates over the 1986-1990 period. Because this was largely on concessional loans, debt service due was reduced by under 2 per cent and debt service actually being paid was reduced by only 1 per cent. Other rescheduling did not reduce the total burden of payment (indeed by lengthening the period over which interest was payable, the rescheduling often raised it) but simply shifted it forward, providing some relief from arrears build-up for a year or two at a time.

## Technical and other external assistance

35. Technical assistance was approximately 25 per cent of official development assistance throughout the period. Problems remained, such as inadequate recipient participation in the selection of experts and the accountability of technical assistance personnel to national institutions and in the decision-making processes in Africa. The enhanced number of donor-paid and other technical-assistance personnel and the increased hiring of African nationals for such posts did increase short-term capability but at the price of fragmenting national policy formulation and implementation and of threaten-

<sup>g</sup>System of stabilization of export earnings.

<sup>h</sup>System for stabilizing export earnings in the mining sector.

ing longer-term African institutional and public service capacity-building. More positively, joint ventures with African training institutions and the creation, by the African Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, of the African Capacity Building Foundation were encouraging developments.

#### United Nations system

36. The United Nations system—including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund—sought to influence and to support African efforts to regain development through structural adjustment and transformation of policies and resource allocations. Multilateral official development finance rose from 5.3 billion dollars in 1985 to 8.5 billion dollars in 1990 or from 5.8 billion dollars to 6.5 billion dollars in 1986 constant prices.

37. A substantial portion of the increase was centred on the World Bank, whose lending increased from an overall average of about 1.8 billion dollars during the 1981-1985 fiscal period to around 3 billion dollars during the 1986-1991 fiscal period. With respect to International Development Association replenishments eight and nine, sub-Saharan Africa's share of a sustained constant total was raised from 33 per cent to 50 per cent. In addition, the World Bank spearheaded a Special Programme of Assistance for Africa to mobilize and coordinate bilateral funds, which provided 18 billion dollars in adjustment assistance and debt relief to twenty-three eligible African countries between 1988 and 1990. The World Bank also helped fund the African Capacity Building Foundation to assist in developing the central economic analysis and management units in African Governments.

38. The International Monetary Fund reduced net drawings by African States by 2 billion dollars during the 1985-1990 period. While 8-9 per cent short-term drawings were unsuitable for African requirements, the Structural Adjustment Facility and its extended version, which are long-term low-interest facilities, remain less than half-utilized and did not fully offset reduction in standard terms drawings.

39. Other United Nations agencies raised disbursements on behalf of Africa to about 1.5 billion dollars and to 50 per cent of all resources provided globally, in particular through special programmes for African countries affected by drought and desertification. While their programmes were focused mainly on and tested against the Programme of Action goals, they were limited in constant-price terms. This limitation flowed from the financial stringency confronting most United Nations agencies, and the United Nations Development Programme in particular, during the period 1986-1990.

#### South-South cooperation

40. Global South-South cooperation with Africa was enhanced during the 1986-1990 period. The focus was primarily on southern African economic and human survival in the face of destabilization. The Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund<sup>1</sup> established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries raised and disbursed not insignificant resources in this respect. Bilaterally, several South economies provided substantial technical and financial support to Africa.

#### Non-governmental organizations

41. Non-governmental organizations, as noted, increased resource transfers to Africa. In some cases these

transfers assisted the strengthening of African non-governmental organizations and worked in partnership with or through them. In the North, the non-governmental organizations were among the most effective publicists and resource mobilizers for Africa in general and the Programme of Action in particular. The International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa, held at Arusha in February 1990, marked the recognition by both African and cooperating States that African non-governmental organizations and similar groupings had a crucial role in transforming human-centred development and good governance from goals into realities.<sup>c</sup>

#### Structural adjustment programmes

42. Structural adjustment describes a set of actions by African Governments responding to their perceptions of the policy requirements needed to restore economic balance and to mobilize external resources for recovery and structural transformation. Likewise, structural adjustment programmes incorporated the views of the World Bank and bilateral resource donors of the macroeconomic policy weaknesses that hampered effective response to economic shocks in many African States.

43. Prior to 1985, structural adjustment programmes, as the World Bank acknowledged in the long-term perspective study, were often too short term in approach and, as a result, depended too heavily on demand reduction. Since 1985 there has been a shift towards supply expansion, initially underwritten largely by external resource flows but, subsequently, partly by renewed growth of domestic output. Human investment and poverty reduction have emerged as major themes in structural adjustment and increased effort is being devoted to integrating them with the other macroeconomic policy goals.

44. Structural adjustment programmes, when also oriented towards the medium- and long-term development needs of the countries that have been implementing them and when persisted in, have, on average, resulted in output growth equal to or above population growth and also in significant increases in external resource inflows. Equally, most have resulted in a halting of previous declines in human investment and basic services spending. But their record on reduction of inflation, reduction of trade deficits and a reduction in numbers of people living in absolute poverty is much more uneven and not yet satisfactory, as the World Bank long-term perspective study notes. How to resolve these problems and to ensure that new rounds of African-owned country programmes achieve both sustainable growth and a substantial improvement in the human condition is a crucial question for the 1990s, which the African Governments, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, and other resource providers are focusing on in national consultative groups, round-table discussions and other forums.

## II. United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

### A. Preamble

1. The final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

<sup>1</sup>Also called the Africa Fund.



offers yet another opportunity for renewing the commitment of the international community to support Africa's own efforts to achieve self-sustaining socio-economic growth and development. It is also an occasion to refocus world attention on the socio-economic difficulties which continue to face the African countries. Africa's development is primarily the responsibility of Africans. The international community accepts the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa and therefore commits itself to giving full and tangible support to the African efforts.

2. The circumstances which led to the adoption of the Programme of Action are as valid today as they were in 1986. Assessments made by African countries themselves or by the Secretary-General and many other organizations and independent observers point to the fact that Africa's socio-economic conditions actually worsened overall over the past live years of the Programme of Action period.

3. The current critical economic situation in Africa calls for solidarity among States Members to act in concert to address the problem. The international community renews its efforts to assist Africa, as enunciated under the Programme of Action and in General Assembly resolution 43/27 of 18 November 1988, in which the Assembly stated, *inter alia*, that "the African economic crisis is one that concerns the international community as a whole" and that "the Programme of Action provides an important framework for cooperation between Africa and the international community", which needs to be renewed in the 1990s.

4. That is why the international community and the countries of Africa should renew their commitment to an agenda of cooperation for sustainable social and economic development of Africa in the 1990s. The agenda is specific and clearly focused on goals and targets to be achieved within that time-frame.

5. A desirable objective should be an average real growth rate of at least 6 per cent per annum of gross national product throughout the period of the New Agenda in order for the continent to achieve sustained and sustainable economic growth and equitable development, increase income and eradicate poverty.

6. The New Agenda has as its priority objectives the accelerated transformation, integration, diversification and growth of the African economies, in order to strengthen them within the world economy, reduce their vulnerability to external shocks and increase their dynamism, internalize the process of development and enhance self-reliance.

7. The New Agenda also accords special attention to human development and increased productive employment, and promotes rapid progress towards the achievement of human-oriented goals by the year 2000 in the areas of life expectancy, integration of women in development, child and maternal mortality, nutrition, health, water and sanitation, basic education and shelter.

8. Peace is an indispensable prerequisite for development. The end of the cold war has opened up opportunities for the peaceful resolution of conflicts and for the intensification of international cooperation for development, particularly with Africa. Peace initiatives by African countries should be encouraged and pursued in order to bring an end to war, destabilization and internal conflicts so as to facilitate the creation of optimal conditions for development. The international commu-

nity as a whole should endeavour to cooperate with and support the efforts of African countries for a rapid restoration of peace, normalization of life for uprooted populations and national socio-economic reconstruction. Resources freed from military expenditures in all countries can be redirected to socio-economic growth and development.

9. In order to achieve these broad objectives, it is necessary for the international community to enter into a new and stronger accord with Africa, which would spell out clearly the firm commitment of the international community to support and assist Africa in its efforts to implement successfully its development agenda and to reduce, if not entirely eliminate, external impediments and obstacles to Africa's accelerated socio-economic transformation. This New Agenda reflects a mutuality of commitments and accountability and is in two parts: what Africa commits itself to do and what the international community commits itself to do.

## B. International Agenda

### 1. Africa's responsibility and commitment

(a) Achievement of sustained and sustainable growth and development

10. Africa is committed to the implementation of policies for the transformation of the structure of its economies in order to achieve growth and development on a sustained and sustainable basis. African countries will persist with necessary reforms and pursue improvement of domestic economic management, including effective mobilization and utilization of domestic resources.

(b) Promotion of regional and subregional economic cooperation and integration

11. Africa is resolved to pursue with vigour the policy of achieving effective regional and subregional economic cooperation and integration and is thus committed to the establishment of the African Economic Community—the treaty of which was signed by African leaders on 3 June 1991 at Abuja, Nigeria—and to the effective functioning of its subregional organizations—namely, the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Arab Maghreb Union and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. Africa believes that regional and subregional cooperation and integration will bring about effective transformation of its economies.

12. Africa is committed to the promotion of sectorial integration of its economies and to ensuring the development and maintenance of reliable networks of agricultural, physical, industrial and institutional infrastructures on the continent. Africa will focus its efforts on the implementation of programmes for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

(c) Intensification of the democratization process

13. Africa is determined to press ahead with the democratization of development and the full implementation of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation, and the Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the Political and Socio-economic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World, adopted on 11 July 1990. Africa is convinced that growth and

development on a sustained and sustainable basis can come about only as a result of the full participation of the people in the development process, and to this end continues to be committed to pursuing the process of democratization.

(d) Investment promotion

14. Africa is also committed to the creation of an enabling environment that attracts foreign and domestic direct investment, encourages savings, induces the return of flight capital and promotes the full participation by the private sector, including non-governmental organizations, in the growth and development process. Farmers-in particular, small farmers-informal-sector traders and crafts people, and entrepreneurs constitute important elements in the productive base of the economy.

(e) Human dimension

15. Africa is equally committed to improving the human rights and the living standards of its people, including the reduction of poverty. Africa is further committed to ensuring equality of opportunity for women at all levels and giving adequate attention to the needs of children.

16. African countries are committed to the intensification of their efforts in human resource development and capacity-building, especially in science, technology and management, and to taking measures to arrest and reverse the brain drain.

(f) Environment and development

17. Africa is fully committed to the promotion of sustainable development at all levels of socio-economic activity. Through the Bamako Convention, adopted on 30 January 1991 at Bamako, Africa took the decisive step of banning the import of toxic waste into Africa. Moreover, the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification remains a viable framework for cooperation in the field of desertification. The international community is called upon to contribute more effectively to the implementation of the Plan. The programme of relevant subregional organizations should continue to receive the full support of Africa and the international community. Africa is keenly participating in international negotiations on climate change, bio-diversity and the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992. In all these negotiations, Africa is fully convinced that the problems of environment and development should be tackled in an integrated and balanced manner, fully taking into account the "polluter pays" principle.

(g) Population and development

18. Africa is committed to the deliberate and systematic integration of population factors into the development process in order, inter alia, to contain the tremendous strain and stress that a rapid rate of population growth puts on development. To that end, Africa will continue the efforts initiated in 1984 under the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-Reliant Development, which currently constitutes Africa's framework for devising and implementing national population policies in all their interrelated aspects, including a reduction in maternal and child mortality and provisions for family planning and female education and the achievement of substantial and sustained increases in the quality of life and standard of living of the entire population. In this regard, reference is also

made to the Amsterdam Declaration on a Better Life for Future Generations, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989.<sup>1</sup>

(h) Agriculture, rural development and food security

19. Africa is committed to the continued pursuit of policies and strategies in the agricultural and rural development sectors in order fully to integrate rural economies into their national contexts and to achieve food security and strengthen self-reliance in food. Africa is committed to the improvement of agricultural policies, the enhancement of agricultural productivity, the improvement of distribution mechanisms, and the establishment of reliable market schemes, credit systems and adequate storage facilities. Efforts will be made to provide food producers-particularly women-with the necessary resources.

(i) South-South cooperation

20. Africa is determined to intensify South-South cooperation which Africa is convinced is an indispensable element for the success of the New Agenda for international cooperation.

(j) Role of non-governmental organizations

21. The focus of the International Agenda on popular participation, human resource development and capacity-building calls for an increased role for non-governmental organizations (African and non-African) in various areas, including the promotion of indigenous small-scale businesses, especially in the rural sector, community development projects, training etc. African non-governmental organizations should particularly be involved, without any administrative impediment, in the mobilization and efficient utilization of domestic resources.

2. Responsibility and commitment of the international community

22. The international community commits itself to assisting Africa in its efforts to achieve accelerated growth and human-centred development on a sustained and sustainable basis. Such support will cover the areas discussed below.

(a) Solution of Africa's debt problem

23. Africa's debt burden constitutes a critical bottleneck constraining the recovery and development of the continent. Therefore, a major priority is to tackle Africa's external debt problem which is a serious threat to the continent's recovery and long-term development prospects. In spite of the implementation of several international initiatives, the situation has not significantly improved. Africa's external debt exceeded 270 billion dollars in 1990, with the ratio of external debt to gross domestic product and to exports amounting to over 90 per cent and 334 per cent, respectively. The servicing of this debt accounts for over 30 per cent of the continent's exports.

24. This situation calls for innovative and bold measures to solve Africa's debt problems and the intensification of efforts in the context of the evolving international debt strategy on the part of all concerned. The international community, therefore, in support of Africa's economic reform efforts, undertakes to seek to find durable solutions to the African debt crisis.

<sup>1</sup>A/C.2/44/6.

25. At the London Economic Summit in July 1991,<sup>k</sup> the group of seven major industrialized countries agreed that Africa deserved special attention. Participants called for additional debt relief measures in favour of the poorest, most indebted countries, that go well beyond the Toronto terms. It called on the Paris Club to continue its discussion on how these measures can best be implemented promptly.

26. Recognizing the magnitude of Africa's debt problem, the measures envisioned by this New Agenda include:

(a) A further cancellation or reduction of official development assistance debt and debt service;

(b) Additional relief for official bilateral debt or debt service;

(c) Encouragement of the write-off of private commercial debt and the use of such techniques as debt-equity swaps, the use of debt where appropriate for the establishment of export-oriented joint ventures, debt buy-backs, debt for environment schemes and debt for poverty alleviation through greater use of the appropriate facilities;

(d) Serious consideration to continuing to work towards a growth-oriented solution of the problems of African developing countries with serious debt-servicing problems, including those whose debt is mainly to official creditors or to multilateral institutions;

(e) Early implementation of the International Monetary Fund quota increase under the Ninth General Review and the associated Third Amendment to the Articles of Agreement.

27. Additional measures should take into account the need for Africa to benefit from new financial flows, particularly official development assistance.

28. The international community should continue to give serious consideration to the proposal calling for the organization of an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness.

(b) Resource flows

29. A critical element of the support from the international community is the provision of adequate resource flows to Africa. These resources are needed to contribute to achieving sustained real growth in gross national product per capita. To achieve an average annual growth rate of real gross national product of at least 6 per cent by African countries over the course of the 1990s the Secretary-General has estimated that a minimum of 30 billion dollars in net official development assistance is required in 1992, after which the real net official development assistance would need to grow at an average rate of 4 per cent per annum. The international community undertakes to pursue its efforts to provide additional resource flows to Africa which will complement domestic efforts and financial resources, bearing in mind these targets. The international community also reaffirms its commitment to work in order to attain the accepted United Nations targets of devoting 0.7 per cent of gross national product to official development assistance as well as the agreed targets established at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

30. The international community would introduce measures and devise programmes to encourage direct

foreign investment in African countries and support the policy changes undertaken by African countries to attract foreign investment.

(c) Commodities

31. Diversification is a strategic short- and long-term solution to the severe commodity problem in Africa which has impeded its economic recovery and development. In order to support effectively efforts to diversify commodity exports and boost earnings, the international community, particularly the major trading partners, commit themselves to grant improved market access to Africa's exports through substantial reduction in or removal of trade barriers. To this end, the international community should ensure an early balanced and successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round. The international community commits itself to correct imperfections in commodity markets.

32. In the short term, the international community recognizes the importance of compensatory financing through such schemes as the Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility of the International Monetary Fund, Stabex, Sysmin and the Swiss Compensatory Financing Programme and, where appropriate, will examine the means of improving the scope and operations of these schemes. Efforts at international cooperation among producers and consumers of commodities of particular importance to Africa should be renewed, with a view to increasing export earnings of Africa from such commodities through processing and technical assistance.

(d) Support for the diversification of the African economies

33. Diversification of the African economies provides a major way out of commodity export dependence and its related problems and contributes to the achievement of more dynamic and resilient economies. While such diversification is primarily the responsibility of African countries, the international community recognizes that additional resources will be required to support Africa's diversification programmes, including development of specific infrastructural and support services and the development of information networks and related services for diversification programmes and projects.

34. The international community notes the proposal that an African diversification fund should be established to provide an essential focal point to galvanize the technical assistance that is required and to provide additional finance for the development and implementation of diversification programmes and projects.

35. A study on the need for and the feasibility of the establishment of a diversification fund for Africa's commodities should urgently be undertaken by the Secretary-General for presentation in 1993 to the General Assembly together with the comments and observations of Member States. The international community will continue to support Africa's effort.

(e) Trade

36. In order to support effectively efforts to diversify Africa's economies and to boost export earnings, the international community commits itself to a substantial reduction in or removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers affecting African exports, particularly of

<sup>k</sup>A/46/309-S/22807

processed, semi-processed and manufactured products, and to ensure continued preferential arrangements currently enjoyed by African exports. In this end, the international community should ensure an early balanced and successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

(f) Support for regional economic environment, science and technology

37. The international community intends to support African countries in their efforts to establish the African Economic Community, strengthen the functioning of the existing subregional intergovernmental organizations and implement joint programmes and projects.

38. Support will also be given to arresting environmental degradation and to enhancing the scientific and technological capacities of African countries.

(g) Role of the United Nations system

39. The United Nations system should play a major role in the implementation of the International Agenda. First and foremost! the various United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, in their respective areas and sectors, should devise specific programmes for Africa which are consistent with the elements of the Agenda, and devote adequate resources for their implementation. In this regard, special consideration should be given to programmes that are essential in fostering the economic integration of the African region, such as those related to the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, as well as other relevant programmes submitted by regional and subregional organizations.

40. The United Nations system should also contribute to ensuring an efficient follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the International Agenda. Specifically, a continuous assessment of Africa's performance in the areas outlined in the Agenda would have a great impact in maintaining the momentum within and outside Africa and, eventually, for renewed commitments to the agreed objectives and targets.

(h) Role of non-African non-governmental organizations

41. Non-African non-governmental organizations should be given every encouragement to assist in the formulation and implementation of development assistance projects in the context of the International Agenda. They should also assist in promoting non-governmental organizations at the national, subregional and regional levels in Africa.

C. Follow-up, monitoring and evaluation machinery

42. The follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the New Agenda will require the full involvement of Governments, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as well as the participation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

43. To that end the following arrangements for the evaluation, assessment and monitoring of the New Agenda are adopted:

(a) In 1993 the General Assembly will conduct a preliminary consideration of the implementation of the New Agenda;

(b) In 1995 the Economic and Social Council will devote part of its high-level segment to the consideration of the implementation of the New Agenda;

(c) In 1996 the General Assembly will conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda;

(d) In 1998 the Economic and Social Council will devote part of its high-level segment to the implementation of the New Agenda;

(e) In the year 2000 the General Assembly will conduct the final review and assessment of the implementation of the New Agenda.

44. For the mid-term review in 1996 and the final review and assessment in the year 2000, the General Assembly will take the necessary measures, including, if required, the establishment of an ad hoc committee for the preparation of these reviews.

45. The Secretary-General, taking into account the relevant inputs from relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other competent bodies, will provide an analytical assessment of the implementation of the New Agenda and make concrete recommendations thereon to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, according to the arrangements outlined in paragraph 43 above.

46. The assessment and recommendations of the Organization of African Unity on the implementation of the New Agenda will also be submitted to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

47. The Secretary-General will ensure appropriate and adequate support for the follow-up process, including the continuation of the effective public information activities and mobilization of efforts to raise international awareness of the economic crisis in Africa.

48. The ongoing initiatives aimed at assisting Africa in its development efforts should be encouraged. In this regard, consultative groups such as the Global Coalition for Africa should assist in rallying international support for the implementation of the New Agenda. The Global Coalition for Africa may be invited to attend the meetings of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council devoted to the New Agenda for Africa.

General Assembly resolution 46/151

18 December 1991 Meeting 77 Adopted without vote

Draft by Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole (A/46/41), amended by Norway (A/46/L.53, A/46/L.56); agenda item 21.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: plenary 43, 77

## Chad

In response to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,(18) the Secretary-General submitted a report,(19) prepared by UNDP, on special economic assistance to Chad. The report reviewed activities pursuant to the third (1990) Round-table Conference of Donors to Chad, at which a development orientation plan was submitted to donors. Four sets of sectoral consultations were held (education, training and employment; health and social affairs; environment and desertification; and promotion of the private sector) to define the strategies, programmes of action and financing arrangements.

Other assistance included that of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which estimated that some 1.15 million people were affected by drought and that the rapid spread of disease was exacerbated in May 1991 by an outbreak of cholera. The World Health Organization continued

to assist Chad in improving the national primary health care system, giving special attention to immunization. In addition to its activities in Chad as an executing agency for projects financed by UNDP/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and trust funds, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provided assistance through seven self-financed projects costing some \$1.3 million in the areas of environment, cattle breeding, milk processing, production and consumption of market gardening produce, and rural credit. The World Food Programme (WFP) provided emergency food assistance to Chad and implemented development projects in the areas of education, food for vulnerable groups and rural development.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted resolution 46/171 without vote.

#### Special economic assistance to Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/223 of 21 December 1990 and its previous resolutions on assistance in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad and on special economic assistance to that country,

Recalling the round table on assistance to Chad convened by the United Nations Development Programme at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985 in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held in November 1982,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad, which deals, *inter alia*, with the status of assistance provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and the progress made in organizing and executing the programme of assistance for that country,

Considering that the effects of war and recent natural calamities and disasters are compromising all the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Chad,

Noting with satisfaction that the third Round-table Conference of Donors to Chad, convened by the Government of Chad in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, was held at Geneva on 19 and 20 June 1990 and that a development orientation plan was submitted to donors on that occasion by the Government of Chad,

Recalling the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least developed Countries on 14 September 1990,<sup>a</sup> and the mutual commitments entered into on that occasion,

Also noting with satisfaction that the round table on education, training and employment was convened by the Government of Chad, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, in November 1990.

Noting that sectoral round tables on technical cooperation, promotion of the private sector, health and social affairs, environment and desertification

control, urban development and the advancement of women' will be organized in 1992 by the Government of Chad in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting also that an emergency plan on the restructuring of the army and the administration and the return of former military personnel to productive life was submitted to a conference of friends of Chad held in Paris in 1991,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the States and organizations that have responded and are continuing to respond favourably to the appeals of the Government of Chad and of the Secretary-General by furnishing assistance to Chad;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties of Chad and to mobilize assistance for that country;

3. Renews the request made to all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes, as well as international economic and financial institutions, to continue to contribute to the rehabilitation and development of Chad;

4. Expresses the wish that future round tables on Chad will be organized within the framework of the intensified follow-up decided on at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assess, in close collaboration with the humanitarian agencies concerned, the humanitarian needs, particularly in the areas of health and food, of the displaced populations;

6. Invites all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes which participated actively in the conference of friends of Chad, held in Paris in 1991, to participate in the different round tables to be held in N'Djamena in 1992;

7. Calls upon the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

<sup>a</sup>A/CONF.147/18

General Assembly resolution 46/171

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/734) without vote, 26 November (meeting 511; 28-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.35); agenda item 84(b).

Sponsors, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Guinea, Honduras, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Singapore, Togo, Zaire. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 26-29, 38, 40-42, 45, 50, 51; plenary 78.

#### Djibouti

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,<sup>(20)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report,<sup>(19)</sup> prepared by UNDP, on special economic assistance to Djibouti. The report stated that while Djibouti was still coping with the effects of the disastrous floods of April 1989, other regional events also took their toll. In May 1991, 38,000 persons entered the country as a result of armed conflict in Ethiopia. The Persian Gulf crisis also had a direct impact on Djibouti's economy, as did disruption in trade with Ethiopia and Somalia.

Those events brought a new focus to development planning in Djibouti, underscoring the high degree of vulnerability of its economy to external events. Two areas were identified as requiring strengthening: the institutional framework and the means of the State to carry out social and economic development programmes, and manpower training. The report stated that the Government intended to minimize the social costs that could result from programmes of structural change in the economy. It concluded that even modest restructuring of the economy would encounter the problem of insufficient resources, and that assurance of adequate resources was especially important if the economic objectives were to be achieved without jeopardizing the social objectives.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 46/175 without vote.

#### Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/228 of 21 December 1990 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Recalling also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990,<sup>a</sup> as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance to be attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

Deeply concerned about the extensive damage and devastation in Djibouti caused by the unprecedented torrential rains and floods in April 1989,

Noting with concern the destruction of thousands of dwellings, particularly in working-class areas, and the damage to major sectors of the national infrastructure, particularly the road network, the water supply, health centres and hospitals, educational establishments and other public services,

Concerning the severe damage to the scarce agricultural resources of Djibouti, including the destruction of its livestock,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is included in the list of least developed countries, are thwarted by the negative effects of the torrential rains and floods that periodically devastate that vulnerable country, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of considerable resources, which exceed the real capacities of the country,

Noting also that the harsh climate and the chronic dryness preclude any agricultural activity of scale and that the persistent effects of a cyclical drought have devastating consequences for the already precarious economic and social development of Djibouti,

Noting with concern that the situation in Djibouti has been adversely affected by recent events in the Horn of

Africa, and noting the recent influx of over 95,000 persons displaced from their countries, which has placed serious strains on the fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of the country,

Noting the extremely critical economic situation of Djibouti resulting from its geographical location and from the number of priority development projects that have been suspended in the light of the new critical international situation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

Noting with gratitude the support provided to emergency relief operations during the floods in 1989 by various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. Declares its solidarity with the Government and people of Djibouti in the face of the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods and the new economic realities of Djibouti resulting in particular from the new critical situation in the Horn of Africa;

2. Endorses the evaluations and the recommendations of the various missions dispatched to Djibouti, which are taken into account in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Calls anew upon the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close collaboration with the governmental authorities, to carry out an evaluation of the requirements of Djibouti, in the light of its new and pressing needs, with a view to drawing up not only an urgent programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction, but also a sustained and adequate long-term development programme;

4. Calls upon all States, all regional and interregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other intergovernmental agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Bank, to provide Djibouti with substantial and appropriate assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, to enable it to cope with its special economic difficulties;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the economic situation of Djibouti and of the progress made in the organization and implementation of the new special programme of economic assistance for that country, in time for the question to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

<sup>a</sup>A/CONF.147/18.

General Assembly resolution 46/175

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/734) without vote, 27 November (meeting 52); 46-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.44), orally revised; agenda item 84(b).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania.

Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 26-29, 38, 40-42, 45, 50-52; plenary 78.

## Namibia

At its April 1991 session,<sup>(21)</sup> the Committee for Development Planning (CDP) concluded that Namibia did not meet the criteria for inclusion on the list of least developed countries (see PART THREE, Chapter I) due to its relatively high gross domestic product per capita, its natural endowments and the level of the economic diversification index. It noted, however, that income distribution was highly skewed and that, as a newly independent nation, it encountered special problems in its transitional period. It recommended that the international community adopt special measures in favour of Namibia for a period of years in order to assist it in mobilizing its considerable economic potential as a newly independent nation.

UNDP action. On 25 June 1991,<sup>(22)</sup> the UNDP Governing Council, taking into account CDP's recommendation, decided to extend special assistance to Namibia during the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996) equivalent to that given to a least developed country. The Council appealed to Member States and other United Nations entities to provide assistance to Namibia.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/50 without vote.

### Special assistance to Namibia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 1 of 14 September 1990, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in which the Conference recommended that Namibia should be given special consideration in support of its economic and social development and invited the General Assembly to consider, in accordance with established procedures, the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries,<sup>a</sup>

Recalling also the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Least Developed Countries, issued at their meeting in New York on 1 October 1990,<sup>b</sup> in which, inter alia, the General Assembly was invited to consider the matter,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 45/198 of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly decided to give Namibia special consideration in support of its economic and social development, in accordance with the resolution on economic assistance and least developed country status for Namibia adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Also welcoming the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning that the international community adopt special measures in favour of Namibia for

a period of years in order to assist it in mobilizing its considerable economic potential as a newly independent nation,

Taking into consideration the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

Taking note of and welcoming decision 4/90 of 23 November 1990 of the European Community by which the Community accorded Namibia a status equivalent to that of a least developed country during the first five years of the fourth Lomé Convention concluded between the Community and the States members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group and signed on 15 December 1989,

Taking into account decision 91/14 of 25 June 1991, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Governing Council decided to extend special assistance to Namibia during the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996) equivalent to that given to a least developed country,

Noting in particular that full information on per capita income level and other economic and social indicators of direct relevance to consultations within the Committee for Development Planning will not be available until the results of the forthcoming national census, which is being organized with the assistance of the United Nations Population Fund, are published in April 1992,

1. considers that Namibia should be given special consideration in support of its economic and social development;

2. Urgently appeals to all States Members of the United Nations and to the international economic and financial institutions concerned to respond generously to the needs of Namibia and to provide assistance on a bilateral/multilateral basis;

3. Invites States, organizations of the United Nations system and other donor agencies to grant Namibia for a number of years, as is already being done by the European Community, assistance of a scope comparable to that given to a least developed country, in order to take into account the conditions that exist in Namibia and to assist it, as a newly independent country, to mobilize its economic potential.

<sup>a</sup>/A/CONF.147/18.

<sup>b</sup>A/C.2/45/5.

## Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/50

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

Draft by Vice-President (E/1991/L.40), based on informal consultations on draft by Senegal for African States (E/1991/L.35): agenda item 2.  
Meeting numbers. ESC 29, 31.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 46/204 without vote.

### Special assistance to Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/198 of 21 December 1990, on the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries, in which it decided to give Namibia special consideration in support of its economic and social development,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 643(1989) of 31 October 1989, by which the Council urgently appealed to Member States, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend, in coordination with the Secretary-General, generous financial, material and technical support to the Namibian people, both during the transitional period and after independence,

Taking into account the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning that the international community adopt special measures in favour of Namibia for a period of years in order to assist it, as a newly independent nation, in mobilizing its considerable economic potential,

Welcoming decision 91/14 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 25 June 1991, in which the Governing Council decided to extend to Namibia during the fifth programming cycle special assistance equivalent to that given to a least developed country,

Also welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/50 of 26 July 1991, on special assistance to Namibia,

Considering the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

1. Endorses the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1991/50 to invite States, organizations of the United Nations system and other donor agencies to grant Namibia for a number of years assistance of a scope comparable to that given to a least developed country;

2. Requests States and organizations of the United Nations system and other donor agencies to give special consideration to extending to Namibia, during the period immediately after independence, special assistance of a scope comparable to that given to a least developed country;

3. Invites the Committee for Development Planning to review the situation of Namibia, taking into account its need for special assistance, and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/204

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/727/Add.2) without vote, 2 December (meeting 53); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.84), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.27); agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 28, 31, 32, 51, 53; plenary 79.

#### Front-line States

In August 1991, the Secretary-General submitted a report<sup>(23)</sup> on special assistance to front-line States and other States bordering on South Africa, in response to a General Assembly resolution of 1990.<sup>(24)</sup> The report contained information from 8 Member States, 12 United Nations organizations and the European Community describing activities undertaken by them to support the national and collective development and emergency re-

quirements of the front-line and neighbouring States.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 46/172 without vote.

#### Special assistance to the front-line States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/224 of 21 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States,

Reaffirming the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, in particular paragraph 9 (e) thereof, in which the States Members of the United Nations decided to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by South Africa's past acts of aggression and destabilization,

Aware that the existence of the apartheid system in South Africa has aggravated economic and social problems confronting the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

Recognizing the positive developments in South Africa, including prospects for the start of negotiations on a non-racial, democratic constitution,

Conscious of the urgent need and responsibility of the international community to address the problems affecting the region,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568(1985) of 21 June 1985, 571(1985) of 20 September 1985 and 5811(1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, inter alia, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States;

2. Notes with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. Expresses its deep concern about the continuing adverse effects of past acts of aggression and destabilization;

4. Strongly urges the international community to continue to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to cope with those effects;

5. Welcomes the signing in South Africa on 14 September 1991 of the National Peace Accord, the effective implementation of which would strengthen prospects for peace in South Africa;

6. Requests the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;



7. Appeals to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome their critical humanitarian problem, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries;

8. Appeals to the international community to extend appropriate assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States to enable them to advance the process of regional economic integration, including the eventual participation of a non-racial, democratic South Africa;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/172

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/734) without vote, 4 December (meeting 55); 23-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.36/Rev.1), orally revised by Vice-Chairman; agenda item 84(b).

Sponsors: Angola, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 26-29, 36, 40-42, 45, 50-52, 54, 55; plenary 78.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)ESC res. 1989/46, 24 May 1989. (2)E/CN.5/1991/8. (3)A/46/56-E/1991/6 & Corr.1. (4)GA res. 45/178 A, 19 Dec. 1990. (5)YUN 1986, p. 446, GA res. S-13/2, annex, 1 June 1986. (6)A/46/41. (7)A/46/324. (8)A/46/324/Add.1. (9)GA res. 178 B, 19 Dec. 1990. (10)A/46/280. (11)A/46/387. (12)Final Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (TD/B/1280/Add.1/Rev.1), Sales No. E.91.II.D.10. (13)A/46/15, vol. I (res. 389(XXXVII)). (14)E/1990/29 (dec. 90/29). (15)DP/1991/16. (16)DP/1991/17. (17)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/15). (18)GA res. 45/223, 21 Dec. 1990. (19)A/46/316. (20)GA res. 45/228, 21 Dec. 1990. (21)E/1991/32. (22)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/14). (23)A/46/369. (24)GA res. 45/224, 21 Dec. 1990.

## Disasters

### International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

In response to a 1989 resolution,(1) by which the General Assembly proclaimed the 1990s as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) and adopted an International Framework of Action for its implementation, and in response to a 1990 resolution(2) reiterating the proclamation, the Secretary-General submitted in a 1991 report(3) on the implementation of the Framework of Action. It reviewed activities undertaken at the country level and by United Nations organizations, and also outlined organizational and financial arrangements.

Noting progress in implementing the Framework of Action, the report cited the inaugural meeting of IDNDR's Special High-level Council,

the first two sessions of its Scientific and Technical Committee, the establishment of national committees and focal points, the organization of major meetings, and events and activities within the United Nations system.

The Special High-level Council, established by the Secretary-General to provide advice and guidance for the Decade, at its inaugural meeting (New York, 9 and 10 October), adopted the New York Declaration, which included a series of conclusions regarding the importance of reducing vulnerability to natural disasters. The Council decided to pursue the full involvement of private and public business sectors in disaster reduction, and called for disaster mitigation efforts by national, regional and international organizations. It also decided to undertake individual activities on behalf of the Decade at all levels, particularly in increasing public awareness of natural hazards and in mobilizing resources and political support.

The Scientific and Technical Committee, charged with developing programmes to reduce losses from natural disasters, in its first annual report, recommended six actions to develop national capacities to undertake mitigation strategies within the national development process that would reduce the impact of natural hazards: endorsement of the Decade's targets; recognition of disaster prevention, warning and preparedness as integral parts of national planning for sustainable development; establishment of national committees in all countries; urging countries to contribute to disaster-reduction activities; encouragement of support for a world conference of national committee representatives, planned for 1994 as a mid-term review; and re-emphasis of the importance of natural disasters in programmes of the United Nations system. In addition, the report outlined a programme framework adopted by the Committee for the implementation of its plan, reflecting the work of the Committee's first (Bonn, Germany, 4-8 March) and second (Guatemala City, 16-20 September) sessions. The report was annexed to the Secretary-General's report.

Also in 1991 several major meetings and events were organized in connection with the Decade, including a regional symposium on IDNDR (Bangkok, Thailand, 11-15 February), a regional round table on disaster mitigation policies and management (Manila, Philippines, 29 April-3 May) and the International Conference on Disaster Communications (Tampere, Finland, 20-22 May).

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/58 on 26 July 1991 without vote.

international Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 42/169 of 11 December 1987, 43/202 of 20 December 1988, 44/236 of 22 December 1989 and 45/185 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolution 1989/99 of 26 July 1989,

Reaffirming the important responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole for promoting international cooperation in order to address and mitigate natural disasters, provide assistance and coordinate disaster relief, preparedness and prevention,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Taking note also of the relevant conclusions reached by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-first session, in particular those contained in paragraphs 366 to 369 of its report,<sup>a</sup>

Noting the particular vulnerability of developing countries to natural disasters,

Welcoming the progress made in this area, in particular the first session of the Scientific and Technical Committee of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, held in Bonn from 4 to 8 March 1991,

Noting the progress achieved in the working relationship between the secretariat of the Decade, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator and the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, in accordance with relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/185, and stressing the need to continue to cooperate closely,

Noting also the expectations and high interest expressed by Member States in the activities envisaged for the Decade,

1. Takes note of the report of the Scientific and Technical Committee of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction on its first session;

2. Notes the establishment of the Trust Fund for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and appeals to the international community, in particular to donor countries, for adequate financial contributions to the Fund in order to carry out the activities for the Decade;

3. Reaffirms General Assembly resolution 45/185, and stresses the need for the full implementation of its provisions relating, inter alia, to the completion of the organizational arrangements, in particular the establishment of the Special High-level Council and the observation of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction on 9 October 1991.

<sup>a</sup>A/46/16.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1991/136) without vote, 24 July (meeting 17); draft by Morocco for Group of 77, and Japan (E/1991/C.3/L.3/Rev.1); agenda item 15.

In related action, the Council, by decision 1991/289 of 26 July, annexed to its report to the General Assembly(14) the summary of its general discussion on IDNDR. By decision 1991/306, also of 26 July, the Council requested the Secretary-General

to continue to coordinate United Nations activities relating to disaster prevention and mitigation in developing and utilizing natural resources.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 18 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/149 without vote.

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction  
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/169 of 11 December 1987, 43/202 of 20 December 1988, 44/236 of 22 December 1989, in which it proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, and 45/185 of 21 December 1990,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/58 of 26 July 1991,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to demonstrate the strong political determination required to mobilize and use existing scientific and technical knowledge to mitigate natural disasters, bearing in mind, in particular, the needs of developing countries,

Welcoming the positive steps taken by approximately one hundred Governments in establishing national committees or focal points to stimulate and coordinate disaster mitigation activities for the purpose of attaining the objective and goals set for the Decade,

Reconfirming the important responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole for promoting international cooperation in order to mitigate natural disasters, provide assistance and coordinate relief, preparedness and prevention,

Welcoming the establishment of the Special High-Level Council, which completes the organizational arrangements for the Decade called for in General Assembly resolution 44/236, and the inaugural session of the Council, held in New York on 9 and 10 October 1991, on the occasion of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Expressing its appreciation to those countries that have provided generous support to the activities of the Decade through voluntary contributions, including staff secondments, the development and implementation of disaster reduction projects and the hosting of activities or meetings related to the Decade,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Decade, the addendum to which contains the New York Declaration of the Special High-Level Council and the first annual report of the Scientific and Technical Committee on the Decade,

1. Endorses the New York Declaration of the Special High-Level Council and encourages the members of the Council to embark actively on the implementation of their tasks, with particular attention to increasing public awareness of the potential for disaster reduction and raising support for the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction from Governments, funding organizations and the business community;

2. Also endorses the recommendations contained in the first annual report of the Scientific and Technical Committee on the Decade, while recognizing that implementation by disaster-vulnerable countries of the targets set by the Committee would constitute significant progress in reducing the impact of disasters during the Decade;

3. Further endorses the proposal of the Scientific and Technical Committee concerning the convening in 1994 of a world conference of representatives of national committees for the Decade, which would bring together participants from a broad range of sectors of activity, including the scientific and technological sector, the business sector and the industrial sector, as well as non-governmental groups, and which would serve as a substantive contribution to the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the Decade called for in resolution 44/236;

4. Commends the initiatives already taken by countries exposed to disasters to reduce their vulnerability, and encourages them to continue with the adoption of national disaster mitigation policies and their implementation during the Decade in the context of their socioeconomic development, taking into account the targets proposed by the Scientific and Technical Committee as a measure of progress in disaster reduction;

5. Stresses the benefits of regional meetings with heads of national committees, such as that organized at Guatemala City from 9 to 13 September 1991 by the Pan-American Health Organization, the World Health Organization Regional Office for the Americas, the Organization of American States and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator;

6. Invites Governments to accelerate communication and cooperation globally and at the regional level in order to share valuable experience and to transfer scientific and technical knowledge for disaster mitigation;

7. Reiterates its appeals to the international community, in particular to donor countries, for adequate funding; including contributions to the Trust Fund, for carrying out the activities of the Decade;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the activities of the Decade.

General Assembly resolution 46/149

18 December 1991 Meeting 77 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/733) without vote. 2 December (meeting 53); draft by Australia, Belgium, China, France, Ghana for Group of 77, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Sweden, USSR, United States (A/C.2/46/L.39), orally revised by Vice-Chairman; agenda item 83.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/797; S-G, A/C.2/46/L.76, A/C.5/46/61.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 26-29, 40, 53; 5th Committee 54; plenary 77.

### Office of the UN Disaster Relief Coordinator

During 1991, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) continued its international disaster relief and mitigation activities. In a report describing UNDRO activities in 1990-1991,<sup>(5)</sup> the Secretary-General said that Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the United Nations, continuing a trend of solidarity in responding to crises, reported to UNDRO international aid in cash and in kind of \$2.86 billion for the two-year period, compared with \$1.6 billion for the previous biennium.

Along with financial support, greater public attention was paid to the cost-effectiveness of relief

operations and, within this context, relief coordination acquired renewed emphasis. As a result, UNDRO was entrusted even more than before with the task of channelling international aid. Total contributions through UNDRO amounted to \$207 million, a five-fold increase over the previous biennium.

UNDRO provided assistance or support in connection with 106 disasters or emergencies over the two-year period. In 1991, the major natural disasters included cyclones in Bangladesh and Samoa, floods in China and Cambodia, an outbreak of cholera in Peru, floods and an earthquake in Afghanistan and the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines. Man-made disasters required particular attention, notably the Iraq/Kuwait crisis, which consumed \$1.4 billion in international assistance in 1991, over half of the \$2.1 billion in contributions reported to UNDRO for the year.

In line with its relief coordination mandate, UNDRO participated in or led several needs-assessment missions in the aftermath of disasters. It also increased the number of information meetings held to alert the international community to disasters, to mobilize resources and to promote the exchange of information among donor Governments and organizations. The Iraq/Kuwait crisis provided an impetus to strengthen coordination efforts, resulting in several innovations expected to be useful in responding to future emergencies. The lessons learned from this crisis, which were reported in a separate case-study, inspired UNDRO's proposals to the General Assembly to strengthen its ability to fulfil its mandate, which were presented in an annex to a background paper on the strengthening of UNDRO, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council in July 1991 by the Secretary-General (see below).

In 1991, UNDRO also strengthened its preparedness activities in order to improve the international response to disasters. These activities included: expanding the storage capacity of its Pisa, Italy, warehouse, which served as a primary relief assembly centre during the Persian Gulf crisis; convening the International Search and Rescue Workshop 1991, hosted by the Austrian Government (Wattener, Lizum, Tyrol, 8-13 April), and the subsequent creation of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group; participating in the organization of the Conference on Disaster Communications (Tampere, 20-22 May), which issued the Tampere Declaration, identifying the need for communications and remote sensing in disaster management and calling on UNDRO to convene in 1993 a conference to negotiate an intergovernmental convention on disaster communications; convening a fourth meeting of officials in charge of national emergency relief services (Geneva, 1 and 2 October) with a view to strengthening interna-

tional disaster management relief and mitigation; continuing the activities of the Disaster Management Training Programme launched in 1990; preparation of a draft UNDP/UNDRO Disaster Management Manual, which set out policies and procedures for inter-agency preparedness and response; and continuing work on the UNDRO/IDNDR multilingual terminology project, including presentation of a list of proposed terms and definitions at a meeting of experts and international organization representatives (Prague, Czechoslovakia, 23-27 September) and development of a model computerized terminology database.

The declaration of IDNDR in 1990 led to an increased demand for technical assistance in the developing countries and an interest on the part of donors to increase contributions to promote disaster prevention and preparedness. The main difficulty was a shortage of experienced personnel. To address that need, UNDRO initiated several subregional projects and promoted wider international exchange of experience and methodologies in Latin America, Asia and the Mediterranean region. A special effort was made to improve the disaster management skills of local populations by conducting scenario studies in disaster-prone areas and by introducing a fellowship programme to train disaster management officials.

UNDRO made a concerted effort during the biennium to upgrade its information management system in order to improve the flow of information among relief officials, disaster managers, policy and decision makers and the public. The improvements included the addition of technical staff, switching to personal computers from a mainframe environment, establishment of a local area network, definition of specifications for an operations centre and strengthening the UNDRO information network. Finland, Germany and Japan helped finance this endeavour.

#### UNDRO financing

Sixty per cent of UNDRO's basic operating costs for 1990-1991 were financed from the United Nations regular budget, while voluntary government contributions and overhead charges on donor contributions provided the remaining 40 per cent. This represented a decline in the proportion financed by the United Nations, from 74 per cent in the previous two-year period. Approximately 80 per cent of the budget was used to meet personnel costs. Appropriations for UNDRO for 1990-1991 amounted to \$7,508,400, nearly all of which was expended.

Contributions to UNDRO for disaster relief increased to \$214.5 million in 1990-1991, from \$42.5 million during the previous biennium. Extra-budgetary resources for the biennium were credited to the United Nations Trust Fund for the

Strengthening of UNDRO (\$3,994,418), the Trust Fund for Disaster Relief (\$214,462,121), the Trust Fund for UNDRO Technical Cooperation Activities (\$4,195,850), the UNDRO Account for Programme Support (\$6,181,856) and the Sasakawa/UNDRO Disaster Prevention Award Endowment Fund (\$155,344).

#### Disaster relief coordination

In response to a General Assembly request of 1990,(6) the Secretary-General submitted in July 1991 to the Economic and Social Council a background paper(7) regarding the strengthening of UNDRO's capacity to fulfil its mandate, in the light of an overall analysis of the United Nations system's capacity to respond to calls for disaster mitigation and relief assistance. The background paper described UNDRO's mandate and detailed its experience in the fields of disaster relief coordination and disaster mitigation. The paper also discussed UNDRO's resources, both financial and human, and resource constraints; addressed the need to adapt further existing United Nations procedures concerning the procurement, transport and storage of relief supplies; and included a preliminary assessment of UNDRO's experience in the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

In response to a 1990 request of the Council,(8) the Secretary-General, in June 1991,(9) transmitted an independent study on United Nations experience, capacity and coordination arrangements in assisting refugees, displaced persons and returnees, which contained proposals also having a direct bearing on UNDRO's functioning. Also in June,(10) the Secretary-General considered that the question of UNDRO's strengthening could best be examined in the context of the system-wide review of the United Nations capacity to respond to emergency situations (see below, under "Emergency relief and assistance").

By decision 1991/289 of 26 July 1991, the Council decided to annex the summary of the general discussion on disaster relief coordination to its report to the General Assembly.(4)

#### Disaster relief

##### Drought-stricken areas

##### Sub-Saharan Africa

The Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was established in 1986,(11) with a funding target of \$300 million for the first three years. With the first phase of the Programme drawing to a close, the IFAD Governing Council in May 1991 approved its continuation into a second and terminal phase.

Following the approval of three loans in 1991 for Chad, Senegal and Zambia, the Special Programme covered 21 countries. The three new projects had a combined value of \$30.6 million. A further \$1.4 million in grants was allocated under the Special Operations Facility. Co-financiers contributed a further \$10.3 million.

Projects under the Programme aimed at the most critical sectors in the poorest areas in drought-affected and desert-prone countries, such as: rehabilitation and recovery in the smallholder farm sector; development of traditional staple food crops; small-scale water control schemes; agro-forestry and environmental rehabilitation; and institutional support and policy reorientation.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, adopted resolution 1991/95 without vote.

#### Second phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/88 of 26 July 1989, in which it stressed the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production in developing countries and the importance of increasing domestic food production for stimulating national economic growth and social progress in those countries and helping to resolve the problem of hunger and malnutrition in an effective way,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/207 of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly urged the members of the international community to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries by increasing even more the flow of resources, including concessional flows designated for agricultural development, and by increasing food aid commitments in support of the strengthened efforts of developing countries to increase mobilization and allocation of domestic resources to address food and agricultural problems, in addition to the flow of resources from developed countries, bearing in mind the need to channel this assistance through appropriate existing organizations and programmes,

Welcoming the recent appeal made by the Secretary-General in which he reminded all countries of the situation facing Africa and of the 30 million people in the continent threatened by famine,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, containing the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, in which the African countries and the international community undertook, *inter alia*, to devote priority attention and increased resources to reviving and developing food production and agriculture in Africa,

Recalling resolutions CM/Res.1060(XLIV), CM/Res.1119(XLVI) and CM/Res.1322(LIII) adopted

by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth, forty-sixth and fifty-third ordinary sessions and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, and resolution 721(XXVI) adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, in which the Conference of Ministers appealed to the international donor community to increase the resources for the second phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, with a view to achieving the target of \$300 million necessary for a three-year period beginning in 1991,

Bearing in mind the mandate given to the President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development by the Governing Council of the Fund at its thirteenth session, to consult donors on the mobilization of additional resources so that the Special Programme could continue for a second phase and the authorization given to the President and to the Executive Board of the Fund by the Governing Council at its fourteenth session to initiate activities for the implementation of the second phase of the Special Programme,

Also bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 45/207 on food and agricultural problems, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, invited donors to endorse resolution 60/XIII of 25 January 1990 of the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, concerning the possibility of additional voluntary contributions to the Special Resources for Sub-Saharan Africa for a further three years, starting in January 1991, without prejudicing deliberations on the mobilization of core funding for the Fund,

Noting with satisfaction the positive contribution made by the Fund to the economic recovery programmes of its developing member States and the assistance provided by it to the African region in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, in particular through the first phase of its Special Programme, in which the target of \$300 million was reached and the funds thus mobilized were fully committed,

Concerned about the constant deterioration in socio-economic conditions in Africa,

Greatly encouraged by formal statements made by a number of donors pledging contributions to the second phase of the Special Programme,

1. welcomes the action taken by the International Fund for Agricultural Development under its Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, which gives priority to improving food security through measures to preserve the environment and restore existing productive capacity and to ensuring that projects once completed will yield lasting benefits;

2. Stresses the urgent need for a steady, predictable and sustained flow of resources to Africa so as to promote rehabilitation and development, especially in agriculture, and to meet urgent needs in connection with drought control and economic reform;

3. Expresses its appreciation to countries which have already made firm pledges or have indicated their intention of making contributions to the second phase of the Special Programme, covering the period 1991-1993;

4. Invites donors to endorse resolution 60/XIII of the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development concerning the possibility of additional voluntary contributions for the second phase of the Special Programme, without prejudicing the deliberations on the integration of the Special Programme into the general activities of the Fund.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/95

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/126) without vote, 23 July (meeting 16); draft by Senegal for African States (E/1991/C.1/L.4), orally revised; agenda item 8 (j).

### Sudano-Sahelian region

The United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) continued in 1991 under UNDP supervision to assist countries in medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programmes.<sup>(12)</sup> During the year, particular emphasis was given to the sustainable utilization of natural resources, especially the need to monitor the environment, integrate environment with development and ensure that Governments had adequate institutional capacity in those fields. To that end, UNSO cooperated with 19 of the 22 Sudano-Sahelian countries to enhance capacity in planning and coordination for the sustainable management of the environment.

In response to a General Assembly request of 1989,<sup>(13)</sup> UNSO continued to support the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) on the drought and desertification issue. The African common position on issues to be raised at UNCED was finalized at the African Ministerial Conference held at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, in November; UNSO, working in a joint support committee with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Desertification, organized meetings at which regional priorities were identified, which in turn provided important input to that position.

National components of regional programmes providing tree seeds for land rehabilitation were initiated in several countries and, as part of the UNSO Sahel Programme, village-based natural resources management for the promotion of local control and management of the productive resources and full popular participation in development continued to be financed by the Swedish International Development Agency. UNSO was also involved in pastoral community development and efforts to strengthen grass-roots aspects of UNDP and UNSO activities.

Resources pledged to UNSO for 1991 totalled \$7.6 million and an additional \$7.7 million was received on a multi-bilateral basis; over 100 projects were supported throughout the region.

The UNDP Governing Council, on 25 June,<sup>(14)</sup> noted the progress of UNSO and encouraged it to

continue to assist government efforts in establishing sectoral strategies for the protection, rehabilitation and management of natural productive resources. It also took note of UNSO's contribution in assisting Sudano-Sahelian countries in their preparations for UNCED and renewed its appeal to Governments and organizations for contributions. (See also PART THREE, Chapter VIII.)

### Storms and floods

#### Cyclone in Bangladesh

At the resumed forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in 1991, Bangladesh stated that more than 10 million people had been affected by a cyclone and tidal wave in April, including early reports of 140,000 dead. In early May, the Secretary-General issued a special emergency appeal for \$168 million to cover the immediate needs of that country.

UNICEF action. The Executive Board of UNICEF, at its 1991 session,<sup>(15)</sup> appealed to the international community to assist in alleviating the situation in Bangladesh and requested the Executive Director to continue and intensify UNICEF efforts in coordination with other United Nations agencies to reduce the suffering of children and women affected by the cyclone.

UNEP action. At its May 1991 session,<sup>(16)</sup> the UNEP Governing Council urged the UNEP Executive Director to provide and facilitate obtaining all possible assistance for the protection of the environment in Bangladesh, including an urgent case-study by UNEP on the coastal areas of the country. It appealed to Governments and international organizations to extend all possible assistance.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 May 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/263 without vote.

#### Assistance to Bangladesh in the wake of the devastating cyclone

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the colossal loss of human life and the unprecedented destruction of property and infrastructure caused by the cyclone and tidal waves that struck Bangladesh on 29 April 1991,

Considering that Bangladesh is one of the least developed countries and that its situation has been worsened by the frequent recurrence of natural disasters having devastating consequences,

Aware that the coastal areas of Bangladesh are particularly vulnerable to natural calamity resulting in widespread human and material loss,

Recognizing the relief and rehabilitation efforts of the Government of Bangladesh to alleviate the suffering of disaster victims,

Recognizing also that natural disasters constitute a development problem of great magnitude, the solution of

which calls for substantial resources, requiring national efforts to be supplemented by international financial and technical assistance.

Noting the appeal to the international community by the Prime Minister of Bangladesh to come forward in aid of those affected by the disastrous cyclone,

1. Expresses its solidarity with the Government and people of Bangladesh during the tragic aftermath of the disaster;

2. Appeals to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions, and to non-governmental organizations to respond urgently and generously to assist Bangladesh in its relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts and programmes following the calamity;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to extend all possible assistance to Bangladesh to mitigate the suffering of the victims and to prevent further consequences of the disaster, particularly through the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, as well as other relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system.

General Assembly resolution 45/263

13 May 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Draft by Bangladesh (A/45/L.48/Rev.1); agenda item 86.

Meeting numbers. GA 45th session: plenary 74, 75.

## Other disasters

### Earthquake, volcanic eruption and typhoon in the Philippines

The eruption of Mount Pinatubo on the island of Luzon, Philippines, which began on 9 June, and ensuing earthquake and typhoon left at least 500 persons dead, hundreds more injured and some 250,000 homeless. Reconstruction costs were estimated at more than \$500 million.

In the wake of the eruption and the subsequent typhoon, the UNDP Governing Council, on 25 June,<sup>(17)</sup> called on the Administrator and the international community to assist in the rehabilitation process.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 46/177 without vote.

### Emergency assistance to the Philippines

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern the great loss of life and property caused by the most recent disasters in the Philippines, namely, an earthquake, a volcanic eruption, typhoons, floods and a massive mudflow,

Taking note of decision 91/22 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, on emergency aid to the Philippines,

Acknowledging that the earnest efforts made by the Government of the Philippines to achieve economic growth and development have been hampered by those calamities,

1. Commends the organs and organizations of the United Nations system for their prompt action in giving emergency assistance to the Philippines;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, within his mandate, to further assist the rehabilitation efforts of the Philippines to the maximum extent possible;

3. Requests all States and international organizations to extend further support to the Philippines in ways that would alleviate, for the duration of the emergency and the ensuing rehabilitation process, the economic and financial burden borne by the Philippine people.

General Assembly resolution 46/177

19 December 1991 Meeting 76 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/734) without vote. 26 November (meeting 51); 64-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.46). orally revised; agenda item 84 (b).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 26-29, 38, 40-42, 45, 50, 51; plenary 78.

## Locust and grasshopper infestation

In May 1991,<sup>(18)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted to the Economic and Social Council a report of the Director-General of FAO on the implementation of the international strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa, prepared in accordance with a 1990 resolution of the Council.<sup>(19)</sup>

The Director-General stated that the overall locust situation remained calm in early 1991 with no substantial populations of desert locust, African migratory locust, red locust or brown locust reported. Grasshopper infestations were also less severe. Although the FAO Emergency Centre for Locust Operations had closed in December 1990 due to the reduction in infestations, FAO would continue with its responsibilities in the field through its regular programme activities.

On 26 July, by decision 1991/287, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Director-General's report.

## Screw-worm infestation

In May 1991,<sup>(20)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted to the Economic and Social Council pursuant to its 1990 request,<sup>(21)</sup> a report of the Director-General of FAO on the screw-worm infestation in Africa. The Director-General said that FAO realized the emergency nature of the spread of the screw-worm fly, and that further spread could have catastrophic consequences for livestock and wildlife in Africa.

After successful field testing under the direction of the Screw-worm Emergency Centre for North Africa, FAO utilized the sterile insect technique for eradication. The full-scale programme com-

menced in February 1991 and consisted of weekly transatlantic shipments of millions of sterile insects from Mexico for dispersal over the infested area. Initial results were extremely positive, with screw-worm cases in January to April reduced to 6 from 386 recorded over the same period in 1990.

In July 1991,<sup>(22)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council a note by IFAD on the same topic, which reiterated the success of the field testing. Pursuant to a June 1990 memorandum of understanding between FAO and IFAD, giving IFAD the responsibility for resource mobilization and FAO for execution, a pledging conference was held in February 1991. In combination with a pledging conference held in 1990, some \$72.2 million was pledged in cash and kind from multilateral and bilateral donors, including \$27 million from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, where the problem was first discovered.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, adopted resolution 1991/59 without vote.

##### Fight against the screw-worm infestation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1990/61 of 26 July 1990, in which, *inter alia*, it recognized the potentially devastating effects of the screw-worm infestation on people, livestock and wildlife and the adverse socio-economic consequences thereof,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/207 of 21 December 1990, in which, *inter alia*, the Assembly urged the international community to give full support to action to eradicate the screw-worm fly, particularly in Africa, and welcomed the support already provided by donors to the collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development on the eradication programme,

Noting with satisfaction the gratifying results of the pilot programme in virtually eradicating the screw-worm menace in the target area and restricting its spread into new areas,

Noting that the large-scale programme for the eradication of the screw-worm fly from North Africa, executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Development Programme, the affected countries and other donors, is in an advanced stage, as evidenced by the confinement of the parasite to the originally infested zone and the currently low number of cases within this area,

Noting also that the objectives of the screw-worm eradication programme are to eliminate economic losses in the livestock sector, to remove an immense threat to the bio-diversity of the continent and to reduce the potential for human suffering through the use of an environmentally sound and sustainable method, namely the Sterile Insect Technique, to eradicate the screw-worm,

1. Takes note of the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the note by the International Fund for Agricultural Development;

2. Welcomes the prompt response by the International Fund for Agricultural Development in initiating the regional pilot biological control programme for the New World screw-worm in North Africa and by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in establishing the Screw-worm Emergency Centre for North Africa for the execution of the pilot and subsequent programmes, the technical support extended by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the financial support extended by the African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme;

3. Notes with satisfaction the progress achieved thus far through the eradication programme;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments concerned, as well as to the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Islamic Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and the Fund for International Development of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries for their financial support for the full-scale eradication phase;

5. Requests the Governments and organizations concerned to continue to monitor the situation closely and to take further measures to bring about the complete eradication of the screw-worm in Africa;

6. Urges funding agencies and the donor community to continue to support the eradication programme to ensure its successful completion;

7. Commends the joint effort against the screw-worm as an effective demonstration of the potential of multilateral cooperation to meet a common global environmental challenge;

8. Invites the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in cooperation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1992 an up-to-date report on the screw-worm eradication programme.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/59

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1991/137) without vote, 24 July (meeting 17); 1-nation draft (E/1991/C.3/L.9); agenda item 16

Sponsors: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Senegal.

#### Chernobyl aftermath

In an October 1991 report,<sup>(23)</sup> the Secretary-General discussed international cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster of 1986, bringing up to date information submitted in June to the Economic and Social Council.<sup>(24)</sup> The report described the explosion at the nuclear power plant, measures undertaken by the Soviet authorities to counteract the disaster and related activities of the United Nations system. The Secretary-General stated that the actions undertaken in response to a 1990 General Assembly request<sup>(25)</sup> constituted only the beginning of what must be a continuing and constantly evolving process.



On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/315, took note of the June report.

Pursuant to the Assembly's request,(25) the Secretary-General appointed the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna as Coordinator for international cooperation to the areas affected by the accident. Having established a small core secretariat in Vienna, she held discussions with Soviet authorities both in Moscow and in the affected republics, and submitted an outline of a concerted plan of assistance requirements to them for guidance.

In April, the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) established an Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force to Address the Consequences of the Nuclear Accident at Chernobyl,(26) which was to be closely involved for five years in all aspects of international assistance efforts.

The Economic Commission for Europe, in April 1991, adopted a decision on international cooperation to mitigate the consequences of the accident.(27) The Commission called on member States to continue participating in its activities seeking to alleviate the accident's consequences.

A working group convened at Vienna in May to review and finalize the requirements for assistance into a joint plan, which covered, as of October 1991, 131 project proposals calling for outside funding in the amount of \$646,480,000. In addition, Governments concerned would make counterpart contributions and investments in each case. The projects were grouped in seven sectors: health, resettlement, economic rehabilitation, socio-psychological rehabilitation, food and agriculture, environmental monitoring and clean-up, and lessons from the Chernobyl experience.

The Chernobyl Pledging Conference (New York, 20 September) resulted in receipts and pledges totalling approximately \$8 million in convertible currency, the equivalent of \$3.4 million in non-convertible currency and a significant amount of in-kind assistance.

At an international conference on the radiological consequences in the USSR of the Chernobyl accident (Vienna, 21-24 May 1991), experts in various radiation-related disciplines reviewed a study on the consequences of the accident conducted from mid-1990 until early 1991 by a number of international bodies, coordinated by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The study showed that there were no health disorders directly attributable to radiation exposure in the populations in the areas affected by the accident; it also found no statistically significant evidence of an increase in incidence of fetal abnormalities as a result of radiation exposure.

UNDP action. On 25 June 1991,(28) the UNDP Governing Council requested the Administrator

to consider technical and other special assistance for the areas most affected by the accident, and to inform the Council in 1992 of the progress made.

UNICEF action. At its 1991 session,(29) the Executive Board of UNICEF urged the Executive Director to consider possible technical and other special assistance to children and mothers living in the areas most affected by the accident, and requested him to continue to provide all appropriate support and assistance to the victims.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/51 without vote.

International cooperation and coordination of efforts to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1990/50 of 13 July 1990 and General Assembly resolution 45/190 of 21 December 1990 on international cooperation to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant,

Expressing profound concern about the unprecedented radiological, socio-economic and environmental consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl,

Taking note with appreciation of the contribution made by several Member States and by organizations of the United Nations system in the development of cooperation to mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl,

Aware of the need to continue to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to implement General Assembly resolution 45/190,

Taking note with appreciation of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/190,

Noting the appointment of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna as the Coordinator of the activities related to the Chernobyl accident in the United Nations system and the efforts of the Inter-Agency Task Force to stimulate and monitor those activities,

1. welcomes the practical measures that have been taken by the Secretary-General to coordinate the activities of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in response to the Chernobyl accident and the practical measures to facilitate the elaboration and presentation of the joint plan for international cooperation to mitigate the effects of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, prepared by the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic;

2. Notes the various assessments of the radiological consequences of the Chernobyl accident, in particular the report of the International Advisory Committee presented and discussed at the conference that took place at Vienna from 21 to 24 May 1991, and recognizes the need for further study;

3. Takes note of the decision of the Secretary-General, pursuant to the invitation of the General Assembly in its resolution 45/190, to convene on 20 September 1991 a pledging conference for voluntary contributions to complement the regular budgetary resources used by United Nations organs and agencies for the implementation of activities aimed at mitigating the consequences of the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the Coordinator of the activities related to the Chernobyl accident in the United Nations system to continue to take measures to implement General Assembly resolution 45/190;

5. Invites Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide cooperation in various forms to the areas affected by the accident,

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/51

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

48-nation draft (E/1991/L.37); agenda item 6.

Sponsors Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. ESC 25, 30, 31.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 18 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 46/150 without vote.

Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/190 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/50 of 13 July 1990, and taking note of Council resolution 1991/51 of 26 July 1991,

Taking note with appreciation of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/190, and the decisions of other international organs and organizations,

Taking note of International Atomic Energy Agency resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/553 of 20 September 1991,

Expressing continuing concern about the ongoing effects on the lives and health of people, especially children, first and foremost in the affected regions of Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and also in other countries affected by the Chernobyl disaster,

Aware of the need to strengthen further the coordination of active efforts to carefully study, mitigate and minimize the radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental consequences of that disaster, as well as its possible long-term effects, including those resulting from transboundary contamination,

Stressing the importance of providing extensive information on all aspects of the unprecedented disaster for the purpose of avoiding similar calamities in the future,

Welcoming the growing international solidarity with the victims of Chernobyl and the large-scale efforts made by the United Nations and the organizations of the

United Nations system, as well as the contribution made by Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, charity foundations, the business community, scientific bodies and individuals, in the development of cooperation to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster,

Noting the various assessments of the radiological consequences of the Chernobyl accident, in particular the report of the International Advisory Committee that was presented and discussed at the conference held at Vienna from 21 to 24 May 1991, and recognizing the need for further study,

Stressing that it is essential to achieve and maintain the highest available standards of safety of nuclear power generation, including radiological protection, and to encourage cooperation to this end throughout the world and, in particular, in Central and Eastern Europe,

Noting with appreciation the activities recently initiated with the purpose of bringing forward the shutting down of the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl, and stressing the need for technical assistance from the international community to that end,

Noting with interest the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the International Conference on the Safety of Nuclear Power, held at Vienna from 2 to 6 September 1991,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/190;

2. Welcomes the practical measures that have been taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation for Chernobyl to strengthen coordination of international efforts in that area, inter alia, in the setting up of the corresponding Inter-Agency Task Force and the preparation of the Joint Plan of international cooperation to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

3. Notes with appreciation the results of the United Nations Pledging Conference to mobilize support for extending international cooperation to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

4. Appeals to all Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, charity foundations, the business community, scientific bodies and individuals to provide cooperation in various forms and special and other assistance, taking into account the nature of the radiation and environmental disaster and the emergency situation that has developed in the areas most affected, particularly in Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, as described in the conclusions and recommendations of the International Chernobyl Project in its assessment of radiological consequences and evaluation of protective measures and other relevant studies;

5. Requests the organs, specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue the consideration of possible technical and other specialized assistance and specific actions in the areas most affected by the accident, particularly in Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, in close cooperation with the United Nations Coordinator, taking into account the Joint Plan, as introduced by the Secretary-General at the Chernobyl Pledging Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the coordination of efforts to mitigate

the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster in accordance with resolution 45/190;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster".

General Assembly resolution 46/150

18 December 1991 Meeting 77 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/737) without vote, 10 December (meeting 57); 56-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.30/Rev.1); agenda item 87.

Sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia. Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/790; S-G, A/C.2/46/L.60, A/C.5/46/60.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 17, 48, 57; 5th Committee 53; plenary 77.

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(1)GA res. 44/236, 22 Dec. 1989. (2)GA res. 45/185, 21 Dec. 1990. (3)A/46/266-E/1991/106 & Add.1. (4)A/46/3/Rev.1. (5)A/47/288-E/1992/94. (6)GA res. 45/221, 21 Dec. 1990. (7)E/1991/121. (8)ESC res. 1990/78, 27 July 1990. (9)E/1991/109 & Add.1 & Add.1/Corr.1. (10)E/1991/79. (11)YUN 1986, p. 1195. (12)DP/1992/12/Add.1. (13)GA res. 44/172, 19 Dec. 1989. (14)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/41). (15)E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/8). (16)A/46/25 (dec. 16/29). (17)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/22). (18)E/1991/63. (19)ESC res. 1990/62. 26 July 1990. (20)E/1991/62. (21)ESC res. 1990/61. 26 July 1990. (22)E/1991/113. (23)A/46/215/Rev.1-E/1991/76/Rev.1. (24)A/46/215-E/1991/76. (25)GA res. 45/190, 21 Dec. 1990. (26)ACC/1991/DEC/1-16 & Corr.1 (dec. 1991/6). (27)E/1992/46 (dec. C46). (28)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/23). (29)E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/21).

## PUBLICATIONS

The International Chernobyl Project: An Overview, Sales No. STI/PUB/884. The International Chernobyl Project Technical Report. Sales No. STI/PUB/885. The International Chernobyl Project: Proceedings, Sales No. STI/PUB/894.

# Emergency relief and assistance

## Humanitarian assistance coordination within the United Nations system

In October 1991, the Secretary-General reported on the review of the capacity, experience and coordination arrangements in the United Nations system for humanitarian assistance.(1) He stated that for an international effort to respond to disasters to yield the most positive results, two conditions were essential: sufficient and readily available resources, and improved coordination within the system and with Member States, both recipients and donors, as well as

with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. He noted that a number of programmes, agencies and United Nations departments were involved in prevention, mitigation and provision of assistance in emergency situations. The Secretary-General therefore made a series of recommendations which sought to be comprehensive in scope, dealing with all aspects of the handling of emergency situations. They covered early warning, prevention, preparedness and stand-by capacity, consolidated emergency appeals, and coordination and leadership. An annex to the report contained information on and analysis of the mandates, capacities and activities of United Nations organizations involved in humanitarian assistance.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/182 without vote.

## Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and its subsequent resolutions and decisions on humanitarian assistance, including its resolution 45/100 of 14 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989, the annex to which contains the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Deeply concerned about the suffering of the victims of disasters and emergency situations, the loss in human lives, the flow of refugees, the mass displacement of people and the material destruction,

Mindful of the need to strengthen further and make more effective the collective efforts of the international community, in particular the United Nations system, in providing humanitarian assistance,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the capacity, experience and coordination arrangements in the United Nations system for humanitarian assistance,

1. Adopts the text contained in the annex to the present resolution for the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## ANNEX

### I. Guiding principles

1. Humanitarian assistance is of cardinal importance for the victims of natural disasters and other emergencies.

2. Humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality.

3. The sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States must be fully respected in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. In this context,

humanitarian assistance should be provided with the consent of the affected country and in principle on the basis of an appeal by the affected country.

4. Each State has the responsibility first and foremost to take care of the victims of natural disasters and other emergencies occurring on its territory. Hence, the affected State has the primary role in the initiation, organization, coordination, and implementation of humanitarian assistance within its territory.

5. The magnitude and duration of many emergencies may be beyond the response capacity of many affected countries. International cooperation to address emergency situations and to strengthen the response capacity of affected countries is thus of great importance. Such cooperation should be provided in accordance with international law and national laws. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations working impartially and with strictly humanitarian motives should continue to make a significant contribution in supplementing national efforts.

6. States whose populations are in need of humanitarian assistance are called upon to facilitate the work of these organizations in implementing humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicines, shelter and health care, for which access to victims is essential.

7. States in proximity to emergencies are urged to participate closely with the affected countries in international efforts, with a view to facilitating, to the extent possible, the transit of humanitarian assistance.

8. Special attention should be given to disaster prevention and preparedness by the Governments concerned, as well as by the international community.

9. There is a clear relationship between emergency, rehabilitation and development. In order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance should be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development. Thus, emergency measures should be seen as a step towards long-term development.

10. Economic growth and sustainable development are essential for prevention of and preparedness against natural disasters and other emergencies. Many emergencies reflect the underlying crisis in development facing developing countries. Humanitarian assistance should therefore be accompanied by a renewal of commitment to economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries. In this context, adequate resources must be made available to address their development problems.

11. Contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way which is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development.

12. The United Nations has a central and unique role to play in providing leadership and coordinating the efforts of the international community to support the affected countries. The United Nations should ensure the prompt and smooth delivery of relief assistance in full respect of the above-mentioned principles, bearing in mind also relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and 45/100 of 14 December 1990. The United Nations system needs to be adapted and strengthened to meet present and future challenges in an effective and coherent manner. It should be provided with resources com-

mensurate with future requirements. The inadequacy of such resources has been one of the major constraints in the effective response of the United Nations to emergencies.

## II. Prevention

13. The international community should adequately assist developing countries in strengthening their capacity in disaster prevention and mitigation, both at the national and regional levels, for example, in establishing and enhancing integrated programmes in this regard.

14. In order to reduce the impact of disasters there should be increased awareness of the need for establishing disaster mitigation strategies, particularly in disaster-prone countries. There should be greater exchange and dissemination of existing and new technical information related to the assessment, prediction and mitigation of disasters. As called for in the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, efforts should be intensified to develop measures for prevention and mitigation of natural disasters and similar emergencies through programmes of technical assistance and modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, relevant technology.

15. The disaster management training programme recently initiated by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator and the United Nations Development Programme should be strengthened and broadened.

16. Organizations of the United Nations system involved in the funding and the provision of assistance relevant to the prevention of emergencies should be provided with sufficient and readily available resources.

17. The international community is urged to provide the necessary support and resources to programmes and activities undertaken to further the goals and objectives of the Decade.

## III. Preparedness

18. International relief assistance should supplement national efforts to improve the capacities of developing countries to mitigate the effects of natural disasters expeditiously and effectively and to cope efficiently with all emergencies. The United Nations should enhance its efforts to assist developing countries to strengthen their capacity to respond to disasters, at the national and regional levels, as appropriate.

### Early warning

19. On the basis of existing mandates and drawing upon monitoring arrangements available within the system, the United Nations should intensify efforts, building upon the existing capacities of relevant organizations and entities of the United Nations, for the systematic pooling, analysis and dissemination of early-warning information on natural disasters and other emergencies. In this context, the United Nations should consider making use as appropriate of the early-warning capacities of Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

20. Early-warning information should be made available in an unrestricted and timely manner to all interested Governments and concerned authorities, in particular of affected or disaster-prone countries. The capacity of disaster-prone countries to receive, use and disseminate this information should be strengthened. In this connection, the international community is urged

to assist these countries upon request with the establishment and enhancement of national early-warning systems.

#### IV. Stand-by capacity

##### (a) Contingency funding arrangement

21. Organizations and entities of the United Nations system should continue to respond to requests for emergency assistance within their respective mandates. Reserve and other contingency funding arrangements of these organizations and entities should be examined by their respective governing bodies to strengthen further their operational capacities for rapid and coordinated response to emergencies.

22. In addition, there is a need for a complementary central funding mechanism to ensure the provision of adequate resources for use in the initial phase of emergencies that require a system-wide response.

23. To that end, the Secretary-General should establish under his authority a central emergency revolving fund as a cash-flow mechanism to ensure the rapid and coordinated response of the organizations of the system.

24. This fund should be put into operation with an amount of 50 million United States dollars. The fund should be financed by voluntary contributions. Consultations among potential donors should be held to this end. To achieve this target, the Secretary-General should launch an appeal to potential donors and convene a meeting of those donors in the first quarter of 1992 to secure Contributions to the fund on an assured, broad-based and additional basis.

25. Resources should be advanced to the operational organizations of the system on the understanding that they would reimburse the fund in the first instance from the voluntary contributions received in response to consolidated appeals.

26. The operation of the fund should be reviewed after two years.

##### (b) Additional measures for rapid response

27. The United Nations should, building upon the existing capacities of relevant organizations, establish a central register of all specialized personnel and teams of technical specialists, as well as relief supplies, equipment and services available within the United Nations system and from Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, that can be called upon at short notice by the United Nations.

28. The United Nations should continue to make appropriate arrangements with interested Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to enable it to have more expeditious access, when necessary, to their emergency relief capacities, including food reserves, emergency stockpiles and personnel, as well as logistic support. In the context of the annual report to the General Assembly mentioned in paragraph 35 (i) below, the Secretary-General is requested to report on progress in this regard.

29. Special emergency rules and procedures should be developed by the United Nations to enable all organizations to disburse quickly emergency funds, and to procure emergency supplies and equipment, as well as to recruit emergency staff.

30. Disaster-prone countries should develop special emergency procedures to expedite the rapid procurement and deployment of equipment and relief supplies.

#### V. Consolidated appeals

31. For emergencies requiring a coordinated response, the Secretary-General should ensure that an initial consolidated appeal covering all concerned organizations of the system, prepared in consultation with the affected State, is issued within the shortest possible time and in any event not longer than one week. In the case of prolonged emergencies, this initial appeal should be updated and elaborated within four weeks, as more information becomes available.

32. Potential donors should adopt necessary measures to increase and expedite their contributions, including setting aside, on a stand-by basis, financial and other resources that can be disbursed quickly to the United Nations system in response to the consolidated appeals of the Secretary-General.

#### VI. Coordination, cooperation and leadership

##### (a) Leadership of the Secretary-General

33. The leadership role of the Secretary-General is critical and must be strengthened to ensure better preparation for, as well as rapid and coherent response to, natural disasters and other emergencies. This should be achieved through coordinated support for prevention and preparedness measures and the optimal utilization of, inter alia, an inter-agency standing committee, consolidated appeals, a central emergency revolving fund and a register of stand-by capacities.

34. To this end, and on the understanding that the requisite resources envisaged in paragraph 24 above would be provided, a high-level official (emergency relief coordinator) would be designated by the Secretary-General to work closely with and with direct access to him, in cooperation with the relevant organizations and entities of the system dealing with humanitarian assistance and in full respect of their mandates, without prejudice to any decisions to be taken by the General Assembly on the overall restructuring of the Secretariat of the United Nations. This high-level official should combine the functions at present carried out in the coordination of United Nations response by representatives of the Secretary-General for major and complex emergencies, as well as by the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator.

35. Under the aegis of the General Assembly and working under the direction of the Secretary-General, the high-level official would have the following responsibilities:

(a) Processing requests from affected Member States for emergency assistance requiring a coordinated response;

(b) Maintaining an overview of all emergencies through, inter alia, the systematic pooling and analysis of early-warning information as envisaged in paragraph 19 above, with a view to coordinating and facilitating the humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system to those emergencies that require a coordinated response;

(c) Organizing, in consultation with the Government of the affected country, a joint inter-agency needs-assessment mission and preparing a consolidated appeal to be issued by the Secretary-General, to be followed by periodic situation reports including information on all sources of external assistance;

(d) Actively facilitating, including through negotiation if needed, the access by the operational organizations to emergency areas for the rapid provision of emer-

gency assistance by obtaining the consent of all parties concerned, through modalities such as the establishment of temporary relief corridors where needed, days and zones of tranquility and other forms;

(e) Managing, in consultation with the operational organizations concerned, the central emergency revolving fund and assisting in the mobilization of resources;

(f) Serving as a central focal point with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerning United Nations emergency relief operations and, when appropriate and necessary, mobilizing their emergency relief capacities, including through consultations in his capacity as Chairman of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

(g) Providing consolidated information, including early warning on emergencies, to all interested Governments and concerned authorities, particularly affected and disaster-prone countries, drawing on the capacities of the organizations of the system and other available sources;

(h) Actively promoting, in close collaboration with concerned organizations, the smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction as relief operations under his aegis are phased out;

(i) Preparing an annual report for the Secretary-General on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, including information on the central emergency revolving fund, to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

36. The high-level official should be supported by a secretariat based on a strengthened Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator and the consolidation of existing offices that deal with complex emergencies. This secretariat could be supplemented by staff seconded from concerned organizations of the system. The high-level official should work closely with organizations and entities of the United Nations system, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Organization for Migration and relevant non-governmental organizations. At the country level, the high-level official would maintain close contact with and provide leadership to the resident coordinators on matters relating to humanitarian assistance.

37. The Secretary-General should ensure that arrangements between the high-level official and all relevant organizations are set in place, establishing responsibilities for prompt and coordinated action in the event of emergency.

#### (b) Inter-Agency Standing Committee

38. An Inter-Agency Standing Committee serviced by a strengthened Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator should be established under the chairmanship of the high-level official with the participation of all operational organizations and with a standing invitation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the International Organization for Migration. Relevant non-governmental organizations can be invited to participate on an ad hoc basis. The Committee should meet as soon as possible in response to emergencies.

#### (c) Country-level coordination

39. Within the overall framework described above and in support of the efforts of the affected countries,

the resident coordinator should normally coordinate the humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system at the country level. He/She should facilitate the preparedness of the United Nations system and assist in a speedy transition from relief to development. He/She should promote the use of all locally or regionally available relief capacities. The resident coordinator should chair an emergency operations group of field representatives and experts from the system.

#### VII. Continuum from relief to rehabilitation and development

40. Emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development. Development assistance organizations of the United Nations system should be involved at an early stage and should collaborate closely with those responsible for emergency relief and recovery, within their existing mandates.

41. International cooperation and support for rehabilitation and reconstruction should continue with sustained intensity after the initial relief stage. The rehabilitation phase should be used as an opportunity to restructure and improve facilities and services destroyed by emergencies in order to enable them to withstand the impact of future emergencies.

42. International cooperation should be accelerated for the development of developing countries, thereby contributing to reducing the occurrence and impact of future disasters and emergencies.

General Assembly resolution 46/182

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Draft by Sweden (A/46/L.55 & Corr.1); agenda item 143.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/806; S-G, A/C.5/46/78.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 55; plenary 78.

On 16 December 1991, by decision 46/427, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report.

### Activities

#### Africa

##### Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa

The overthrow of the Mengistu regime in Ethiopia in May and June 1991 resulted in substantial refugee flows in various directions. The Secretary-General immediately called an emergency meeting at Abuja, Nigeria, which led to a mission to the area. Subsequently, in response to donors and Member States, he instituted a Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa, in addition to the assistance programmes for Somalia and the Sudan (see below). A consolidated inter-agency appeal was launched and, in September, the Secretary-General convened a special donors' meeting; he appealed for international assistance in support of the Programme but did not receive the desired response. To ensure that the international community would be better able to cope with the situation in 1992, joint assessment teams were set up to visit the Horn of Africa. Projections

by FAO suggested that there would be very considerable needs in 1992, albeit not on the same scale as in 1991.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, adopted resolution 1991/60 without vote.

#### Critical humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/154, 45/157, 45/160 and 45/161 of 18 December 1990,

Deeply concerned about the critical condition of millions of people threatened by famine, ill-health and civil strife, and equally concerned about the massive number of refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa,

Bearing in mind the appeals made by the Secretary-General at the twenty-seventh ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991, and at the opening of the second regular session of 1991 of the Economic and Social Council, on 3 July, in which he invited the international community to give prompt attention to the impending catastrophic situation that threatened in the Horn of Africa and called for the mobilization of additional resources to help the countries concerned to cope with the critical humanitarian situation,

Being particularly aware that there is a link between emergency aid, rehabilitation and development and that the existence of refugees and displaced persons places a heavy burden on the social and economic infrastructures of the countries concerned,

Taking into account the serious implications of the existing situation for the development prospects of the countries concerned and the imperative need for a coordinated approach by the United Nations system as a whole,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his initiative in sending an inter-agency mission to the Horn of Africa to assess the emergency humanitarian assistance for the affected countries and for his untiring efforts to alert the international community to the critical situation existing in the region and the need to mobilize additional resources;

2. Appeals to the international community and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond generously and promptly to the Secretary-General's appeals to meet the urgent needs already identified in the report of the inter-agency mission;

3. Appeals to all parties in the Horn of Africa to contribute constructively to the current processes of national reconciliation and regional cooperation and to the related negotiating efforts;

4. Calls upon Governments and other parties concerned in the affected countries, given the particular circumstances prevailing in those countries, to allow the international relief and development organizations and agencies, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned, full access to the affected areas, to ensure their protection and to facilitate their efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/60

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1991/138) without vote, 19 July (meeting 13); 12-nation draft (E/1991/C.3/L.1/Rev.1); agenda item 17.

Sponsors: Austria, Canada, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Japan, Kenya, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United States.

#### Angola

In response to a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly,<sup>(2)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted in September 1991 a report on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola.<sup>(3)</sup> The report noted the activities undertaken by United Nations entities in Angola including UNDP, ECA, UNDRP, WFP, FAO, UNESCO, the World Bank, UNIDO, ICAO and IFAD. It also noted bilateral assistance by several Member States and the Commission of the European Communities.

In addition to the ongoing economic rehabilitation programmes, on 11 March 1991 the United Nations and Angola agreed to resume the Special Relief Programme for Angola, which had been launched in November 1990 but suspended the following month. On 28 March, the Secretary-General issued an appeal for the Programme, which was designed to alleviate the suffering of 1.9 million people threatened by famine as a result of the prolonged drought and civil conflict, extending it for three additional months.

In view of the signing of a peace accord between the Government of Angola and the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola providing for a cease-fire to take effect on 31 May 1991 and for multi-party general elections in late 1992, the United Nations system entered into discussions with the Angolan authorities regarding relief operations in the immediate post-cease-fire period.

The report stated that over 6,000 tons of food had been supplied to people displaced or affected by conflict, 3,600 agricultural kits were distributed to provide farmers with the means to restart their own food production, and essentials such as blankets, clothing and tents were distributed in many provinces.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 46/142 without vote.

#### International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/233 of 21 December 1990, on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 387(1976) of 31 March 1976, 475(1980) of 27 June 1980, 628(1989) of 16 January 1989 and other resolutions of the Council regarding international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, in which, *inter alia*, the international community was requested to render assistance to Angola,

Deeply concerned about the serious economic situation in Angola,

Concerned that the drought which ravaged the central and southern portions of the country has taken thousands of human lives and caused great suffering, which is still being felt,

Taking into consideration the determined efforts that have been made by all parties concerned, which, with the signing of the Peace Accords for Angola,<sup>a</sup> pave the way for the economic and social rehabilitation of Angola,

Conscious of the need for greater engagement on the part of the international community in rendering assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, and welcomes with appreciation the support given up until now;

2. Welcomes the signing of the Peace Accords for Angola, which have created political conditions for the economic and social rehabilitation of Angola;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the international community for the emergency humanitarian assistance rendered to Angola through the Special Relief Programme for Angola, and appeals for generous contributions for the continuation of the Programme in 1992;

4. Reiterates its appeal to the international community to continue to render material, technical and financial assistance necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the international community, to continue to mobilize organizations and organs of the United Nations system in order to increase the level of economic assistance for Angola;

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

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".

<sup>a</sup>S/22609.

General Assembly resolution 46/142

17 December 1991 Meeting 76 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/735) without vote, 27 November (meeting 52); 61-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.49): agenda item 85.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentine, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 26-29, 42, 52; plenary 76.

## Liberia

In response to a 1990 request of the General Assembly,<sup>(4)</sup> the Secretary-General reported in September 1991<sup>(5)</sup> on emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia. The report outlined the initial United Nations response to Liberia's civil conflict, which completely disrupted the social, administrative and economic infrastructure and affected over 1 million Liberians—more than half the country's population. It was agreed that the United Nations should expand the emergency relief programme to cover all parts of the country, and, to that end, joint United Nations/non-governmental organization assessment missions, organized by the Office of the Special Co-ordinator for Emergency Relief Operations, visited Liberia between 28 May and 7 June 1991.

The results of the missions provided the basis for elaborating a country-wide emergency assistance programme for one year commencing in July 1991 at a cost of \$135.6 million, for which the Secretary-General issued a consolidated appeal. The programme was divided into seven sectors, with an appropriate United Nations agency responsible for each: food aid; health and medical care; water supply and sanitation; education and children in difficult circumstances; agricultural sector; refugees, returnees and displaced persons (see PART THREE, Chapter XV); and programme support. Food aid far outweighed the other sectors in cost, at an estimated \$80.4 million. A number of United Nations entities, Member States and other donors made contributions in cash and kind.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1991, by decision 1991/220, the Economic and Social Council took note of an oral report on emergency assistance to Liberia made on 15 May by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 46/147 without vote.

## Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/232 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling also the statement of the Security Council of 22 January 1991 on the situation in Liberia, in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the regional initiative of the Economic Community of West African States and called for international support for the efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict,



Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia,

Noting that, despite the efforts made to provide assistance for the Liberian refugees, the situation with regard to the displaced persons and the returnees remains precarious,

Noting with deep concern the devastating effects of the conflict on the Liberian economy and the urgent need to rehabilitate basic sectors of society in order to restore normalcy,

Welcoming the recent agreement reached at the fourth meeting of the Committee of Five and other members of the Standing Mediation Committee of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, on the immediate encampment and disarmament of combatants and for the holding of democratic elections,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded and continue to respond to the appeals by the Government of Liberia and the Secretary-General for emergency assistance;

2. Also expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his efforts in mobilizing the international community, the United Nations system and other organizations to provide emergency assistance to Liberia, and urges that such assistance be continued, as necessary;

3. Calls upon the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide Liberia with technical, financial and material assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for the rehabilitation of combatants and their families, as provided for in the national action plans, which constitute important elements for facilitating the holding of democratic elections in Liberia;

4. Also calls upon the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate assistance to programmes and projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General;

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to coordinate the work of the United Nations system and to mobilize financial, technical and material assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

(b) To undertake, in close collaboration with the authorities of Liberia, an overall assessment of needs, with the objective of holding as soon as possible a round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia, as a basis for the earliest resumption of the process of development;

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

General Assembly resolution 46/147

17 December 1991 Meeting 76 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/741) without vote, 27 November (meeting 52); draft by Barbados, Belgium, Gabon for African Group, Jamaica, Mexico, United Kingdom and United States (A/C.2/46/L.43). orally revised: agenda item 91.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 26-29, 42, 52; plenary 76.

## Somalia

In accordance with a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly,<sup>(6)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted in September 1991 a report on emergency assistance to Somalia.<sup>(7)</sup> He stated that, by January 1991, all foreign diplomatic missions and international organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), had been evacuated from the capital, Mogadishu, and that the violent clashes that led to the overthrow of the Government and the ensuing inter-clan fighting caused the displacement of about one third of the country's 7 million people.

Following the establishment of a provisional Government, a task force, under the leadership of the Special Coordinator for Special Emergency Relief Operations, undertook a one-day assessment mission on 20 February to look into the security situation, hold informal talks with the authorities and meet with Somali local staff to organize a regular exchange of communications. The mission resulted in an appeal from the provisional Government to the United Nations and others for emergency assistance, and a pledge of secure office and housing accommodation for United Nations staff. The provisional Government also consented to the United Nations condition that emergency operations would have to benefit all Somalis in need, regardless of their location.

Following high-level meetings to review the situation (New York, April 1991), the Secretary-General authorized the re-establishment of a limited United Nations presence in Somalia to carry out emergency humanitarian relief activities. An ensuing security assessment mission that took place between 7 and 11 May confirmed the traumatic and appalling state of affairs of the country: fragmented and shaky administrative authorities, unstable security conditions, war injuries, food shortages, epidemics, and lack of shelter and basic public services. It found the most vulnerable groups to be refugees and returnees (see PART THREE, Chapter XV). A United Nations inter-agency needs assessment mission visited the north and centre of Somalia from 26 June to 4 July and found similar conditions. As at August, limited United Nations emergency relief staff were present at Berbera and Boroma in the north and at Mogadishu.

The report also summarized information from Member States and United Nations entities on the nature and extent of assistance provided to Somalia.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 25 March, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/212, included in the

provisional agenda of its first regular session of 1991 an item on emergency assistance to Somalia. On 29 May, the Council adopted resolution 1991/3 without vote.

#### Emergency assistance to Somalia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1989/111 of 22 May 1989 and General Assembly resolutions 44/178 of 19 December 1989 and 45/229 of 21 December 1990,

Welcoming the action taken by the Secretary-General of sending a mission to Somalia to ascertain security conditions in preparation for the resumption of an emergency assistance programme,

Having heard the report of the Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Somalia,

Extremely concerned at the massive displacement of the population in the affected regions of Somalia, the extensive damage to and destruction of villages, towns and cities, the heavy damage inflicted by the civil conflict on the country's infrastructure and the widespread disruption of public facilities and services,

Noting with great satisfaction the humanitarian efforts being deployed by various national and international non-governmental organizations,

Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance rendered by a number of Member States to ameliorate the hardship and suffering of the affected population,

Aware of the complex political situation prevailing throughout the country and the continuation of civil strife in several areas,

1. Strongly appeals to Somalia's national leaders to do their utmost to bring about national reconciliation and to restore and promote peace and stability throughout the country;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the action taken in preparing for the resumption of United Nations assistance programmes in Somalia;

3. Also expresses its appreciation for the humanitarian assistance provided to Somalia by several countries, as well as by members of the community of non-governmental organizations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in the formulation of medium- and long-term programmes for the rehabilitation and development of Somalia;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to dispatch, without delay, an inter-agency assessment mission to determine the emergency and medium-term needs of the affected population and to make recommendations on the financial and material resources required for the restoration of basic social services and physical infrastructure, including power, water, shelter, transport and communications;

6. Appeals to Member States and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations to extend generous assistance, in particular food, medicines and shelter, to the affected population through the appropriate humanitarian channels;

7. Urges the appropriate specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World

Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, to resume their assistance programmes in Somalia in their respective fields of competence;

8. Colls upon the Secretary-General to mobilize, on an urgent basis, international humanitarian assistance to provide for the immediate needs both of the internally displaced population and of those refugees who still remain in the country;

9. Strongly recommends that relief assistance be made available to all persons who are in need, that adequate measures be taken to ensure the safe delivery of relief supplies and the safety of relief workers, and that distribution of those supplies take place under the supervision of United Nations staff members in order to ensure impartiality and fairness;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the urgency of the situation, to endeavour to apprise the Council, at its second regular session of 1991, of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution and to arrange for a comprehensive report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/3

29 May 1991 Meeting 10 Adopted without vote

25-nation draft (E/1991/L. 21/Rev.1); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Botswana, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. ESC 8-10.

On 26 July, the Council, by decision 1991/288, took note of an oral report made on 9 July by the United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Somalia.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 46/176 without vote.

Emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/206 of 20 December 1988, 44/178 of 19 December 1989 and 45/229 of 21 December 1990 and the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council on emergency assistance to Somalia,

Recalling also the appeal for urgent humanitarian assistance for Somalia and other countries in Africa made by the Secretary-General at the twenty-seventh ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,

Noting with satisfaction the measures taken by the Secretary-General to mobilize international assistance to Somalia,

Deeply concerned at the massive displacement of the population in the affected regions of Somalia, the extensive damage and destruction of villages, towns and cities, the heavy damage inflicted by the civil conflict on the infrastructure of the country and the widespread disruption of public facilities and services,

Stressing the critical need to bring the civil war to an end expeditiously and as soon as possible through the involvement of all parties,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to Somalia and of the statement on the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 31 October 1991 by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship,

Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance rendered by a number of Member States to alleviate the hardship and suffering of the affected population,

Noting that many areas and regions are safe and accessible enough to allow immediate and urgent humanitarian assistance to be provided to all of the affected population,

Noting with great satisfaction the humanitarian efforts being deployed by the various entities of the United Nations system and by national and international non-governmental organizations,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Member States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and others by extending emergency assistance to Somalia;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures taken to mobilize emergency assistance to the affected population in Somalia;

3. Appeals to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to extend emergency assistance to Somalia, taking into account the statement on the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 31 October 1991 by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship;

4. Urges the concerned specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the United Nations Environment Programme, to resume on the most urgent basis their assistance programmes in their respective fields of competence in order to alleviate the suffering of all the affected population in accessible areas;

5. Appeals to all parties concerned to terminate hostilities and to engage in a national reconciliation process which will lead to the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also facilitate the relief and rehabilitation efforts;

6. Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian assistance for Somalia;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation prevailing in Somalia, to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the present resolution, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1992 of the progress made and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/176

19 December 1991 Meeting 76 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/734) without vote. 4 December (meeting 55); 40-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.45/Rev.1); agenda item 84(b). Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.  
Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 26-29, 38, 40-42, 45, 50-52, 54, 55; plenary 78.

## Sudan

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,<sup>(8)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted in September 1991 a report on emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan.<sup>(9)</sup> The report stated that because of the continuing civil war and a drought even more serious than that in 1984-1986, some 8 million people were at risk and, in spite of the large-scale relief operation, unacceptably high levels of malnutrition still prevailed in various parts of the country. Although the 1991 rains were above average in frequency and distribution, which enhanced crop production, they also hindered relief transport. The report noted that at least 3.5 million conflict-displaced people and millions of others left impoverished due to successive years of drought had no assurances that essential food and non-food needs could be met from their own resources. Continued conflict in the south of the country exacerbated the problem. Since the situation remained fragile, continued international assistance would be required in 1992.

Appeals were made to the international donor community by WFP and UNICEF. On 14 March 1991, the Secretary-General launched a consolidated appeal for some \$716.6 million. Though the international community responded readily, the weak road and rail infrastructure made transport of vitally needed assistance extremely difficult, especially after July/August rains in the most needy areas made roads impassable. Insecurity resulting from tribal conflicts and the sheer number of village councils throughout Darfur province further complicated the situation. Funding from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States enabled WFP to begin airlift operations in July.

Operation Lifeline Sudan, a United Nations emergency assistance programme designed to deliver relief goods through agreed "corridors of tranquility" during the civil conflict between the Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), had a difficult third year in 1991. The consequences of rigidly apportioned relief allocations and of persistent failures to open corridors of tranquility in the conflict zones had cast doubt over the viability of the Operation.

At a meeting between the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship and the Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council on 18 February, the United Nations and the Government of the Sudan renewed their commitment to the principles of the Operation and agreed that certain of its principles would be applicable to the larger programme of emergency assistance in the country. Technical discussions, begun in May to review operational modalities, focused on three broad issues: needs assessments, monitoring and management, and corridors of tranquility. All parties accepted the principle that, when so requested by the United Nations, they were obliged to ensure access routes for the safe passage of relief supplies.

Throughout 1991, the delivery of relief supplies to the conflict zone was on the basis of ad hoc arrangements orchestrated by the United Nations system. Under other arrangements, ICRC, WFP and the Lutheran World Federation resumed assistance activities in both government- and SPLM-held areas. Arrangements for food and non-food aid were made by UNICEF, FAO, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), UNDP, the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, a number of international and local non-governmental organizations and Member States.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 46/178 without vote.

#### Emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 18 October 1988, 43/52 of 6 December 1988, 44/12 of 24 October 1989 and 45/226 of 21 December 1990, on assistance to the Sudan,

Noting with deep concern the continuing negative impact of persistent natural disasters and armed conflict in the Sudan, which have resulted in the destruction of the socio-economic infrastructure of that country and in large numbers of displaced persons, as well as the serious consequences of the most recent drought, namely, crop failures and food shortages,

Recognizing that the Sudan continues to require, as a complement to its own efforts, strong and continued international solidarity and humanitarian support to meet the urgent requirements for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction,

Noting that the food and non-food requirements of emergency assistance to the Sudan are spelt out in the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa, issued in September 1991,

1. Recognizes the importance of assuring safe access for personnel providing relief assistance to all those in need;

2. Expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that are providing assistance to the Government and the people of the Sudan in their relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the context of the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan;

3. Expresses its full appreciation to the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system for the successful coordination of and effective resource mobilization and support for the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of the Sudan, to continue to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to help the Sudan in its emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes, to mobilize resources for the implementation of those programmes and to keep the international community informed of the needs of that country;

5. Calls upon the international community to contribute generously to the relief and rehabilitation requirements of displaced persons;

6. Also calls upon the international community to respond generously to the appeal made in the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa;

7. Urges all parties involved to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel, to guarantee maximum success of the Sudan Emergency Operation in all parts of the country;

8. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan, and requests him to continue to assess the progress of the evolving emergency situation and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on, and to apprise the Economic and Social Council of, all matters connected with the implementation of emergency and relief operations in the Sudan, and to offer briefings in the appropriate forums during the intervening period.

General Assembly resolution 46/178

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/734) without vote 4 December (meeting 551; 19-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.48/Rev.2); agenda item 84(b). Sponsors: Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Uganda, Yemen.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 26-29, 38, 40-42, 45, 50-52, 54, 55; plenary 78.

#### Latin America and the Caribbean

##### Central America

In response to a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly,<sup>(10)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted in September 1991 a report<sup>(11)</sup> on the implementation of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, which had commenced in 1988 with the purpose of promoting international and regional cooperation in support of peace, democracy and development in the region. By the same 1990 resolution, the Assembly had extended

the Special Plan for an additional three years beginning in 1991.

After an assessment of progress at several presidential summit meetings (Antigua, Guatemala, June 1990; Puntarenas, Costa Rica, December 1990; Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Mexico, January 1991; San Salvador, El Salvador, July 1991), new guidelines for implementation were developed and a revised strategy framework was considered. The revised strategy of the Special Plan included the continuation of activities already initiated with regard to refugees, agricultural development, infrastructure, tourism and institution-strengthening, in addition to three new priority areas: social development, environment and the private sector. As a general objective, activities were aimed at capacity-building of governmental and subregional organizations. (For details of the refugee situation in Central America, see PART THREE, Chapter XV.)

In response to a request by the Central American countries, UNDP in 1991 earmarked an additional \$20 million to finance UNDP's role in promoting and executing the Special Plan during the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 46/170 without vote.

#### Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989 and 45/15 of 20 November 1990,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/210 of 20 December 1988, 44/182 of 19 December 1989 and 45/231 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling the importance of the efforts made by the Secretary-General with respect to the situation in Central America and the continuous involvement of the United Nations in economic cooperation in the region,

Particularly interested in continuing to address the emergency situation in Central America, and alarmed at the gravity of the economic and social crisis that continues to affect the region,

Recognizing the work being done by the United Nations Development Programme in discharging the responsibilities entrusted to it for the coordination of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America,

Recognizing that the Republic of Panama has participated continuously in all of the intraregional coordination and decision-making mechanisms of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America and that the Central American Presidents, in the Declaration of San Salvador of 17 July 1991,<sup>a</sup> welcomed the decision by the Government of Panama to

participate fully and actively in the process of integration in Central America,

Reaffirming its conviction that peace, development and democracy are inseparable,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, describing the status of implementation of the Special Plan;

2. Decides to approve the inclusion of the Republic of Panama as a full and formal participant in the Special Plan;

3. Welcomes decision 91/3 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 22 February 1991, and Council decision 91/54 of 20 September 1991, earmarking 20 million United States dollars from Special Programme Resources for the Special Plan during the fifth programming cycle;

4. Again urges all States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, the organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organs and institutions to continue participating actively in and to take steps for the implementation of activities in support of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan, bearing in mind the difficult socio-economic situation facing the Central American countries, and to support projects presented by those countries under the mechanisms of the Special Plan;

5. Stresses the urgent need for the international community to increase its technical assistance to the Central American countries and to provide them with adequate additional financial resources on soft and favourable terms, with a view to effectively promoting the development and economic growth of the region;

6. Welcomes the Joint Political Declaration and the Joint Economic Communiqué issued by the Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation between the member States of the European Community and the Central American countries, including Panama, and the member States of the group of cooperating countries (Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela), held at Managua on 18 and 19 March 1991, in which they reaffirmed their commitment to continue to participate in the revitalization and economic and social development of the region;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Special Plan;

8. Decides to examine and evaluate its implementation of the Special Plan at its forty-eighth session.

<sup>a</sup>A/45/1039-S/22828.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/170

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/734) without vote, 26 November (meeting 51); 41-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.2/Rev.2), orally revised; agenda item 84(b).

Sponsors: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 26-29, 38, 40-42, 45, 50, 51; plenary 78.

The Assembly, by resolution 46/109 B, reiterated the importance of the Special Plan, particularly as it provided the underpinning for the execution of the Central American Economic Plan of Action approved by the Central American Presidents at Antigua, Guatemala, in 1990.

#### Costa Rica and Panama

On 22 April 1991, the Atlantic coast of Costa Rica and part of that of Panama was struck by an earthquake that registered 7.4 on the Richter scale, causing considerable loss of life and damage to both countries' infrastructure.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 May 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/262 without vote.

#### Emergency assistance to Costa Rica and Panama

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Deeply concerned about the large number of afflicted persons and the destruction caused by the recent earthquake which, on 22 April 1991, struck Costa Rica and Panama,

Aware of the efforts of the Governments and peoples of the region to save lives and alleviate the suffering of the victims of the earthquake,

Aware also of the enormous effort that will be required to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural disaster,

Welcoming the prompt response of the Governments, organs, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and of the international and regional agencies, the non-governmental organizations and private individuals that are providing emergency relief,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disaster and its medium-term and long-term effects will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the peoples and the Governments of Costa Rica and Panama, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to trigger broad multilateral cooperation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas and initiate the process of reconstruction,

1. Expresses its solidarity and support to the Governments and peoples of Costa Rica and Panama;

2. Expresses its gratitude to all the States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that are providing emergency relief to the affected countries;

3. Urges all States, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the affected area;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps taken to coordinate and mobilize the relief and rehabilitation efforts;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Governments of Costa Rica and Panama, and the international financial institutions and the bodies and agencies of the United Nations system to assist those countries in mobilizing the additional financial

resources necessary for the implementation of the medium-term and long-term plans and programmes of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

General Assembly resolution 45/262

3 May 1991

Meeting 74

Adopted without vote

27-nation draft (A/45/L.45 & Add.1); agenda item 86.

Sponsors: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 45th session: plenary 73, 74.

#### Haiti

Pursuant to a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly,<sup>(12)</sup> the Secretary-General, through his representative, held consultations with the Government of Haiti on initiatives for launching an emergency programme, and submitted in April 1991 a report<sup>(13)</sup> on the outcome of the consultations. To prepare for the programme, two missions visited the country: the first, in January, confirmed that the new President wished to promote the welfare of the poorest social groups, mainly the inhabitants of rural areas. During the second and main mission, in March, consultations were held with government ministers, experts, managers of United Nations projects that were under way or under preparation, and representatives of bilateral programmes in Haiti. The head of the mission was provided with a list of projects that might be included in an overall package of emergency activities for which international financing was sought. That list led to the development of the main features of the proposed programme: timeliness; non-entailment of recurrent costs for the Government and non-interference with the normal operation of the Administration; and concern primarily for three areas—communications, water supply and education.

The mission observed impassable portions of the country's major highway, a lack of running water to whole parts of the population, insufficient electric power, a lack of schools, a truancy rate of some 50 per cent of school-age children, a lack of seeds and basic implements for farming and a danger of endemic diseases such as rabies and anthrax. In addition, the per capita gross domestic product had been declining since 1980 and three quarters of the children suffered from malnutrition.

The Secretary-General stressed that the purpose of the emergency programme was to give local communities a tangible sign of the Government's determination not to delay the commencement of activities that would help to form medium- and long-term programmes aimed at meeting the urgent needs of the people.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 May 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/257 B without vote.

## Special emergency assistance to Haiti

## B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/2 of 10 October 1990 and 45/257 A of 21 December 1990,

Conscious of the worsening of the economic and social problems affecting Haiti,

Convinced of the need to launch, as soon as possible, an emergency programme that expresses the support of the international community for the democratization and reconstruction process under way in Haiti,

1. Takes note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 April 1991;

2. Renews its appeal to Member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to provide immediately the special assistance which Haiti requires in order to support the efforts made by its people and Government in their struggle for democracy and economic survival;

3. Requests to this end the Secretary-General to provide immediately all possible assistance to the launching of a programme of action that will have an immediate impact on the needy population until medium- and long-term assistance programmes can be implemented and taking into account the fundamental choices of the Haitian Government;

4. Expresses the hope that this programme will be transmitted to the competent international institutions and will be ready for implementation before the meeting of the Consultative Group of the World Bank in Paris on 10 July 1991.

General Assembly resolution 45/257 B

17 May 1991

Meeting 76

Adopted without vote

44-nation draft (A/45/L.50/Rev.1 & Add.1); agenda item 86.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

## Middle East and Western Asia

## Gulf Task Force

Following the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, which began with the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq on 2 August 1990 and continued into 1991 (see PART TWO, Chapter III), a group of 21 countries submitted a letter of 22 March 1991 to the Security Council President,<sup>(14)</sup> estimating their losses as a result of complying with the provisions of a 1990 Council resolution<sup>(15)</sup> at over \$30 billion. The appeal was supported by the Secretary-General in an oral report of 11 April to the Council. The Secretary-General further informed the Council on 26 April of the conclusions reached by ACC, whereby members of ACC agreed to pursue vigorously their efforts to respond effectively to the needs of countries most affected by implementation of the 1990 resolution. The Secretary-General would coordinate through ACC, within the framework of that assistance, the activities of the United

Nations organizations. Also in April,<sup>(16)</sup> the Council called on States, international financial institutions and United Nations bodies to assist the affected countries.

In order to assist in the move from emergency relief to development, the UNDP Administrator established a Gulf Task Force and, with the approval of the UNDP Governing Council in February, allocated up to \$4 million from Special Programme Resources to help in emergency relief, as well as to respond to the social and economic needs created by the crisis.<sup>(17)</sup>

The impact of the Persian Gulf hostilities on developing countries was analysed in a May report of the Administrator. The report also summarized emergency relief activities and proposed initiatives in three priority areas: human development and returnees, the environment, and management of the economic impact of the crisis.

On 25 June,<sup>(18)</sup> the UNDP Governing Council requested the Administrator to prepare a programme to help revive the social and economic development and the environment of the countries affected by the crisis. In response to that request, the Administrator submitted in November a report<sup>(19)</sup> on behalf of the Gulf Task Force which contained proposals received from affected countries as well as regional proposals.

Also in response to the Governing Council's request, a meeting of the international community was convened (New York, 16 December 1991) with a view to establishing a funding strategy for the proposals of the Task Force.<sup>(20)</sup> Taking into account the views expressed at the meeting, the Administrator proposed a two-pronged approach: country-specific and regional. Country-specific activities would continue to be handled bilaterally, while UNDP would concentrate its efforts on regional programmes as follows: \$9.5 million for a UNDP/ILO proposal for human development and returnees; \$3 million, sought from the donor community, for the revival of trade in Central and Eastern Europe and for energy; and, under UNEP leadership, funding for environmental proposals would be further refined. The Administrator concluded that by that strategy it would be possible to reach many of the most seriously affected countries. The UNDP Gulf Task Force, its duties complete, would cease to function after the February 1992 special session of the Governing Council. Thereafter, UNDP or the international and regional bodies concerned would coordinate activities.

## Lebanon

In response to a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly<sup>(21)</sup>, the Secretary-General submitted in October 1991 a report on progress in the implementation of assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon.<sup>(22)</sup> The March ratification

the Charter for National Reconciliation by the Lebanese National Assembly laid the plan for the dissolution of the three major Lebanese militias, offering the first real hope for progress. In the light of these developments, the Government started to address issues related to rehabilitation of its infrastructure, economic policy and fiscal authority, including that of the public sector.

During the reporting period (1 August 1990–31 July 1991), the United Nations maintained a minimum presence of senior personnel and continued core activities related to humanitarian assistance, including the programme of United Nations Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon (UNARDOL) and that of other United Nations entities and specialized agencies. The Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services coordinated the system-wide programmes through UNARDOL and provided overall policy guidelines. He also organized at United Nations Headquarters the Inter-Agency Working Group on Lebanon, comprising United Nations specialized agencies and programmes in Lebanon, to monitor the political environment and review the mobilization of assistance.

After a review of the security situation in Lebanon by a United Nations mission in May, the Secretary-General relaxed the security constraint, allowing the Under-Secretary-General, in his capacity as coordinator for UNARDOL, to dispatch an inter-agency needs assessment mission to Lebanon from 14 to 24 July to assess the country's reconstruction and development requirements. The mission comprised 17 United Nations organizations and agencies led by UNDP and was given the full cooperation of the Government.

In November,<sup>(23)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted the final report of the inter-agency mission to the General Assembly. The report gave a historical and current overview of the situation, outlined national priorities and strategies and presented a needs assessment with costs. The mission determined that the technical assistance needs for Lebanon translated into a total of \$232.2 million, with \$120.3 million for the immediate term. Capital requirements for a few selected sectors—telecommunications, electricity, water supply, environment, education and agriculture—were estimated at some \$3.706 billion and food aid would total some \$45 million.

The report concluded that the major driving force behind the country's reconstruction must come from the private sector, both within Lebanon and from expatriate Lebanese capital, and that every effort must be made to tap Lebanese resources to the fullest as the active participation of national funds would constitute a *sine qua non*

for a successful reconstruction programme. It also concluded that while the decimated infrastructure was of top priority, equal priority must be given to immediate humanitarian needs; however, none of these tasks could be accomplished unless national security was guaranteed.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, adopted resolution 1991/61 without vote.

##### Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/225 of 21 December 1990 and the previous resolutions of the General Assembly concerning international assistance for the reconstruction of Lebanon, in which the Assembly called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the pressing needs of Lebanon,

Aware of the deteriorating socio-economic conditions of the people of Lebanon and the magnitude of their unmet needs,

Noting with deep concern the unprecedented inflation in Lebanon in recent years and the catastrophic decline in the value of the Lebanese pound,

1. Calls upon all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their efforts to provide all possible assistance to the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its regular session of 1992 a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/61

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1991/138) without vote, 19 July (meeting 13); 18-nation draft (E/1991/C.3/L.4), orally revised; agenda item 17.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Belgium, Egypt, France, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Qatar, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 46/173 without vote.

##### Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/225 of 21 December 1990 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/61 of 26 July 1991 and other relevant resolutions and decisions previously adopted by the Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General and of the statement made before the Second Committee



of the General Assembly on 31 October 1991 by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services, in his capacity as coordinator of system-wide assistance to Lebanon,

Acknowledging the efforts of the international community, and in particular those of the Arab Tripartite Committee on Lebanon and of Mr. Bettino Craxi in his capacity as Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, towards the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Noting with deep concern the grave economic situation in Lebanon caused by the tragic events of the last sixteen years and, in particular, the severe destruction of its infrastructure and the near collapse of basic services,

Reaffirming the urgent need to initiate international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in rebuilding the country and restoring its human and technical capacities,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report and for his efforts to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

2. Commends the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services for his coordination of system-wide assistance to Lebanon;

3. Calls upon Member States and international and regional organizations to provide financial and technical assistance to Lebanon and to give it priority in their programmes of assistance for reconstruction whenever possible;

4. Calls upon all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to expand their assistance in response to the pressing needs of Lebanon and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices in Beirut are adequately staffed at the senior level;

5. Invites the Secretary-General:

(a) To intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance to Lebanon;

(b) To consider favourably the nomination of a resident coordinator in Beirut to coordinate all United Nations programmes of assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon;

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/173

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/734) without vote, 26 November (meeting 51); 16-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.37), orally revised; agenda item 84(b).

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Tunisia, Yemen. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 26-29, 38, 40-42, 45, 50, 51; plenary 78.

#### Yemen

In response to a 1990 request of the General Assembly,<sup>(24)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted in June 1991 a report<sup>(25)</sup> on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Yemen. The report also referred to the concern expressed by the Assembly in 1990<sup>(26)</sup> regarding the burden facing Yemen as a result of the merger of the economic and social infrastructures of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic

of Yemen—two least developed countries—following their unification in May 1990, in addition to new burdens resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

The Secretary-General reported that the Government of Yemen had decided to postpone the start of the country's development plan originally scheduled for 1992-1996 in order to reconsider its emergency and longer-term development priorities. The torrential rains and floods which struck Yemen in 1982 and 1989 causing unprecedented death and destruction had already constrained the implementation of the second (1980-1985) and third (1986-1990) five-year plans of Democratic Yemen.

UNDP, the International Development Association and the Islamic Development Bank continued or resumed rehabilitation projects in 1991. The Secretary-General urged the international community to continue to support the Government of Yemen in its efforts.

On 25 June 1991,<sup>(27)</sup> the UNDP Governing Council requested the Administrator to consider allocating funds to Yemen and emphasized the need to implement its 1990 decision to allocate no less than the combined indicative planning figures of the former separate Yemens. The Administrator was also asked to take account of the scale of problems caused by returnees to Yemen, owing to developments in the Horn of Africa and the Persian Gulf, when providing resources from the Special Programme for the Countries Most Affected by the Gulf Crisis.

Yemen was struck by an earthquake on 22 November, followed by a cyclone on 25 November, rendering thousands of persons homeless and causing serious damage.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, adopted **resolution 1991/62** without vote.

#### Assistance to Yemen

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Yemen,

Noting that, in his report, the Secretary-General emphasized that the continuous assistance and support of the international community to the Government of Yemen remained essential and imperative and that the General Assembly, in its resolution 45/193 of 21 December 1990, had called upon States and governmental and international non-governmental organizations to extend their assistance in support of the national efforts to improve the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen,

Taking into consideration previous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council

and international organizations and specialized agencies in this regard, in particular those adopted since the unification of Yemen, which is one of the least developed countries, and with a view to enabling Yemen to shoulder the burdens placed upon it as a result of unification and recent events and to implement its development plans and programmes,

1. Urges the international community to continue to respond to United Nations resolutions concerning assistance to Yemen in order to enable it to formulate and implement short- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes and shoulder the burdens placed upon it by recent events, which have prevented Yemen from continuing to formulate and implement its economic and social plans;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his endeavours and requests him to continue to coordinate the activities of United Nations organizations with a view to assisting Yemen in the mobilization of its resources, the implementation of its reconstruction and development programmes and the reintegration of its socio-economic institutions and structures, and to report thereon to the Council at its regular session of 1992.

#### Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/62

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1991/138) without vote, 19 July (meeting 13); 11-nation draft (E/1991/C.3/L.5); agenda item 17.

Sponsors: Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted **resolution 46/179** without vote.

#### Emergency assistance to Yemen

The General Assembly,

Concerned that Yemen was struck by an earthquake on 22 November 1991, followed by a cyclone on 25 November 1991,

Expressing grave anxiety at the serious consequences of these natural disasters and, above all, the plight of thousands of persons and the damage caused to a great number of buildings and facilities, in addition to other material damage,

Appreciating the efforts undertaken at the national level,

Calls upon Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend emergency assistance to Yemen to enable it to deal with these disasters.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/179

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/734) without vote, 6 December (meeting 56); 3-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.94/Rev.1); agenda item 84 (b). Sponsors: Algeria, Jordan, Yemen.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 26-29, 38, 40-42, 45, 50-52, 54-56; plenary 78.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)A/46/568. (2)GA res. 45/233, 21 Dec. 1990. (3)A/46/396. (4)GA res. 45/232, 21 Dec. 1990. (5)A/46/403. (6)GA res. 45/229, 21 Dec. 1990. (7)A/46/457. (8)GA res. 45/226, 21 Dec. 1990. (9)A/46/452. (10)GA res. 45/231, 21 Dec. 1990. (11)A/46/458. (12)GA res. 45/257, 21 Dec. 1990. (13)A/45/1002. (14)S/22382. (15)SC res. 661(1990), 6 Aug. 1990. (16)S/22548. (17)DP/1991/60. (18)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/21). (19)DP/1992/4. (20)DP/1992/5. (21)GA res. 45/225, 21 Dec. 1990. (22)A/46/557 & Add.1. (23)A/46/557/Add.2. (24)GA res. 45/222, 21 Dec. 1990. (25)A/46/217-E/1991/94. (26)GA res. 45/193, 21 Dec. 1990. (27)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/19).

## Chapter IV

**International trade, finance and transport**

Although changes in the world economy had brought prosperity to many parts of the world, the position of most of the developing countries had been deteriorating for some time, the Secretary-General stated in his 1991 report on the work of the United Nations. World trade had increased fairly rapidly but not so the exports and imports of developing countries. Foreign direct investment flows had quadrupled in the 1980s but the share of developing countries had fallen sharply. As a result of the debt crisis, the indebted countries as a whole were suffering a net outflow of resources. The external debt of capital-importing countries, which was less than \$600 billion in 1988, had reached \$1.2 trillion. Income per capita had declined in many parts of the world during the preceding decade. All that had fed the forces leading to violent strife; it had exacerbated health and ecological problems; it had alarmingly increased the ranks of the poor and the displaced. More than 1 billion people lived in absolute poverty.

Taking up the question of trade and development, the Economic and Social Council in July urged Governments to halt and reverse protectionism (resolution 1991/52) and requested the United Nations regional commissions to elaborate projects relating to international trade facilitation (1991/76).

In December, the General Assembly urged the participants in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to achieve a successful and balanced outcome (46/209). It urged Governments, the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system to present their views to the Secretary-General on the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (46/207). Further, the Assembly stressed the need to improve the database of the Trade Control Measures Information System (46/211).

On the question of the international debt crisis and development, the Assembly emphasized the need for additional debt-relief measures (46/148). It decided to defer until 1992 consideration of a proposal to establish an advisory commission on debt and development (decision 46/433). It took note of the Secretary-General's report on the recent evolution of the international debt strategy (46/434).

The Assembly decided to convene the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade

and Development (UNCTAD VIII) at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in 1992 (45/261). It also decided to consider in 1992 the convening of an international conference on the financing of development (46/205).

In the area of international transport, the Council requested the Secretary-General to incorporate, publish and circulate the new recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (1991/57). The Assembly decided that a United Nations/International Maritime Organization conference on a draft convention on maritime liens and mortgages would be held in 1993 (46/213).

**International trade**

The Trade and Development Report, 1991,<sup>(1)</sup> prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), stated that the growth of world trade decelerated from 7 per cent in 1989 to 4.3 per cent in 1990, a trend that was continuing in 1991. The recession in a number of developed countries was one of the negative influences on international trade; it was reinforced by disruptions to trade caused by the Persian Gulf conflict and by changes in Central and Eastern Europe. The unification of Germany resulted in a large increase in that country's import demand, to the benefit of world trade. For other economies in transition, the severe economic reversals experienced during 1990 resulted in large declines in import and export volumes.

The world trade pattern was also influenced by changes in the exchange rates of the major trading nations. The depreciation of the dollar reinforced the effects of the recession in the United States by further reducing the rate of growth of its imports below the world average. The growth of United States exports also slowed, but continued to exceed the world average. The rate of growth of European Economic Community (EEC) exports to third countries fell and was well below the world average, while its import growth rose and was well above the average.

Overall, the trade volume performance of developing countries in 1990 was mixed. There was considerable deceleration in the growth of exports

from South and South-East Asia for the second consecutive year, owing mainly to a sharp slow-down in exports of the four more industrialized economies of the region. Also for the second consecutive year, Latin America recorded negligible export growth, particularly for non-energy products. However, results were highly varied among countries. In Africa, the volume of exports registered an unusual spurt in 1990, but much of it was due to higher oil exports by the region's few energy-exporting countries. In China, after a setback in 1989, exports recovered the momentum characteristic of the 1980s, while imports fell substantially in response to restrictive macroeconomic policies.

The World Economic Survey 1991(2) reported that although the 4 per cent growth rate in the volume of world merchandise trade in 1990 marked a significant slow-down from 1988 and 1989, that rate of expansion represented the sixth consecutive year in which the increase in world trade exceeded the growth of world output, so that trade could once again be seen as one of the more dynamic elements in the world economy.

The driving force behind the relative vigour of world trade was the rapid increase in the import volume of Germany and other large economies of Western Europe (Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom), several developing economies in Asia (Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand), and some African (Algeria, Morocco, Nigeria) and Latin American (Mexico, Peru) economies. The rate of growth in the volume of imports of Japan remained somewhat above the world average, as it had been since 1986. In Saudi Arabia and some other oil exporters in the Persian Gulf area, the large increases in oil export revenues did not lead to a spurt in import demand as in the past. The additional funds were partly used as financial contributions to the coalition forces in the Persian Gulf crisis.

On the export side, there was a rapid expansion in the export volume of the United States and the United Kingdom. The depreciation of the dollar helped exports of the United States, whose volume grew by about 8 per cent. France, Japan and the Netherlands also increased their exports at a higher rate than the world average: between 5.5 and 6.5 per cent. Among large developing economies, only Argentina, China, India, Malaysia and Thailand recorded export increases of 10 per cent or above.

### Trade policy

The Trade and Development Report, 1991,(1) noted that the developed market-economy countries had forfeited their position in the vanguard of trade

liberalization; some developing countries and economies in transition (such as Chile, Mexico and Poland) had assumed the pioneering role, with many others following their example. There had been a recent widespread movement among developing countries towards trade liberalization, both unilaterally and within trading groups. As part of their transformation into market-oriented economies, there was a similar trend in most of the former centrally planned economies.

Within the developed market economies, however, the commitment to trade liberalization had eroded. Agreements had been reached in the latter half of the 1980s on a number of arrangements to reduce the trade barriers among those countries themselves and some measures had been taken to reduce barriers to imports from developing countries. However, they had usually been selective both in product coverage and in geographical scope.

### Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations

After more than four years of negotiations, said the Trade and Development Report, 1991,(1) the Uruguay Round—the eighth round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched in 1986(2) under the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (see also PART SEVEN, Chapter XVIII)—could not be concluded within the agreed time-frame at the Ministerial Meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee (Brussels, Belgium, 3-7 December 1990). The negotiations had to be suspended because of a number of political deadlocks, first of all in the area of agriculture. There were also wide divergencies in some other key areas, such as anti-dumping and trade-related investment measures. After the Trade Negotiations Committee formally decided in February 1991 to restart negotiations in all areas, a new negotiating structure was agreed upon in April, reducing the number of negotiating groups to encourage substantive negotiations and help achieve political breakthroughs with the minimum delay. However, the new groups were able to start work only in June 1991 and when the Trade Negotiations Committee met on 30 July key political decisions still remained to be taken.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1991/52** without vote.

### Trade and development

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-seventh session,

Expressing satisfaction with the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the final assessment of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and to the follow-up of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,<sup>a</sup>

Noting with appreciation the Economic Declaration from the Summit of the seven major industrialized countries held in London in July 1991, in which it is stated that no issue has more far-reaching implications for the future prospects of the world economy than the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations,<sup>b</sup>

Reaffirming the importance of an early, successful and balanced conclusion to the Uruguay Round,

1. Urges all Governments to fulfil their commitments undertaken in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and the Mid-Term Review Agreements, to halt and reverse protectionism;

2. Expresses concern about the persistence of protectionist measures which adversely affect trade and development, in particular that of developing countries, and, in this respect, emphasizes the importance of an early, comprehensive and balanced outcome of the Uruguay Round, with the widest possible participation, resulting in the liberalization and expansion of world trade to the benefit of all countries, especially developing countries, in terms of both exports and substantially increased market access, taking into account the need to strengthen the economies and contribute to the growth and development of developing countries;

3. Notes with appreciation the extensive unilateral trade liberalization measures implemented in particular by an increasing number of developing countries, and emphasizes the need for the international community to support those measures through an improved and conducive external economic environment;

4. Emphasizes the importance of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in February 1992, as an opportunity to address crucial issues in the field of trade and development in an action-oriented manner, with a view to revitalizing growth and development, in particular of developing countries, and contributing to the strengthening of multilateral cooperation.

<sup>a</sup> A/CONF.147/18.

<sup>b</sup> A/46/309-S/22807.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/52

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/123) without vote, 24 July (meeting 18); draft by Vice-Chairman (E/1991/C.1/L.15), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (E/1991/C.1/L.1); agenda item 8 (a).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/209** without vote.

#### Trade and Development Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987, and the Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, contained in Trade and Development Board resolution 376(XXXVI) of 13 October 1989, as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 44/19 of 14 November 1989,

Recalling also its resolution 45/203 of 21 December 1990, on the Trade and Development Board,

Considering that the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in Colombia in 1992, provides, with its development-oriented agenda, a timely opportunity to advance the dialogue on major development issues, taking into account the global political, economic and technological changes of the recent past,

Considering Trade and Development Board resolution 396(XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991, on debt and development problems of developing countries, as part of the continuing contribution of the Board to the search for a durable solution to the problems of the external indebtedness of developing countries, as well as to the substantive preparations for the eighth session of the Conference,

Reiterating that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should result in a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, including areas of particular importance to developing countries,

Noting that the Trade and Development Report, 1991, constitutes a valuable contribution to the debate on the interdependence of the problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the understanding of the issues examined within the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations,

1. Takes note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-seventh session and the first part of its thirty-eighth session,<sup>a</sup> and urges all Member States to give effect to the provisions of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Board;

2. Notes with appreciation the contribution made by the Trade and Development Board to the understanding of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, taking into account the needs of developing countries;

3. Reaffirms the need for all countries to fulfil their responsibilities in strengthening the rules and disciplines of the multilateral trading system for the benefit of all countries and, to this end, urges all participants in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to adopt a constructive and comprehensive approach thereto in order to achieve a successful and balanced outcome in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round;

4. Reiterates its invitation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its eighth session, to assess the outcome of the Uruguay Round, in

<sup>a</sup> A/46/15, vols. I & II.

particular in areas of interest or concern to developing countries;

5. Welcomes Trade and Development Board resolution 394(XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991, on economic cooperation among developing countries and problems of trade and trade financing, as a further step in the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action, stresses the need for continued support by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the process of economic cooperation among developing countries through studies, extension of expertise and technical assistance and, in this connection, invites the United Nations Development Programme and other funding institutions to continue to provide financial support to this process;

6. Also welcomes the progress achieved so far in the substantive preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

7. Stresses the crucial importance of the eighth session of the Conference in advancing the development dialogue and in giving new impetus to multilateral economic cooperation, and affirms the need to achieve at that session a positive, action-oriented outcome in the interrelated areas of trade, resources for development, technology, commodities and services, which, in particular, will be instrumental in the revitalization of the development process of the developing countries, will strengthen further the impact of the work of the Conference on national and international policy-making and will contribute to the implementation of the commitments and policies contained in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/209

**20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote**

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2) without vote, 4 December (meeting 55); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.96), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.53); agenda item 77 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 41, 45, 51, 55; plenary 79.

### Strengthening institutional trade arrangements

In response to 1990 resolutions of the Economic and Social Council(4) and the General Assembly(5) the Secretary-General submitted in June 1991 a note to the Council(6) on institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade.

The UNCTAD Secretary-General had written to 25 specialized agencies and organizations and programmes of the United Nations, requesting their views on the subject, and, as at 29 May, had received replies from 6; other organizations had indicated that replies would be forthcoming.

In a note to the General Assembly in October(7) the Secretary-General reported that replies had been received from a total of 16 United Nations bodies, and the UNCTAD secretariat had circulated a note verbale to Governments requesting their views. An annex to the Secretary-

General's note outlined the historical background and various proposals for strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade; it commented on the needs and opportunities presented by the current international political and economic atmosphere, taking into account the views expressed and reflecting certain ideas that appeared to merit consideration.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/207** without vote.

### Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 45/201 of 21 December 1990,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General concerning institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade,

1. Urges all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to endeavour to present their views to the Secretary-General on this matter;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, an updated report, taking into account the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/207

**20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote**

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2) without vote, 26 November (meeting 51); draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.22); agenda item 77 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 41, 45, 51; plenary 79.

### Protectionism and structural adjustment

In March 1991, the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board (TDB) carried out its annual review of protectionism and structural adjustment. The UNCTAD secretariat submitted a report(8) which discussed restrictions to trade, major structural developments in the world economy and export prospects of developing countries. Part I (restrictions to trade) covered developments in trade actions and trade legislation in 1990, an assessment of official trade intervention and selected issues (tariffs, changing market access conditions for imports from the USSR and countries in Eastern Europe, agriculture, and market access for African countries). Part II (major structural developments)

covered structural change and economic integration in Europe; structural policies and trade-related enterprise strategies in Japan and implications for exports from developing countries; structural adjustment in the United States and exports from developing countries; and economic liberalization, exchange rate policy and export supply capability. An addendum provided statistical data and other information.

A note by the UNCTAD secretariat<sup>(9)</sup> transmitted information provided by 16 member States and EEC for the annual review.

A report by the UNCTAD secretariat on structural adjustment, the evolving international trading system and economic integration among developing countries<sup>(10)</sup> was submitted to the Meeting of Heads of Secretariats of Economic Cooperation and Integration Groupings of Developing Countries (second session, Geneva, 28 January-1 February). The first session of the Meeting in 1989<sup>(11)</sup> had identified priority areas where new initiatives were required to revitalize the integration process among developing countries. It was becoming apparent, however, that revitalization required new strategies in the face of two major challenges: one devolved from the adjustment process in member States of economic groupings; the second arose from a resurgence of interest in developed market-economy countries towards consolidation and widening of their internal economic space as a key element in enhancing trade and development. Both would have a major impact on the international trading system.

In addition, tasks vital to consolidating the integration process in developing countries were as follows: development of production-investment cooperation; revival of the traditional area of integration—trade liberalization—as a stimulus for intraregional trade expansion and industrial development; consultation within integration groupings on policies relating to monetary and financial cooperation; coordination of tax reform; and improvement of communication channels and inland transportation networks.

In another report to the Meeting,<sup>(12)</sup> the UNCTAD secretariat discussed trade cooperation and monetary and financial cooperation, and reviewed recent developments in major economic cooperation and integration groupings of developing countries.

## Trade preferences

### Generalized system of preferences

TDB's Special Committee on Preferences held its eighteenth session at Geneva from 10 to 17 May 1991.<sup>(13)</sup> It considered the fourteenth general report<sup>(14)</sup> by the UNCTAD secretariat on the implementation of the generalized system of prefer-

ences (GSP). The report described changes and improvements in GSP and gave updated information on its trade effects. It noted that EEC had temporarily extended preferential treatment to Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia and had recognized Namibia as a beneficiary of its scheme, as had Norway, Switzerland and the United States. EEC and United States schemes had been extended to cover new products, while the graduation of four Asian GSP beneficiaries from the United States scheme had resulted in a large set of products, previously excluded by competitive need limits, to be redesignated as eligible for duty-free treatment. To assist four Andean Group countries to reduce dependence on drugs through expansion of non-traditional exports, EEC and the United States were providing special treatment on a temporary basis. Japan's GSP scheme, the first to complete its 10-year period, had been endorsed for an extension of another 10 years until March 2001, provided appropriate action was taken by the Japanese Government.

The report included a summary of a paper on the incidence of non-tariff measures (NTMs) on imports of GSP-covered products. It indicated that almost one quarter (\$7.7 billion) of covered products (\$33.3 billion) in 1986 trade terms would have been affected by NTMs applied by 10 countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1989.

Updating the trade effects of GSP to cover the most recent period for which information was available, the report stated that total imports of OECD preference-giving countries in 1988, other than Australia and New Zealand, amounted to roughly \$371 billion, of which \$282 billion were most-favoured-nation dutiable. However, of that amount, only \$138 billion consisted of products actually covered by schemes and \$56.4 billion of the covered imports actually received preferential treatment. Although GSP utilization rates varied from one scheme to another, under those of EEC and the United States the rates declined between 1987 and 1988, indicating the importance of limitations inherent in those two schemes.

The Special Committee also considered a report<sup>(15)</sup> on technical cooperation activities in connection with GSP during 1990.

On 17 May,<sup>(16)</sup> the Special Committee welcomed Japan's extension of its scheme to the end of March 2001, the intention for a renewed European Community GSP scheme for 1991-2000, the indefinite schemes of Norway and Sweden, and similar intent expressed by some other preference-giving countries. It called on preference-giving countries to extend, strengthen and improve their schemes, while recognizing that developing countries should make complementary efforts to use fully the benefits from potential trade advantages

created by GSP. It also called on them to consider comprehensive product coverage, to provide for meaningful preferential tariff margins, to consider granting deeper tariff cuts aimed at duty-free treatment under GSP for products of export interest to developing countries, and to try to reduce limitations and restrictions on preferential imports and frequent withdrawals of preferential benefits so as to impart stability and predictability to the schemes; it recognized that the review of some schemes under way provided an opportunity for them to do so.

The Special Committee recognized that safeguard measures in the GSP context, if taken, should be based on exceptionality, temporariness, consultative procedures and objective criteria, and that NTMs linked to GSP schemes could significantly reduce the benefits from those schemes; it expressed concern at the incidence of NTMs. It recommended that preference-giving countries continue to simplify and improve their rules of origin and recognized the potential contribution which preference-giving country content in the rules of origin could make in stimulating economic cooperation and two-way trade, particularly between developed and developing countries. It called on preference-giving countries to implement the provisions of the Paris Declaration, adopted by the Second (1990) United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs),<sup>(17)</sup> in respect of GSP measures in favour of LDCs and agreed that special consideration should be given to products of export interest to them, particularly the provision of duty-free access.

The UNCTAD secretariat was asked, in preparing documentation for the Special Committee's next session, to take into account developments, including the Uruguay Round, affecting market access of developing countries in areas of export interest to them. The Special Committee affirmed the importance of GSP in providing preferential market access to developing countries and recognized that the eighth session of UNCTAD (UNCTAD VIII) would provide an opportunity for further consideration of GSP as an important instrument of development cooperation.

With regard to technical cooperation activities relating to GSP, the Special Committee urged that such cooperation take into account its recommendations and that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other donors provide the financial and in-kind support required to meet increasing demands for technical assistance, with special attention to the needs of LDCs. It expressed appreciation for assistance provided for the GSP computerized information system's first phase and invited countries, UNDP and other donors to provide assistance for the next phase.

Also on 17 May,<sup>(18)</sup> the Special Committee made technical modifications to the notes on the

back of certificates of origin, with effect from 1 January 1992.

#### Technical cooperation

The UNCTAD technical cooperation programme on GSP and other trade laws consisted in 1991 of two UNDP-financed regional projects (Asia and the Pacific, Africa), two UNDP-financed national projects (Indonesia, Zimbabwe), an interregional project financed by Japan, associate experts financed by Italy and Japan and a Geneva-based UNCTAD interregional programme which provided logistical, administrative and technical support to all projects.

Delivery of technical cooperation activities on GSP and other trade laws remained high in 1991,<sup>(19)</sup> due mainly to an increasing interest in those laws shown by beneficiaries and made possible by UNDP and trust fund contributions by UNCTAD member States. In 1991, total extra-budgetary funding for GSP activities amounted to \$1.5 million, of which UNDP accounted for about \$680,000. Trust fund contributions amounted to \$883,000, of which trust funds for specific purposes totalled \$605,000, in-kind contributions, \$162,000, and central trust funds, \$115,700.

During the year, 44 activities were undertaken in all regions of the world; they included 26 training seminars/workshops and 12 advisory missions aimed primarily at assisting preference-receiving countries to establish or upgrade GSP focal points. In all, 1,431 participants from 54 preference-receiving countries took part in training activities.

Growing training activities in Africa and Central and Eastern Europe were creating an increased awareness and interest in GSP. Furthermore, it was expected that when the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations was concluded, there would be more requests for seminars and advisory missions on other trade laws, particularly from Asia and Latin America, since Uruguay Round agreements would, to a large extent, form new trade laws. The UNCTAD programme was particularly important for developing countries with newly emerging export supply capabilities as it could assist them to increase the foreign exchange earnings needed to attain their development objectives.

Technical cooperation related to GSP and other trade laws was evaluated in a report by the UNCTAD secretariat.<sup>(20)</sup> The report considered programme objectives and design, resources and implementation, and offered an overall assessment, conclusions and recommendations.

#### Trade promotion and facilitation

During 1991, United Nations bodies continued to assist developing countries to promote their ex-



ports and to facilitate the movement of goods in international commerce, the main originator of technical cooperation projects in that area being the International Trade Centre (ITC).

### International Trade Centre

During 1991, ITC, under the joint sponsorship of UNCTAD and GATT, continued its technical cooperation activities, serving as the focal point for United Nations assistance to developing countries in formulating and implementing trade promotion programmes.

After many years of expansion, the technical cooperation delivery of ITC declined by 6 per cent in 1991, reaching \$33.6 million. While the drop in implementation was less pronounced (2 per cent) for trust-fund activities, it reached 9 per cent for technical cooperation projects funded by UNDP. The shares of UNDP and trust-fund financed activities were thus reversed in 1991, that of the latter increasing from 49 per cent to 51 per cent.

A number of factors were responsible for the overall decline in implementation; they included the fact that many UNDP-funded projects had to be completed owing to consolidation by UNDP of country and regional/subregional programmes during the last year of its fourth programming cycle (1987-1991). The conflict in the Middle East adversely affected project implementation in that region. The long preparatory periods required for the UNDP programme approach and the preparations for its fifth programming cycle (1992-1996) also caused delays.

The shift to a market/export orientation and the liberalization of imports in many countries as well as renewed emphasis world-wide on the private sector particularly influenced subprogrammes on the institutional infrastructure for trade promotion at the national level (subprogramme 1), export market development (subprogramme 2), specialized national trade promotion services (subprogramme 3), and import operations and techniques (subprogramme 6). Subprogramme 1 changed its focus towards creating a market-friendly economic environment, the accomplishment of which required effective institutions to design and carry out government reform measures. Various technical cooperation projects on institutional aspects were implemented in Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Nepal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The subprogramme assisted in creating the Foreign Trade Ministry in Colombia and participated in efforts to transform Viet Nam into a market economy.

Subprogramme 2 placed priority on enhancing the market position of developing countries, par-

ticularly LDCs, to enable them to confront keener competition on international markets, to take advantage of the rapid growth of certain markets (for example, in South-East Asia) and to take into account the considerable reduction in the absorption capacities of other markets (in Central and Eastern Europe). Adequate and timely trade information remained the cornerstone of a competitive export development and market penetration programme. In 1991, 6 subregional projects and 31 national projects were undertaken with trade information inputs and related data-processing applications.

Subprogramme 3 helped establish or strengthen national institutional capacities for providing up-to-date and accessible essential promotional services to exporters. Subprogramme 4 (commodity promotion) involved the formulation, planning and implementation of generic promotion programmes for selected commodities. ITC activities focused mainly on jute and sisal products. Subprogramme 5 (human resource development for trade promotion) continued to provide training opportunities at the national, subregional, regional and interregional levels. ITC was increasingly providing direct training in the more technical aspects of export development and trade promotion; greater emphasis was being given to imparting practical skills to entrepreneurs engaged in export development. Subprogramme 6 concentrated on assisting enterprises facing the more competitive environment of the 1990s in their import practices and on the simplification of import procedures as part of governmental economic reform policies. It continued to focus its assistance on the individual enterprise.

ITC devoted more than 30 per cent of its technical cooperation delivery in 1991 to LDCs. Under subprogramme 7 (technical cooperation with LDCs), it undertook missions in Afghanistan, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, and Uganda. Subprogramme 8 provided technical assistance to chambers of commerce and other business organizations.

According to the annual report on ITC activities,<sup>(21)</sup> the structural and other changes affecting international trade in 1991 would continue to have an impact on the competitive position of developing countries and of their export products. ITC would therefore need to strengthen its capacity to respond to the rapid evolution of international trade opportunities and competitive situations. More crucially, it would have to sharpen its capacity to anticipate the consequences of such changes on the competitive positions of developing countries and to develop and test methodologies for analysing trade and other economic data.

**JAG action.** The Joint Advisory Group (JAG) on ITC held its twenty-fourth session at Geneva from 8 to 12 April 1991.<sup>(22)</sup> The Group had before it reports on ITC activities during 1990,<sup>(23)</sup> on an evaluation of the ITC subprogramme on product and market development activities,<sup>(24)</sup> on the refinement of priorities in ITC's medium-term plan for 1992-1997,<sup>(25)</sup> and on the technical meeting on the ITC 1990 programme evaluation and on the 1992-1997 medium-term plan.<sup>(26)</sup>

The Group's general recommendations included the following: global priorities—such as LDCs, women in development, the environmental aspects of trade, rural development and human resource development—should be considered in all relevant ITC activities; ITC should take further steps to monitor and report regularly on its programme priorities; assistance to LDCs should be strengthened in view of their major trade development problems and their low economic growth; ITC should pursue sustainability as a goal in formulating and implementing its technical cooperation activities; ITC should continue to coordinate its programme with national, regional and international organizations, including non-governmental organizations; the research and development and technical backstopping activities of ITC should be further emphasized by collaboration with other bodies working in the same areas; and increased resources should be provided to ITC to enable it to expand its technical cooperation activities for developing countries.

Reviewing ITC activities by subprogramme, JAG recommended that increased efforts be made to foster the exchange of experiences among trade promotion organizations; ITC should develop databases, information briefs and files to support its work; findings arising from technical cooperation activities should be disseminated within the concerned sector and country; ITC should pursue efforts to integrate environmental considerations into its work and review its policy on trade in services; it should expand its support to commodity-exporting countries and to recognized international commodity bodies; it should expand its technical cooperation in human resource development, widely disseminate its paper on strengthening training capacities and foster networking among training institutions; further follow-up action should be taken on JAG recommendations concerning the establishment of an import management intelligence system, the management of imported inputs for export production, import operations under financial aid and credits, and the import of up-to-date technology; ITC should ensure that its programme of technical cooperation with LDCs has a maximum impact on ITC activities; and ITC should reinforce its technical cooperation activities with chambers of commerce and business organizations.

#### Global trust fund

At ITC's technical meeting (Geneva, 28-30 January 1991),<sup>(26)</sup> Sweden proposed that an ITC global trust fund for technical cooperation be established; such a funding arrangement would not prevent the continuation of the current arrangement under which individual donors earmarked contributions.<sup>(22)</sup> Priorities would be set out by JAG. Sweden also proposed the creation of a committee for continuous consultations among recipient countries, donors and ITC.

The proposal was considered at the April 1991 meeting of JAG, which recommended that a working group be established to study funding reforms for ITC as well as the objectives, mandate and modalities of the consultative committee. The Chairman of JAG subsequently held consultations with government representatives during May and formed a 21-member Working Group on Funding Reform relating to Trust Fund Contributions. The Working Group held meetings on 3 June, 3 July, 13 September, 11 and 30 October and 7 November. It considered the Swedish proposal and other proposals by Canada, China and Switzerland. A proposal for setting up the trust fund and committee was formulated for submission to the ITC technical meeting in 1992.

#### Financial report

On 20 December 1991, by **resolution 46/183**, the General Assembly accepted the interim report of the Board of Auditors on ITC<sup>(27)</sup> for the first year of the biennium 1990-1991.

#### Trade facilitation

On 26 July, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1991/76** without vote.

##### **Promotion of interregional cooperation in the area of international trade facilitation**

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/118 of 28 July 1989, in which it invited the regional commissions to formulate, jointly with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a draft proposal for interregional cooperation for the facilitation of international trade, and in particular the phased application of the Rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (EDIFACT),

Noting the support expressed by the regional commissions for the project, including relevant resolutions and decisions,

Recalling its resolution 1990/74 of 27 July 1990,

Conscious of the need for coordinated action at the global level to ensure the effective promotion of international trade facilitation,

Aware that elaboration and implementation of the project would require extrabudgetary resources,

1. Requests the regional commissions, jointly with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

to elaborate specific projects relating to interregional cooperation on international trade facilitation and submit them to bilateral donors and funding organizations;

2. Invites all States to support these initiatives;

3. Requests the United Nations Development Programme and other funding organizations to consider favourably the specific projects submitted by the regional commissions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

4. Requests bilateral donors to consider extending appropriate financial and expert assistance in the implementation of the projects.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/76

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/122) without vote, 22 July (meeting 15); 27-nation draft (E/1991/C.1/L.8), orally revised; agenda item 7.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Swaziland, Togo, United Kingdom, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

### Restrictive business practices

The UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices held its tenth session at Geneva from 21 to 25 October 1991.<sup>(28)</sup>

The Group had before it a note by the UNCTAD secretariat<sup>(29)</sup> containing extracts of replies received from States and regional groups on action taken by them to meet their commitments to the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (known as the Set);<sup>(30)</sup> other notes by the secretariat on technical assistance, advisory and training programmes<sup>(31)</sup> and on information and consultations on restrictive business practices;<sup>(32)</sup> a revised draft by the secretariat of possible elements for articles of a model law or laws on restrictive business practices, and commentaries on the elements;<sup>(33)</sup> and a report by the secretariat on the concentration of market power, through mergers, take-overs, joint ventures and other acquisitions of control, and its effects on international markets.<sup>(34)</sup>

On 25 October, the Group adopted its agreed conclusions. It welcomed the work done by the secretariat on the study of the concentration of market power and requested it to finalize a further draft of the study. The Group also requested the secretariat to prepare an annotated outline of a possible study on competition policy issues related to industrialization in developing countries; to prepare a further draft of possible elements for articles of a model law or laws on restrictive business practices; to continue updating the Handbook on Restrictive Business Practices Legislation; and to simplify the proposed check-lists for information and consultations. Recognizing the importance of technical assistance as a means of securing the implementation of the Set, the Group noted that resources were not sufficient to meet the needs for

assistance and called on States, in particular developed countries, and UNDP to provide assistance. Further, the Group welcomed the multilateral and bilateral consultations among experts on competition issues that had taken place during the tenth session, and requested the secretariat to continue to facilitate those consultations.

### Commodities

Primary commodities continued to be the mainstay of a large number of developing countries, the World Economic Survey 1991 stated.<sup>(35)</sup> By the end of the 1980s, non-fuel commodities accounted for more than 40 per cent of total exports of developing countries other than the fuel exporters and the major exporters of manufactures. The volume of exports of those commodities continued to increase in the second half of the 1980s, partly in response to higher demand in the industrial economies, which was not, however, high enough to lift commodity prices significantly from the record low they had fallen to by mid-decade. The ineffectiveness of most commodity agreements, continuing over-supply of some products, and the ongoing fall in the materials intensity of output in industrial countries contributed to the persistent weakness of commodity prices.

The combined dollar price index of non-fuel commodity exports of developing countries declined by about 6 per cent in 1990. Since the United States dollar depreciated against other major currencies in 1990, that understated the fall in commodity prices even in nominal terms. The combined special drawing rights (SDR) index of prices declined by some 11 per cent. In real terms—in terms of manufactures they would buy—commodity prices declined even more sharply, by about 15 per cent. There was little sign of recovery in 1991. In the first quarter of the year nominal prices were 4 per cent lower in dollar terms and about 10 per cent lower in SDR terms.

Among food items, rice prices declined by some 10 per cent, while sugar remained practically unchanged. Tropical beverages fell. Coffee, the largest single item of non-fuel primary exports of the developing countries, declined by more than 20 per cent on average to the lowest level since 1986, while cocoa, the second most important item in the group, barely increased in dollar terms from its record low of 1989. Mineral and metal prices showed some diversity of trends, but declined on average. In contrast to non-fuel prices, oil prices increased sharply in 1990 as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict. Prices, on average, rose by some 27 per cent over their 1989 level. Oil prices fell in the first quarter of 1991, but remained above prices in 1989 or the first half of 1990.

The Trade and Development Report, 1991,<sup>(1)</sup> said that tropical beverage prices dramatically illustrated the plight of commodity-producing developing countries. World market prices for coffee, cocoa and tea, as a group, had been falling at an average annual rate of 11 per cent since 1982. Coffee prices reached a 15-year low in 1990 and, while the volume exported increased by 4 per cent, export earnings declined by 22 per cent. That was catastrophic for many countries in Africa and Central America for which coffee accounted for the bulk of export revenue. Although global cocoa consumption had continued to grow, 1990 was the seventh consecutive year of surplus production; the resulting growth in stocks intensified the downward pressure on prices, which hit a new low in early 1991.

A round table on international commodity policies, organized by UNCTAD and the USSR, was held in Moscow from 20 to 24 May 1991,<sup>(35)</sup> in the context of preparations for UNCTAD VIII. Experts from Governments, industry and academic circles and representatives of international commodity organizations participated. Its purpose was to stimulate new ideas on how to maximize the contribution of the commodity sector to growth and development. Five issues were taken up: Was continued reliance on commodities as an engine of growth a viable option? What would be the effects on commodities of increased consciousness of environmental and health considerations? Could technology provide a solution to the problems of the commodity sector? How could an enabling environment be created to stimulate the contribution of the commodity sector to development? How could the balance between world supply and demand for commodities be improved?

The UNCTAD Secretary-General stated that the dominant feature of the 1980s had been the prevalence of very depressed real commodity prices by historical standards. The solution of the commodity crisis required sound policies in both developed and developing countries; the success of such policies was dependent on their compatibility and consistency, and could only be achieved by an international commodity policy, which was the challenge for the 1990s.

A seminar on the promotion of cooperation between commodity-producing countries was held (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 6 and 7 June 1991), attended by representatives of countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia which were among the principal producers of coffee, cocoa, natural rubber, cotton, palm oil and wood. Participants discussed the current situation regarding commodities, factors useful for revitalizing cooperation between producer countries, and relations with consumer countries.

## Common Fund for Commodities

The Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, a mechanism intended to stabilize the commodities market by helping to finance buffer stocks of specific commodities as well as commodity development activities such as research and marketing, had entered into force in 1989. The Fund became operational in that year. As specified in the Agreement, the Fund is an autonomous international organization which might, if it wished, seek specialized agency status with the United Nations. It had not, as of 31 December 1991, decided to seek such status.

## Signatures and ratifications

As at 31 December 1991,<sup>(36)</sup> the 1980 Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities had been signed by 119 States and EEC, and 105 States and EEC had formally adhered by ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to it.

## Individual commodities

### Agricultural commodities

**Cocoa.** The International Cocoa Agreement, 1986,<sup>(37)</sup> was extended, in part, by a decision of the International Cocoa Council, for a period of two years, effective 1 October 1990. As at 31 July 1991, 18 exporting countries (Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela), 22 consuming countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia) and EEC had either deposited instruments of ratification or stated their intent to apply the Agreement provisionally. The time-limit for deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval and the validity of the standard conditions of accession were extended to 30 September 1992.

Reconfirming the acceptance of producers and consumers to continue the search for adequate solutions to the problems of the world cocoa economy, the Council (fourteenth special session, 19 and 20 June 1991) established a preparatory working group to explore the possibilities of a new cocoa agreement. The group met twice in 1991 (10-14 September, 13-15 November).

**Coffee.** The International Coffee Agreement, 1983, due to expire on 30 September 1992, was extended in 1991 by the International Coffee Council to the end of September 1993, in order that negotiations on a new agreement could be undertaken. To this end, the Council (fifty-seventh

session, 23-27 September 1991) established a working group, open to all members, to review proposals and ideas for a new agreement with economic provisions.

**Jute and jute products.** The International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1989, had been expected to enter into force on 1 January 1991. That proved not to be possible. Pursuant to article 40, paragraph 3, of the Agreement, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD invited those Governments which had signed the Agreement, or which had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval or had notified the depositary that they would apply the Agreement provisionally, to a meeting on 12 April 1991<sup>(38)</sup> to decide whether to put the Agreement into force provisionally or definitively among themselves in whole or in part. At the meeting, the participants decided to put the 1989 Agreement into force provisionally among themselves in whole. They further decided that the Agreement would enter into force definitively when the requirements set forth in article 40, paragraph 1, had been met, without necessitating a further meeting of the Governments concerned. As at 31 December 1991, the following had deposited instruments of ratification or provisional application of the Agreement: exporting countries—Bangladesh, China, India; importing countries—Australia, Belgium, Denmark, EEC, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

**Sugar.** The International Sugar Agreement, 1987,<sup>(39)</sup> which was to expire on 31 December 1992, was extended for a further year to 31 December 1993 with the aim of allowing members to negotiate a new agreement. To that end, at its meeting in May 1991, the Sugar Council established a working group to consider the terms of a new administrative agreement to succeed the 1987 Agreement.

During 1991, the group met four times; the basic working document was the articles of the 1987 Agreement, on which delegations indicated whether or not they wished amendments to be made.

#### Minerals and metals

**Bauxite.** An ad hoc review meeting on bauxite was held from 13 to 17 May 1991.<sup>(40)</sup> The meeting was convened as a result of consultations with producers and consumers. Bauxite-producing countries had proposed that a permanent forum be established to promote discussions between producers and consumers on all questions related to the bauxite/alumina/aluminium industry. The meeting focused on substantive rather than institu-

tional issues, in order to determine in what areas a dialogue between producers and consumers might be useful. Taking into account that views on the desirability of establishing a dialogue seemed to be converging, it was agreed to convene a second review meeting in 1992, which would focus on an examination of the need and the level of support for a producer/consumer forum.

**Copper.** The terms of reference for an International Copper Study Group were negotiated at the United Nations Conference on Copper, 1988, which met in two parts (13-24 June 1988, 20-24 February 1989) and was attended by 49 States and EEC. It had been envisaged that the terms of reference would enter into force on 30 June 1990 but the condition for that was not met.

As at 6 November 1991, 12 countries had notified their definitive or provisional acceptance of the terms of reference: Belgium, Chile, China, Finland, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, United States. These countries accounted for 36 per cent of trade in copper as defined in the annex to the terms of reference, a percentage point lower than that required for automatic provisional entry into force.

Pursuant to paragraph 22 (d) of the terms of reference, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on behalf of the depositary invited those States and intergovernmental organizations that had notified their acceptance of those terms of reference to a meeting on 7 and 8 November 1991,<sup>(41)</sup> to decide whether or not to put the terms of reference into force provisionally or definitively among themselves. After an exchange of views, the meeting agreed that the International Copper Study Group should be established and requested the depositary to convene a further meeting in order that a decision could be taken to put the terms of reference into force.

**Iron Ore.** The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Iron Ore held its fifth session from 21 to 23 October 1991.<sup>(42)</sup> Major parties in the iron-ore market, including all the main producers and consumers, expected a levelling in 1992 of the sustained activity which had characterized the iron ore industry during 1990-1991. Government officials and a large number of industry advisers from leading companies exchanged views on the current situation and outlook for iron ore.

The Group had before it a report on the market situation and outlook, which included a section dealing with technological and environmental issues, and a bibliography on iron ore and iron ore statistics 1989/90, including year-to-date statistics and forecasts for 1991 and 1992.

**Tin.** The United Nations Tin Conference, 1988, met from 21 November to 2 December 1988 and from 29 March to 7 April 1989. In 1989, it adopted the terms of reference of an International

Tin Study Group. Paragraph 21 (a) of the terms of reference required States accounting for 70 per cent of trade in tin to notify the depositary of their acceptance of the terms of reference. As at 31 December 1991, 10 countries (Belgium, France, Greece, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Thailand) and EEC, representing only 34.88 per cent of world trade, had notified their definitive or provisional acceptance of the terms of reference.

**Tungsten.** At its twenty-third session (18-22 November 1991),<sup>(43)</sup> the Committee on Tungsten provided an opportunity for the representatives of Government and industry in both tungsten-producing and -consuming countries to discuss ways to facilitate international consultations on tungsten trade, to improve statistics on tungsten and to follow the evolution of the world tungsten market.

The Committee had before it an UNCTAD secretariat report on recent developments and short-term outlook in the tungsten market, analysing developments in demand and supply, mine capacity, trade policy and price evolution.

The Committee was designated as an International Commodity Body by the Common Fund for Commodities in 1990. The Committee was called upon to consider the sponsoring of project proposals for financing under the Second Account of the Fund. Projects would be related to research and development aimed at strengthening competitiveness in the tungsten industry, at finding new applications for tungsten and balancing supply with demand. In that connection, the Committee had before it a secretariat document on the consideration of project proposals by Governments and industry which could be submitted for possible financing under the Second Account.

China presented project proposals for consideration by the Committee. Because of the technical nature of the proposals, the Committee agreed to hold an ad hoc meeting in 1992 to examine them further as well as other projects under formulation by the industry.

### Environment and trade

In response to a 1990 TDB request,<sup>(44)</sup> the UNCTAD secretariat, in August 1991,<sup>(45)</sup> submitted a report on policies and mechanisms for achieving sustainable development. Three substantive implications were underlined. First, in the perspective of sustainable development and poverty reduction, the solution to environmental problems arising within particular sectors had to be sought beyond sectoral boundaries. For example, large cities were a major and growing issue in developing countries. Appropriate spatial planning or, even more fundamental, appropriate choice of economic strategies would not only alleviate the en-

vironmental impact of big cities, but would also improve the living conditions of both the urban and the rural poor. Policies and mechanisms were no substitute for strategies; they could only influence their implementation.

Secondly, only simple problems could be tackled by a single policy or mechanism. For most of the issues involved in the interface between sustainable development and environmentally sensitive sectors, a mix of policies and mechanisms was indispensable. The specific nature of the mix depended on the institutional structures and capacities in the areas directly concerned.

Thirdly, one of the key concepts in the definition of sustainable development advanced by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987<sup>(46)</sup> was the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet current and future needs. Technology was itself a mechanism for implementing environmental policy. Particular technologies could be developed to meet specific environmental needs. The development of technology in turn determined the direction in which the economy moved through time. Social organization might open or block one route or another. The policy mix should vary from place to place as a result of differences in social organization. Any environmental mix, whether based on regulations or market mechanisms, must take into account the administrative, managerial and institutional structures of the countries concerned.

The report concluded that the market did not spontaneously take the key issues of sustainable and environmentally sound development into its functioning. If economic mechanisms were to be used, the market must be constrained by legal and regulatory measures which established a framework within which the market would take into account those factors. Economic mechanisms had a role to play among the policy instruments for achieving sustainable development. However, they had their limits, in that in particular cases non-economic instruments might achieve the policy objectives more quickly, certainly, cheaply or fairly.

On 4 October,<sup>(47)</sup> TDB urged the intergovernmental bodies of UNCTAD to incorporate the objective of sustainable development into their work; considered that the report on policies and mechanisms for achieving sustainable development<sup>(45)</sup> constituted a useful analysis; requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to complete the analysis and to study the impact on trade of environmental measures taken nationally or internationally; agreed that transfer and development of environmentally sound technologies was an essential component of a successful strategy for sustainable development; and requested UNCTAD to provide technical assistance to developing coun-

tries, especially LDCs, on the developmental aspects of environmental issues.

On 20 December, by **resolution 46/208**, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts of UNCTAD to integrate the concept of sustainable development in its work; stressed the importance of UNCTAD's contribution to the preparatory work for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to the follow-up to that Conference; and invited the UNCTAD Secretary-General to pursue studies and other work on the development and application of environmentally sound technologies.

Also on 4 October,<sup>(48)</sup> TDB invited the UNCTAD secretariat to make use of the information collected by ITC and GATT to facilitate UNCTAD's collection of data on environmental measures related to trade in the Trade Control Measures Information System and to continue to make information from the System available on request.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 46/211**.

#### **Adjustment of the Trade Control Measures Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/210**

The General Assembly,

Stressing the principle of free and fair global trade, which should be conducive to the significant enhancement of the trade and development prospects of all countries, in particular developing countries, and the importance to that end of promoting transparency with regard to national trade measures,

Recalling Trade and Development Board decision 354(XXXIV) of 10 May 1988, in which the Board recognized that the computerized database on trade measures was a valuable source of information on general and product-specific trade measures and authorized the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide, on request, the information contained in that database,

Recalling also paragraph 1 (b) of its resolution 45/210 of 21 December 1990, in which it called for the adjustment of the Trade Control Measures Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to monitor environmental regulations for possible protectionism and to monitor non-tariff measures that have a bearing on the environment, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Trade and Development Board decision 384(XXXVII) of 12 October 1990,

1. Welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 395(XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991, in which the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was invited to make use of the information collected by and held in the International Trade Centre, as well as the General Agreement on

Tariffs and Trade and other relevant organizations, for the purpose of facilitating collection by the Conference of data on environmental measures related to trade in the Trade Control Measures Information System, and to continue to make available, on request, information from the System;

2. Notes the initial steps taken by the secretariat of the Conference to introduce the adjustments in the System called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/210;

3. Also notes the measures initiated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to disseminate the information contained in the database, and invites Member States that have not yet done so to designate focal points to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information contained in the System;

4. Stresses the need to improve further and strengthen the database, including an expansion of its coverage of countries and measures and more continuous updating of the information contained therein, with a view to enhancing its utility for trade negotiations and export promotion, as well as for analytical purposes, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to take all the additional measures necessary to expedite the work required, in particular the adjustment of the System called for by the Assembly in resolution 45/210, and to promote, where appropriate, and facilitate the dissemination of information from the System and any analysis thereof, pursuant to paragraph 5 of Trade and Development Board resolution 393(XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991.

General Assembly resolution 46/211

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2) without vote, 4 December (meeting 55); draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.56), orally revised; agenda item 77 la).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 41, 45, 51, 55; plenary 79.

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## Finance

### Financial policy

In the report on its April 1991 session,<sup>(1)</sup> the Committee for Development Planning concluded that to enable developing countries implementing structural adjustment programmes to bear the short-term costs of those programmes, there was an urgent need for additional assistance in the 1990s. When implementing economic reforms, developing countries needed to reconsider the pattern of public consumption and capital expenditure and the enhancement of efficiency in production.

In addition, the utilization of a part of the "peace dividend" for development purposes should be supported. Concerted efforts by the super-Powers were needed to prevent wars in the third world. Development assistance to combat poverty and environmental pollution should be channelled to poor countries. Recent trends towards democratization in the developing countries needed to be supported by financial assistance. An effective way to increase the poorer developing countries' resources was to reduce their debt burden through a significant cancellation of outstanding debt. Debt cancellation was also needed to enable debt-distressed middle-income countries to regain creditworthiness at a level adequate for the resumption of growth.

The outlook for development finance was still bleak, according to the World Economic Survey 1997.<sup>(2)</sup> The transfer of financial resources from developing to developed countries remained a serious problem for a number of heavily indebted Latin American countries, but it had also arisen from the repayment of debt by successful Asian borrowers. More disturbing was the drying up of development finance in general and the protracted debt crisis.

The debt crisis seemed to have moved into a phase characterized by greater realism and a convergence of views. Debtors in impossible situations had suspended payments, and bank creditors, most of which had already made provisions for that eventuality, tended to yield to realities. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) had found ways to mobilize support to cope with arrears to the Fund. However, this form of crisis management left the issue of new finance unsolved.

Official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries that qualified for it was not expected to grow any faster than the gross domestic product in the donor countries; it had slowed down, and the risk that some ODA would be diverted towards Eastern Europe could not be ruled out. It had already happened in the case of

food aid. The international financial institutions had reached the point where they were not contributing significant net resources. It was a widespread view that development finance would be in short supply in years to come.

The Trade and Development Report, 1991,<sup>(3)</sup> noted that financial innovation and the process of deregulation of financial markets had made interest rates and asset prices more variable, rendering flows of funds more unstable, and had increased the potential instability of the financial system. Those changes had so damaged balance sheets in the financial sector that refinancing would represent a major factor impeding the recovery from recession in the developed market economies. The shocks on the side of finance thus suggested that there would not be a rapid opening and expansion of developed economies' markets to the exports of developing countries, nor would there be substantial additional flows of finance to developing countries.

### Development financing

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/274, took note of a proposal by the Secretary-General to consider the convening of an international conference on development financing and referred the matter to the General Assembly.

In a note to the Assembly in October,<sup>(4)</sup> the Secretary-General reiterated his proposal that such a conference might initiate its work in 1992 in close association with the World Bank and IMF. He stated that a positive transformation of the world economy required the strengthening of multilateral financial institutions and that a significant increase in the financial resources of the World Bank, IMF, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the regional development banks and the development funds and agencies of the United Nations was crucial. Resources could be freed for development purposes from two areas: both developed and developing countries could reduce their military expenditures, and countries could decrease the amount spent on protectionist measures.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/205 without vote.

#### Convening of an international conference on the financing of development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution



S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 45/234 of 21 December 1990, on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as well as other relevant resolutions in the field of international economic cooperation,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1991/274 of 26 July 1991 concerning the convening of an international conference on the financing of development,

Noting with interest the remark of the Secretary-General, in his report on the work of the Organization, that a reinvigoration of the North/South dialogue had become more urgent than ever,

Noting also with interest the proposal made by the Secretary-General, in the same report, that consideration should be given to the convening of an international conference on the financing of development,

Taking note with interest of the note by the Secretary-General on the convening of an international conference on the financing of development,

1. Decides to consider at its forty-seventh session the issue of the convening of such an international conference;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "International conference on the financing of development" and requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the multilateral financing institutions, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the item.

General Assembly resolution 46/205

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/727/Add.2) without vote, 11 December (meeting 58); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.105), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.31); agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 28, 31, 32, 51, 53, 56, 58; plenary 79.

On 19 December, by **decision 46/438**, the Assembly deferred consideration of an item on a proposed international conference on money and finance for development until its 1992 session. A draft resolution on the subject,<sup>(5)</sup> consideration of which had been deferred in previous years, most recently in 1990,<sup>(6)</sup> was again submitted.

### Debt problems of developing countries

Concern about the international strategy for restructuring commercial debt had been expressed previously, the World Economic Survey 1991 stated.<sup>(7)</sup> Results were turning out more or less as expected. The negotiation process continued to be long and arduous owing to the complexity of the packages and diverging interests among creditors, although increased flexibility was evidenced by the addition and modification of financial instruments used in the various agreements. Debt-service relief had not

been large and the multilateral and other official funds available to support the enhancements had not been sufficient to encourage the banks to swap a large share of their bank debt for less risky bonds.

Except for those countries still to negotiate a "Brady agreement", an initiative centred on voluntary, market-based debt and debt-service reduction with the support of the multilateral financial organizations and other official creditors, further debt reduction could be expected only through debt conversions. It seemed indicative that debt-for-equity swaps regained momentum in 1990, with large portions of the debt being retired, particularly in the financing of privatization programmes, where their potential inflationary consequences could be minimized.

In accordance with a 1990 General Assembly resolution,<sup>(7)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report in September 1991 on the recent evolution of the international debt strategy.<sup>(8)</sup> The report covered statistical indicators of indebtedness, debt owed to official bilateral creditors, to commercial banks, and to multilateral creditors, and the debt problems of countries affected by the hostilities in the Persian Gulf.

The debt crisis was entering its second decade and it would be premature to assert that its end was near, the Secretary-General stated. General-purpose lending in limited quantities had thus far been resumed only to Chile and Mexico. Funds were otherwise usually channelled to companies that already had an international reputation, were financially strong, and were large generators of foreign currency. Few companies in developing countries met those requirements.

Overall, prospects for augmented private-capital inflows in the near future were limited. It had been widely accepted that the mushrooming of commercial bank loans to sovereign borrowers that occurred during the 1970s would not be repeated. After the catastrophic experience of the 1980s, it seemed that banks would revert to their traditional role of suppliers of trade finance and project-related credits, which was not to say that credit would be easily available even for those purposes.

Meanwhile, there was room to improve the effectiveness of the current debt strategy by raising the scale of debt reduction and enlarging the scope of debt eligible for restructuring, the Secretary-General said. The actual degree of relief needed in any particular case had to be seen in terms of the overall financing needs of the adjustment programme and of a realistic appraisal of the medium-term debt-carrying capacity of the economy. Application of that more comprehensive approach would help countries remove the investment disincentives associated with the debt overhang and the uncertainties generated by frequent reschedulings.

The Trade and Development Report, 1991,(3) observed that the principal official creditors of the Paris Club, an informal grouping of creditors meeting at the French Treasury, had recently taken some significant steps to improve the terms of rescheduling for official bilateral debts. The Report stressed that the 50 per cent debt reduction granted to Egypt and Poland was a significant step in advancing the international debt strategy, as the concept of debt reduction was currently applied to middle-income countries.

As for the poorest countries, the Report acknowledged the growing recognition among the Group of Seven creditor countries of a need for additional debt-relief measures. The 1988 "Toronto terms" marked a major advance in the debt strategy since, for the first time, creditor Governments accepted the principle of concessional relief on non-concessional debt; however, their impact on the financial situation of developing countries was limited because of the scheme's low concessionality. A number of further agreements on and proposals for debt-relief measures were made in 1990, such as: a proposal by the Netherlands calling for total cancellation of all official debt owed by least developed and other low-income countries facing severe debt problems; a United Kingdom proposal calling for cancellation of up to two thirds of eligible debt by low-income countries (the so-called "Trinidad terms"); the "Houston terms" consisting of lengthened repayment terms; an announcement by France to lower interest rates on non-concessional loans to four middle-income countries of sub-Saharan Africa; and a programme to reduce the official debt obligations of Latin American countries to the United States, within the "Enterprise for the Americas Initiative" dealing with the region's trade, investment and debt.

Elaborating further on modalities of debt reduction, the Report stated that any debt reduction should be carried out in a single operation rather than through a policy of tranching. It was reasoned that the former method would remove once and for all not only all the investment disincentives associated with the debt overhang, but also the uncertainties generated by repeated reschedulings.

On 4 October 1991,(4) TDB adopted a resolution on the debt and development problems of developing countries, which, *inter alia*, welcomed the recent improvements in the debt strategy, which included debt and debt-service reductions as a central element; agreed that there was a need for continuing efforts, through the international debt strategy, in both the short and long run, with a view to promoting accelerated growth, sustainable development and a rapid return to creditworthiness in developing countries; and further agreed that at UNCTAD VIII discussions would be held to

foster a positive outcome in support of the dynamic reinforcement of the international debt strategy.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 18 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/148** without vote.

#### **International debt crisis and development: enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries**

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987, 43/198 of 20 December 1988, 44/205 of 22 December 1989 and 45/214 of 21 December 1990,

Also reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990 and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Taking note of Trade and Development Board resolution 396(XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991,

Welcoming the progress made in the context of recent developments in the evolving international debt strategy, which include debt and debt-service reduction as central elements,

Also welcoming recent actions taken by the international community to reduce or cancel the official bilateral debt owed by least developed countries and other low-income countries, in support of the adjustment efforts made by those countries to stabilize their economies,

Stressing the need to agree to proceed rapidly towards the implementation of recent initiatives and measures to reduce the volume of external debt and debt servicing and to provide debt relief,

Noting with appreciation the continued efforts to formulate and implement innovative and bold proposals and initiatives to address the debt problems, such as those taken under the Toronto terms, the Trinidad terms, the Netherlands initiative, the French initiative, the Houston terms and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative,

Also noting with appreciation the recommendations contained in the report of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on Debt,<sup>a</sup>

Noting the proposals made by developing countries and regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity and the Latin American Economic System,

Reiterating the need for an early and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries and for forestalling their proliferation,

Stressing the need, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt and debt-service reduction, for new financial flows to debtor developing countries,

<sup>a</sup> A/46/380 & Corr.1.

Noting with interest the initial implementation of the rights-accumulation approach, addressing the problem of arrears with regard to multilateral debt,

Welcoming the increased cooperation among the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions, and recognizing the need to avoid cross-conditionality,

Emphasizing the importance for debtor developing countries to continue to pursue and intensify their efforts in their stabilization and structural adjustment programmes,

Expressing its concern that in many developing countries the burden of debt and debt service constitutes one of the major obstacles to the acceleration of growth and development and eradication of poverty despite the often strenuous stabilization and structural adjustment programmes of these countries,

1. Urges Member States and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to work towards an early, growth-oriented and development-oriented solution to the external debt problems, and, in this connection, urges them to intensify their efforts for the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/214;

2. Notes with interest the measures already taken by the international community and agrees that there is a need for continuing efforts, through the evolving international debt strategy, in both the short and long term, to achieve an early and durable solution to the external debt problems;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts to promote understanding and to improve the relationship among debtor and creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions with a view to contributing towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries;

4. Emphasizes the importance for debtor developing countries to continue to pursue and intensify their efforts in their stabilization and structural adjustment programmes, to raise savings and investment, reduce inflation and improve efficiency, taking into account their individual characteristics and the vulnerability of the poorer strata of their populations;

5. Recognizes the need of the debtor developing countries for a supportive international economic environment, as regards, inter alia, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access and trade practices, and, in this connection, stresses the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which would result in the liberalization and expansion of world trade to the benefit of all countries, in particular the developing countries;

6. Stresses the need, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt and debt-service reduction, for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urges the creditor countries and the multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, as appropriate, in order to support the implementation by the developing countries of their stabilization and structural adjustment programmes so as to enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and to assist them in achieving economic growth and development;

7. Urges creditor countries, private banks and, within their prerogatives, multilateral financial institutions to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to developing countries, in particular the low-

income countries with substantial debt burdens that continue at great cost to service the debt and meet their international obligations;

8. Stresses the urgent need for additional debt-relief measures, including further cancellation or reduction of debt and debt service related to official development assistance, as well as other official bilateral debt and debt service, in particular that of low-income countries, and welcomes, in this regard, the call made at the Economic Summit Conference, held in London from 15 to 17 July 1991, by the seven major industrialized nations for additional debt-relief measures in favour of the poorest, most indebted countries that go well beyond the Toronto terms;

9. Also stresses the need for more urgent action with regard to the commercial debt owed by developing countries through increased efforts and improved access to and expanded use of existing facilities and arrangements, and encourages the continued consideration and, where appropriate, wider application of innovative measures, such as debt-for-equity swaps, debt swaps for the protection of nature and debt-for-development swaps, as contributions towards addressing the external debt problems of all indebted developing countries concerned;

10. Notes the substantial debt relief and debt reduction agreed to by the Paris Club in favour of two middle-income countries;

11. Further stresses the need for the continued examination, in the relevant forum, of appropriate debt-relief measures in favour of indebted low-income and lower-middle-income countries;

12. Urges the multilateral financial institutions to continue to provide support for debt and debt-service reduction packages with the necessary flexibility under their established guidelines, and also urges that earnest attention be given to continuing to work towards a growth-oriented solution of problems of developing countries that are having serious debt-servicing difficulties, including those whose debt is mainly to official creditors, or to multilateral financial institutions;

13. Recognizes the urgent need to continue to provide a social safety net to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, in particular low-income groups, in order to ensure social and political stability;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/148

18 December 1991 Meeting 77 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/731) without vote, 11 December (meeting 58); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.119), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.38) and orally revised; agenda item 81.  
Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 22-25, 40, 58; plenary 77.

Also on 18 December, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on the recent evolution of the international debt strategy (**decision** 46/434), and deferred until its forty-seventh (1992) session consideration of a draft decision<sup>(10)</sup> on the establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development (**decision** 46/433).

## Trade financing

In 1989,<sup>(1)</sup> the Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries had called on the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the problems of trade financing in developing countries, in particular on how to support and strengthen further existing mechanisms. It had also asked him to examine the feasibility of establishing a commercially viable interregional mechanism for financing South-South trade in non-traditional exports based on participation from developing countries and with a financial structure based on paid-in capital from participating countries.

Responding to that request, the UNCTAD secretariat submitted a report in July 1991 to TDB considering the case for such an interregional facility.<sup>(2)</sup> The report outlined a proposal for the facility, considered related issues, and reviewed the question of trade finance.

The general aspects of such a facility supporting non-traditional exports of developing countries, types of facilities and financing, types of risk, capitalization, asset and liquidity management, institutional arrangements and financial feasibility were taken up in a first supplement.<sup>(3)</sup> In a second supplement,<sup>(4)</sup> the secretariat dealt with trade financing in developing countries, assessing and evaluating existing schemes and future requirements.

## Taxation

On 15 May, by **decision 1991/215**, the Economic and Social Council decided that the sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, which was to have been held at Geneva from 9 to 13 December 1991, would be held from 11 to 17 December 1991.

In December, the Group discussed, among other things, the impact of the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries;<sup>(5)</sup> the exchange of information under tax treaties;<sup>(6)</sup> information on the national tax administrations of United Nations Member States;<sup>(7)</sup> and the exchange of tax information.<sup>(8)</sup>

A subgroup, which met in New York from 10 to 12 June, submitted a working paper<sup>(9)</sup> to the Group. It covered the procedures, processes and modalities of exchanges of information, problems arising out of the taxation of income from the transfer of technology, the impact of the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention, and improvement in the organization of national tax administrations.

## REFERENCES

<sup>(1)</sup>E/1991/32. <sup>(2)</sup>World Economic Survey 1991 (E/1991/75), Sales No. E.91.II.C.1. <sup>(3)</sup>Trade and Development Report, 1991 (UNCTAD/TDR/11), Sales No. E.91.II.D.15. <sup>(4)</sup>A/46/594. <sup>(5)</sup>A/C.2/46/L.5. <sup>(6)</sup>GA dec. 45/441, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(7)</sup>GA

res. 45/214, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(8)</sup>A/46/415. <sup>(9)</sup>A/46/15, vol. II (res. 396(XXXVIII)). <sup>(10)</sup>A/C.2/46/L.6. <sup>(11)</sup>TD/B/1217 (res. 4(V)). <sup>(12)</sup>TD/B/1300 & Corr.1. <sup>(13)</sup>TD/B/1300/Supp.2. <sup>(14)</sup>TD/B/1300/Supp.1. <sup>(15)</sup>ST/SG/AG.8/1991/L.3. <sup>(16)</sup>ST/SG/AC.8/1991/L.4. <sup>(17)</sup>ST/SG/AC.8/1991/L.5. <sup>(18)</sup>ST/SG/AC.8/1991/L.6. <sup>(19)</sup>ST/SG/AC.8/1991/L.7.

## Transport

### Transport and sustainable development

The UNCTAD secretariat submitted to TDB in August 1991 an interim report on the question of transport in relation to policies and mechanisms for achieving sustainable development<sup>(1)</sup> in accordance with a 1990 TDB request.<sup>(2)</sup> Among other elements, the report covered the economic and ecological significance of the transport sector, mechanisms for transport policy, the polluter-pays principle, local-level rural transport, international transport systems and urban transport.

TDB, in October 1991,<sup>(3)</sup> considered the report a useful analysis, as it illustrated the applicability in developed and developing countries and emphasized that solutions to environmental as well as developmental problems had also to be sought across sectoral boundaries. It requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to complete the analysis and provide a full report in 1992.

### Multimodal transport

Several studies were prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat for the Group of Experts on Multimodal Transport, covering such subjects as practical problems faced by Governments and commercial parties involved in multimodal transport operations to and from developing countries;<sup>(4)</sup> problems and requirements arising from the broad economic reforms and restructuring in selected countries;<sup>(5)</sup> block train services in multimodal transport;<sup>(6)</sup> the effects of electronic data processing and interchange on transport organizations and users;<sup>(7)</sup> developments in the field of container standards;<sup>(8)</sup> and suggestions of elements for a new programme of work for the Committee on Shipping in the areas of multimodal transport and containerization and technological developments.<sup>(9)</sup>

As in previous years, workshops in English, French and Spanish for senior government officials and senior executives of transport companies interested in the introduction of multimodal transport were held in various developing countries as well as in countries in transition to a market economy. Work on the development of the MULTISHIP programmes continued. The third Multimodal Transport Newsletter was published by the secretariat.

### Maritime transport

The resumed session of the Review Conference on the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences (Geneva, 21 May-7 June 1991),<sup>(10)</sup> by a consensus resolution, reaffirmed the validity of the Convention, which had entered into force in 1983.<sup>(11)</sup> It adopted six guidelines: three related to the modalities of implementation, two by amplifying the role of Governments in Code implementation and the other by recognizing collective consultations by a group of national shippers' councils. The other three guidelines related to technological and structural changes in liner shipping: two were designed to include multimodal transport services and transshipment services explicitly within the trade-sharing provisions of the Code, while the other was intended to include container slot-chartering and space-chartering within the Code concept of chartered tonnage.

The Convention had 75 States parties as at 31 December 1991.<sup>(12)</sup>

Main developments in international shipping and related fields which took place in 1990 were analysed in detail in UNCTAD's annual Review of Maritime Transport.<sup>(13)</sup>

### Ports

The UNCTAD secretariat, through a programme of research, training and technical assistance, aimed at improving the performance of ports and at raising the awareness of the benefits of ports acting as a trading centre that added value to goods transiting the port area.

A study requested by the Ad Hoc Group of Port Experts was prepared, analysing the new role of ports and indicating how ports could play that new role.<sup>(14)</sup> Another study on the principles of management and modern organization of ports<sup>(15)</sup> was completed; it provided guidelines on the organization of a national port system and described various tools available to port managers. An informal meeting of port lawyers from developed and developing countries met at Geneva in November to discuss the first draft of a study on legal and regulatory aspects of port management.

A report prepared by the secretariat on computerized information systems for port operations (guidelines for port managers on the use of computers) was submitted to TDB in April.<sup>(16)</sup>

### International maritime legislation

The thirteenth session of the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation (Geneva, 11-19 November 1991)<sup>(17)</sup> discussed the subject of general average, having before it a secretariat report presenting a preliminary review of general average. The Working Group adopted a decision requesting the secretariat to approach, in close

consultation with the Comité Maritime International, the insurance industry, including the International Union of Marine Insurance, and international organizations representing commercial parties involved with general average, to study the extent to which insurance arrangements could simplify the operation of the general average system. It further requested the secretariat to consult developing countries and the commercial interests involved in general average on their experiences and also to obtain some relevant statistics, in particular on the time and expenses involved in general average settlements.

### Draft convention on maritime liens and mortgages

In order to achieve greater international uniformity and establish a widely acceptable international legal instrument governing maritime liens and mortgages, a joint UNCTAD/International Maritime Organization (IMO) intergovernmental group of experts had been working since 1986<sup>(19)</sup> on a draft convention on the subject.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/213 without vote.

### United Nations/International Maritime Organization Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Draft Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of the subject of maritime liens and mortgages in ship financing and in the development of national merchant fleets,

Emphasizing the need for international uniformity and for the establishment of a widely acceptable international legal instrument governing the subject of maritime liens and mortgages,

Recognizing the desirability of facilitating the harmonious and orderly development of world trade,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the International Maritime Organization for the valuable work done in preparing a draft convention on maritime liens and mortgages;

2. Decides that a United Nations/International Maritime Organization Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Draft Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages shall be convened at Geneva during the first half of 1993 for a period of three weeks to consider the draft convention and to embody the results of its work in a convention on maritime liens and mortgages;

3. Decides that the following shall be invited:

(a) All States, to participate in the Conference;

(b) All members of the International Maritime Organization, to participate in the Conference;

(c) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the capacity of observers, in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices; these representatives would

participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974;

(d) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its region; these representatives would participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280(XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(e) The specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

(f) Intergovernmental bodies in consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Maritime Organization, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

(g) Directly concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Maritime Organization, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization to make the necessary arrangements, within existing resources, for holding the Conference at Geneva, to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation, including the rules of procedure of the Conference, and to arrange for the necessary staff, facilities and services that it will require;

5. Decides that the languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly and its Main Committees.

General Assembly resolution 46/213

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2) without vote, 4 December (meeting 55); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.92); agenda item 77 (a).

Financial implications. 5th Committee. A/46/786: S-G, A/C.2/46/L.113, A/C.5/46/66.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 41, 45, 51, 55; 5th Committee 53; plenary 79.

## Container ship leasing

The UNCTAD secretariat submitted in September a report to TDB on container ship leasing.<sup>(20)</sup> The report covered leasing as an alternative in ship financing; rights, obligations and risks under ship-leasing contracts; and the United Nations Institute for Unification of Private Law Convention on International Financial Leasing, adopted in 1988.

The report concluded that a comparison of the various advantages and disadvantages showed that ship leasing could not serve as a general solution to all problems concerning ship financing, but was one way of meeting the financial requirements for the acquisition of vessels. The increasing costs of building properly equipped modern vessels on the one hand, and the permanent shortage of sufficient capital in many developing countries on the other, made ship leasing attractive. Leasing

presented an important opportunity for developing countries to invest in the capital-intensive container ship business. However, a practical and workable internationally unified legal framework was urgently needed.

## Technical assistance and training

UNCTAD's technical cooperation and training activities declined slightly in 1991, with 37 projects having a total value of \$3.2 million executed during the year (compared to 43 projects totalling \$3.7 million in 1990).

The TRAINMAR programme, which was helping to promote a greater maritime transport training capability in developing countries, continued to expand; by the end of 1991, 43 training centres worldwide were participating in the programme. More than 20 policy seminars in multimodal transport, container terminal development policy, equipment maintenance and strategic planning in shipping were conducted.

Implementation of the various modules of the Advance Cargo Information System in Africa continued, including: satellite transmission of manifests from Europe via INMARSAT; the harbour master module installed in the ports of Mombasa, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania; the railtracker operational on five railways and the tutorial used to train operators; uniform systems of rail and port statistics and performance indicators; and development work on roadtracker and laketracker.

New projects initiated included advice to the General National Maritime Transport Company in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; a subregional project, carried out in collaboration with IMO, to update and harmonize maritime legislation in Central America; and development of a policy course on port pricing under the Improving Port Performance training programme. Work also started on the preparation of a seminar on the new commercial role of ports.

## Transport of dangerous goods

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, which did not meet in 1991, published the seventh edition of its recommendations.<sup>(21)</sup> The Committee and its subsidiary bodies were developing recommendations in the light of technical progress, the advent of new substances and materials, the exigencies of modern transport systems, and the need to ensure the safety of people, property and the environment. In a May 1991 report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council,<sup>(22)</sup> the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies during 1989-1990 was described. After 30 years, the report said, the main

thrust of the Committee was changing. For the first two decades, the Committee was taken up with elaborating technical recommendations and persuading regulatory authorities to recognize them. During the past decade, United Nations recommendations had become the acknowledged source of technical provisions. The Committee's role was currently twofold: to adapt recommendations to technological progress and to respond to suggestions from the modal authorities for amending them.

The Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods held its fourth (Geneva, 1-12 July)(23) and fifth (Geneva, 2-13 December)(24) sessions in 1991, while the Committee was scheduled to meet again in 1992.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 1991/57.

#### Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

##### The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1983/7 of 26 May 1983, 1985/9 of 28 May 1985, 1986/66 of 23 July 1986, 1987/54 of 28 May 1987 and 1989/104 of 27 July 1989,

Noting the ever-increasing volume of dangerous goods in worldwide commerce and the rapid expansion of technology and innovation,

Bearing in mind the continuing need to meet the growing concern for the protection of life, property and the environment through the safe transport of dangerous goods while facilitating trade,

Aware that, in order to achieve internationally harmonized laws, the specialized agencies and other international organizations and interested Member States are committed to taking the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods as a basis for the formulation of their requirements and regulations and therefore rely on the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the increasing need for cooperation with other international bodies, such as the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization and the European Economic Community, involved in activities related to the transport of dangerous goods,

Reaffirming the desirability of widening the decision-making base of the Committee by encouraging the participation of developing countries and other non-member countries in its future work,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods during the biennium 1989-1990 and of the new and amended recommendations approved by the Committee for inclusion in its existing recommendations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To incorporate in the existing recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods all the new and amended recommendations approved by the Committee at its sixteenth session;

(b) To publish the new and amended recommendations in all the official languages of the United Nations, in the most cost-effective manner, not later than the end of 1991;

(c) To circulate the new and amended recommendations immediately after their publication to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned;

3. Invites all Governments, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General their views on the Committee's work, together with any comments they may wish to make on the amended recommendations;

4. Invites all interested Governments and the international organizations concerned, when developing appropriate codes and regulations, to take full account of the recommendations of the Committee;

5. Recommends once again that adequate funding be provided to support the work of the Committee as indicated in the report of the Committee on its sixteenth session, if possible by setting up a special fund;

6. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to make available, within existing resources, the staff necessary for the adequate servicing of the Committee, namely one additional Professional and one additional General Service post, and regrets that the requests made in its resolutions 1983/7, 1985/9, 1986/66, 1987/54 and 1989/104 have not yet been met;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council in 1993 on the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/57

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/27) without vote. 23 July (meeting 16); draft by Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods (E/1991/68); agenda item 8 (k).

#### REFERENCES

- (1)TD/B/1304. (2)A/45/15 (dec. 384(XXXVII)). (3)A/46/15, vol. II (res. 393(XXXVIII)). (4)TD/B/C.4/AC.11/4. (5)TD/B/C.4/AC.11/3. (6)TD/B/C.4/AC.11/2. (7)TD/B/C.4/AC.11/5. (8)TD/B/C.4/AC.11/6. (9)TD/B/C.4/AC.11/7. (10)TD/CODE.2/13. (11)YUN 1983, p. 572. (12)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1991 (ST/LEG/SER.E/10), Sales No. E.92.V.4. (13)CTD/B/C.4/340. (14)TD/B/C.4/AC.7/14. (15)TD/B/C.4/AC.7/13. (16)TD/B/C.4/AC.7/11/Suppl. (17)TD/B/1311. (18)TD/B/C.4/ISL/58. (19)YUN 1986, p. 520. (20)TD/B/C.4/339 & Corr.1. (21)Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev.7), Sales No. E.91.VIII.2. (22)E/1991/68. (23)ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/8. (24)ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/10 & Add.1.

## Programme and finances of UNCTAD

### Conferences and meetings

#### UNCTAD VIII

By a resolution of 22 March 1991,(1) TDB expressed understanding of the difficulties encoun-

tered by Uruguay in hosting the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It welcomed the offer of Colombia to host the session at Cartagena de Indias, and agreed that the session should take place there from 8 to 25 February 1992.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 May, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 45/261.

Date and venue of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/205 of 21 December 1990 on the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Taking note of Trade and Development Board resolution 39I(XXXVII) of 22 March 1991, in which the Board took note of the communication circulated by the Uruguayan authorities and expressed its full understanding of the difficulties encountered by the Government of Uruguay to host the eighth session of the Conference and recommended that the session of the Conference should take place at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992,

Taking note with appreciation of the arrangements for the preparatory process for the eighth session of the Conference endorsed by the Trade and Development Board at the second part of its thirty-seventh session,

1. Welcomes with deep appreciation the offer made by the Government of Colombia to host the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Decides to convene the eighth session of the Conference at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of senior officials at Cartagena de Indias on 6 and 7 February 1992.

General Assembly resolution 45/261

3 May 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

(12)-nation draft (A/45/L.46); agenda item 79 (a).

Sponsors Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama.

#### UNCTAD programme

The Trade and Development Board—the executive body of UNCTAD—held three sessions at Geneva in 1991. The second part of its thirty-seventh session was held from 11 to 22 March;(2) the first part of its thirty-eighth session, from 23 September to 4 October;(3) and the first part of its seventeenth special session, to discuss the preparations for UNCTAD VIII, from 2 to 13 December.(4)

The Board adopted six resolutions and three decisions during 1991. At its March session, it adopted a resolution on the date and venue of UNCTAD VIII (see above). Another resolution dealt with UNCTAD's intergovernmental input into the Assembly's final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme

of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.<sup>(5)</sup> For details on the Programme of Action, see PART THREE, Chapter III.) A third resolution related to the review of the progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s.(6) The three resolutions at its September/October session concerned UNCTAD's contribution to sustainable development,(7) economic cooperation among developing countries and problems of trade and trade financing,(8) and the debt and development problems of developing countries.(9) An October decision, on export promotion and continued cooperation between ITC, UNCTAD and GATT, related to UNCTAD's collection of data on environmental measures bearing on trade in the Trade Control Measures Information System.(10) In December, the Board began its consideration of the work of, and the preparations for, UNCTAD VIII; no resolutions or decisions were adopted.

Aspects of UNCTAD's programme were dealt with in a number of General Assembly resolutions, including those on regional economic integration among developing countries (resolution 46/145); the New Agenda for Africa for the 1990s (resolution 46/151); the criteria for identifying LDCs (resolution 46/206); the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (resolution 46/207); environment and international trade (resolution 46/208); specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (resolution 46/212); and an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (resolution 46/214).

#### Programme budget

At its twentieth session (Geneva, 16-19 April 1991),(11) the UNCTAD Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget reviewed the UNCTAD section of the proposed United Nations programme budget for 1992-1993, which it approved at its closing meeting, while noting in its agreed conclusions that UNCTAD VIII might affect the content and orientation of the work programme of UNCTAD during the biennium.

The Committee for Programme and Coordination, at its 1991 session,(12) recommended approval by the General Assembly of the programme narrative of the section relating to UNCTAD of the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993. On 20 December, the Assembly approved an appropriation of \$90,477,100 for UNCTAD in the framework of the 1992-1993 budget.

#### Technical cooperation

UNCTAD's estimated project expenditures for 1991 amounted to about \$20 million. Activities,



funded mainly by UNDP, but also from funds-in-trust contributions, were carried out in the following sectors: trade policies, GSP, restrictive business practices/competition policies, trade negotiations, role of services in the economy, and transfer and development of technology; financial resources: insurance and debt management (for the latter, an agreement was reached with the World Bank on a joint programme to provide debt management technical assistance service); trade facilitation, including UNCTAD's Automated System of Customs Data installed in more than 30 countries, which had become UNCTAD's largest single technical cooperation programme; and technical cooperation in the areas of shipping services and multimo-

dal transport, management of ports and training and human resource development in the maritime sector. A new programme on human resources development in the trade sector, TRAINFORTRADE, was begun in 1991 and a number of activities were initiated to assist in the implementation of the Programme of Action for LDCs for the 1990s (see PART THREE, Chapter I).

#### REFERENCES

- (1)A/46/15, vol. I (res. 391(XXXVII)). (2)A/46/15, vol. I. (3)A/46/15, vol. II. (4)TD/B/319. (5)A/46/15, vol. I res. 389(XXXVII) (6)Ibid (res. 390(XXXVII)). (res. 394(XXVIII)). (9)Ibid. (res. 396(XXXVIII)). (10)Ibid. (dec. 395(XXXVIII)). (11)TD/B/1295. (12)A/46/16.

## Chapter V

## Transnational corporations

During 1991, transnational corporations (TNCs) continued to attract the attention of the international community in view of their major impact on global investment flows and international development and trade.

The Commission on Transnational Corporations considered, among other things, the role of TNCs in South Africa, the code of conduct on TNCs, TNCs and international economic relations, and corrupt practices in international business transactions. The Commission discussed the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and its own contribution and that of the Centre to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The Commission's Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts reviewed international standards of accounting and reporting.

In July, the Economic and Social Council called on all TNCs to stop operations in South Africa and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect information on the activities of TNCs there (1991/54). The Council requested the Secretary-General to report on the latest trends in foreign direct investment and affirmed that the Preparatory Committee for UNCED should consider TNCs' commitment to and possible positive role in the protection of the environment (1991/55). The Council renewed the mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (1991/56).

## Draft code of conduct

The Commission on TNCs, at its April/May session, continued to consider work related to a draft code of conduct on transnational corporations, first considered in 1975.(1)

In a February report to the Commission,(2) the Secretary-General described progress made in negotiations on the code in 1990. Two of the most difficult outstanding issues had been settled on the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of host countries and the standard governing nationalization and compensation. However, it was not possible to reach consensus on the remaining outstanding issues. The General Assembly, in a

1990 resolution,(3) had decided to intensify consultations aimed at achieving an early agreement on the code, for adoption by the Assembly in 1991.

By a note of October 1991 to the General Assembly,(4) the Secretary-General transmitted a report by the President of the forty-fifth (1990) session of the Assembly on the outcome of those consultations. He stated that he had held informal consultations in New York (22-26 April, 24 and 25 June and 24-26 September) and in Geneva (12 July), in addition to writing to all Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Member States (and observers) requesting their personal attention to the endeavour. At the outset of the consultations, the President had offered specific proposals aimed at disposing of some lingering concerns. Those proposals were considered as offering a constructive and realistic opportunity for agreement by the majority of delegations, while some delegations said that some provisions did not meet their concerns. Others proposed that the consultations be postponed until the results of several meetings which could have a bearing on the code of conduct—including the ongoing Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, UNCED (1992) and the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (1992)—were known. Still others thought that the results of those meetings would affect only a few provisions of the code and did not have to hold up the negotiations. Towards the end of the consultations, consensus emerged that further intergovernmental consultations should be held in June/July 1992 and that the Secretariat should continue to clarify further the outstanding issues and review developments relevant to the consultations.

In decision 46/454 of 20 December 1991, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's note transmitting the report by the President of the Assembly.

## Bilateral, regional and international arrangements

In a February report to the Commission on TNCs,(5) the Secretary-General surveyed international, regional and bilateral arrangements and agreements related to TNCs, concentrating on bilateral investment treaties. It covered such issues as the definition of investment and investors; conditions for the entry of foreign direct investment;

promotion of investment; general standards of treatment, including most-favoured-nation treatment; transfer of payments; performance requirements; dispossession of the investor; settlement of disputes; and standards of corporate behaviour. The Secretary-General noted that 70 treaties had been signed since 1988, primarily due to actions by Central and Eastern European countries, so that the total number of bilateral investment treaties exceeded 370. He concluded that the proliferation of bilateral treaties did not, however, substitute for a comprehensive multilateral instrument, such as the code of conduct, which prescribed standards of corporate conduct as well as minimum standards for the treatment of foreign investors and TNCs. Also, bilateral treaties could be more effective in assuring the promotion of foreign investment by incorporating concrete provisions in that regard.

At its April/May session,(6) the Commission on TNCs took note of the Secretary-General's report and requested the Centre on TNCs to continue its work in that area, taking into account the views expressed by the Commission.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1975, p. 484. (2)E/C.10/1991/8 & Corr.1. (3)GA res. 45/186, 21 Dec. 1990. (4)A/46/558 & Corr.1. (5)E/C.10/1991/9. (6)E/1991/31.

## Standards of accounting and reporting

At its ninth session (New York, 5-15 March 1991),(1) the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting had before it reports by the Secret General on current developments at the global(2) and national(3) levels in the field of accounting and reporting by TNCs; accounting for and by joint ventures;(4) accounting for environmental protection measures;(5) accounting and reporting during and after the transition from public to private enterprises;(6) organization of the accounting profession and the role and qualification of auditors; 7, description of the databases available in the comprehensive information system;(8) and appropriate measures to give effect to the work of the Group.(9)

The Group considered current developments in accounting from a global perspective, in particular important efforts under way to harmonize accounting standards and to deal with such problems as accounting for new financial instruments and intangible assets. Accounting developments in Central and Eastern Europe, where the pace of change had been particularly rapid, were reviewed. It was hoped that those countries would benefit from international accounting standards and international guidelines in education and auditing.

With regard to measures to give effect to its work, the Group decided that its mandate should be renewed and extended from a three-year to a five-year period so that sessions on general subjects and on specific subjects could be held in alternate years. There should also be a shift towards technical cooperation to meet the needs of developing countries and countries in transition in the development of the accounting profession and standard-setting. It was decided to hold sessions on general subjects in 1992, 1994 and 1996 and sessions on specific subjects in 1993 and 1995.

In May,(10) the Commission on TNCs recommended to the Economic and Social Council that the mandate of the group be renewed and extended from three to five years.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, adopted resolution 1991/56 without vote.

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting  
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/44 of 11 May 1979 and 1982/67 of 27 October 1982 and resolution 1988/1 adopted by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its fourteenth session,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its ninth session,

Acting upon the recommendation of the Group at its ninth session concerning its future work,

Decides to renew the existing mandate of the Group, contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/67, and to extend its duration from three years to five years so that paragraph 4 (h) of that resolution reads:

"That the Commission on Transnational Corporations, at its annual session, shall keep under review the work of the Group; in particular, it shall review the mandate, terms of reference and achievements of the Group after five years, with a view to deciding on the advisability of its continuation;".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/56

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote  
Approved by First Committee (E/1991/124) without vote. 24 July (meeting 18); draft by Commission on TNCs (E/1991/31); agenda item 8 (d).

#### REFERENCES

- (1)E/C.10/1991/12 & Corr.1. (2)E/C.10/AC.3/1991/2. (3)E/C.10/AC.3/1991/3 & Add.1. (4)E/C.10/AC.3/1991/4. (5)E/C.10/AC.3/1991/5. (6)E/C.10/AC.3/1991/6. (7)E/C.10/AC.3/1991/7. (8)E/C.10/AC.3/1991/8. (9)E/C.10/AC.3/1991/9. (10)E/1991/31.

## Commission on TNCs

The Commission on TNCs held its seventeenth session in New York from 10 to 19 April 1991, and a resumed session on 7, 10 and 15 May.(1) On 13

May, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/214, decided to reconvene the Commission's seventeenth session for one meeting.

The Commission reviewed the rapid growth in foreign direct investment in the 1980s and discussed recent developments related to TNCs and international economic relations, activities of the Centre on the Commission's contribution to UNCED, the code of conduct on TNCs, activities of TNCs in South Africa, the role of TNCs in services, international standards of accounting and reporting, strengthening the negotiating capacity of developing countries in their dealings with TNCs, a comprehensive information system, and provisional agendas for its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions.

On 26 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Commission's report (decision 1991/286) and approved the provisional agendas and documentation for its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions (decision 1991/285).

### TNCs in South Africa

In a March report on TNCs with interests in South Africa,(2) the Secretary-General noted that despite the large amount of disinvestment, some 550 to 600 TNCs remained active in that country, employing about 175,000 people. Many companies that had disposed of their equity holdings in South Africa maintained other links, such as trade-mark use and buy-back options. The report included a list of companies based in 18 countries that had disposed of their equity interests in South Africa, as well as a list of companies from 15 countries which had equity interests there of more than 10 per cent.

Another March report, by the Centre on TNCs,(3) on TNCs in South Africa noted that disinvestment from the country had continued in 1990, at a slow pace. With significant steps towards the dismantling of apartheid, the call for economic sanctions had been put on hold and a "wait-and-see" attitude characterized the activities of TNCs and many of their home Governments. The report described the effect of restrictive measures by the international community on South Africa and the effect of sanctions on the South African economy, and discussed the role of TNCs in training in post-apartheid South Africa.

At its April/May session,(1) the Commission on TNCs took note of the two reports and requested the Centre to prepare, for its eighteenth (1992) session, a report on the activities of TNCs in South Africa, including an updated review of the responsibilities of home countries with respect to TNCs operating there, a critical review of the social responsibility programmes of such companies and any further results with respect to the feasibility study for a comprehensive training programme for black South Africans. The Commission also requested the Centre to update

the list of TNCs with interests in South Africa, including companies that reinvested and the terms and conditions of such reinvestment. The Commission reiterated its call to all TNCs to stop immediately any operations in South Africa and all forms of trade and economic links with the racist minority regime.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1991/54 by roll-call vote.

Activities of transnational corporations in South Africa  
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1990/70 of 27 July 1990,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on transnational corporations in South Africa,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, which contains guidelines on how to end apartheid through genuine negotiations,

Noting the evolving situation in South Africa,

Mindful of its obligations towards the complete eradication of apartheid, reaffirmed in General Assembly resolutions 44/244 of 17 September 1990 and 45/176 A of 19 December 1990,

1. Notes the evolving situation in South Africa, including the repeal of the major apartheid laws, and urges the South African regime to incorporate compensatory mechanisms in land reforms in order to make the eradication of apartheid lasting and equitable;

2. Reaffirms that Governments, entrepreneurs and enterprises have comprehensive responsibilities to deny sustenance to the apartheid system;

3. Once again calls upon all transnational corporations to stop immediately any operations in South Africa and all forms of trade and economic links with the racist minority regime;

4. Also calls upon all multilateral financial and development institutions to cease immediately any kind of support or other form of collaboration with the racist regime in South Africa;

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) In close cooperation with relevant organs of the United Nations, to continue the useful work of collecting and disseminating information on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa, including the list of transnational corporations still conducting operations there;

(b) To continue preparing studies on the level and form of operation by transnational corporations in South Africa, including their non-equity business arrangements and their involvement in particular sectors of the South African economy, and to prepare an updated study on the responsibilities of home countries with respect to the transnational corporations operating in South Africa in violation of relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations;

(c) To continue examining possible contributions of transnational corporations to the construction of a non-racial democratic South Africa in the economic and social fields, taking into account the special need to train black South African entrepreneurs;

(d) To report to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its eighteenth session, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/54

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 30-9-10 (roll-call vote)

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/124) by vote (27-11-7). 24 July (meeting 18): draft by Commission on TNCs (E/1991/31), orally amended by Vice-Chairman; agenda item 8 (d).

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, New Zealand, Romania, Sweden, Zaire.

In the Council, paragraphs 3 and 4 were adopted by separate roll-call votes—by 30 to 15, with 4 abstentions, and 29 to 15, with 4 abstentions, respectively.

### Contribution to UNCED

Pursuant to a 1990 resolution of the Economic and Social Council,(4) the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on TNCs in March 1991 an interim version of a comprehensive report on the Commission's contribution to the work of the Preparatory Committee for the 1992 UNCED.(5) It outlined possible measures that could encourage and mobilize TNCs to protect and enhance the environment while contributing to development. Five main themes on which the Commission could make recommendations to the Preparatory Committee were identified: internationally agreed standards and instruments; transfer of environmentally sound technology to developing countries on favourable terms; international environmental management; prevention of environmental deterioration; and additional supportive measures. The report pointed out possible contributions by TNCs, such as providing developing countries with environmentally sound investments that generated manufacturing exports and diversified the economy away from dependence on volatile commodity markets. Within the scope of current negotiations on such issues as climate change, biotechnology and biodiversity, it would be possible to address the specific responsibilities of industrial firms and TNCs. The report concluded that the international agenda for the 1990s and beyond could well focus on the need for global policies and instruments to channel and harness the enormous potential that TNCs possessed in order to attain the objectives of sustainable development, while seeking means to control negative impacts. However, sustainable development could not be accomplished by TNCs alone; even the most committed firms could not operate sustainably unless Governments had in place a policy framework con-

ducive to sustainable economic and social development.

In an addendum to the report,(6) the Secretary-General surveyed the work of the Centre on TNCs in the area of TNCs and environmental protection and its participation in UNCED. He identified five themes under which the Centre's ongoing work could be classified: measures to mobilize TNCs to contribute to sustainable development; environmentally sound technologies and products; advisory assistance on environmental regulations in developing countries; contribution to international environmental conventions and agreements; and accounting and reporting standards for sustainable development. Among the proposals discussed was the establishment of an environment fund financed by TNCs to support projects in developing countries, which the Centre had begun to examine through a feasibility study. The Centre held regular coordinating meetings with the Secretary-General of UNCED and assisted in the preparation of documents for the Preparatory Committee.

At its April/May session,(1) the Commission on TNCs requested that a report be submitted to it in 1992, containing the final version of the comprehensive and analytical study. It also asked for a progress report on ongoing projects of the Centre to be submitted at that time. The Centre's Executive Director was requested to transmit to UNCED's Secretary-General the Commission's action-oriented recommendations regarding TNCs and sustainable development, along with the interim version of the comprehensive and analytical study, for consideration by the Preparatory Committee.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1991/55 without vote.

Recommendations of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its seventeenth session and its contribution to the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development  
The Economic and Social Council

#### I

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the questions of recent developments related to transnational corporations and international economic relations, the role of transnational corporations in services, including transnational banks, ongoing and future research, strengthening the negotiating capacity of developing countries in their dealings with transnational corporations, the comprehensive information system and the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the eighteenth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, drawing upon the ongoing work of the Centre, a consolidated report analysing the latest trends

in foreign direct investment in the world economy, in particular its impact on developing countries, which would include, *inter alia*:

(a) Ways of enhancing the benefit to developing countries of foreign direct investment;

(b) An assessment of the role of transnational corporations in regional and subregional integration processes among developing countries;

(c) The contribution made by transnational corporations to domestic investment in developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, with a view to eradicating poverty, generating employment, developing human resources, building infrastructure and, in general, enhancing the quality of people's lives, taking account of the importance of national policies;

(d) Recent trends in the activities of transnational corporations in relation to international trade, transfer of technology to developing countries, financial flows and external debt;

(e) The role that incentives and removal of disincentives in home and host countries can play in encouraging investment by transnational corporations, particularly in developing countries;

(f) The role of transnational corporations in services, especially through foreign direct investment;

(g) The significance of recent trends in the activities of transnational corporations in Central and Eastern Europe in relation to the general trends in their activities, in particular in developing countries;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to update and complete the work undertaken by the Centre related to the external indebtedness of developing countries, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and to submit a report thereon to the Commission at its nineteenth session;

4. Requests the Centre to include in its technical cooperation activities consideration of, advice on and, as appropriate, promotion of interregional, intraregional and subregional economic integration, including the possibilities and potential for strengthening cooperation among developing countries through the transfer of technology developed by national corporations from those countries;

5. Stresses the importance of ensuring that the technical cooperation activities of the Centre will benefit developing countries equally, and requests the Centre to continue its efforts to develop its programme of support for cooperative activities of small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries, as well as its training programmes and advisory projects directed towards improving the capacity of developing countries to promote their interests and properly benefit from the activities of transnational corporations and joint venture schemes, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its eighteenth session an evaluation report on the subject;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, which concerns the role of large industrial enterprises, including transnational corporations, in protecting and enhancing the environment, to examine, in consultation with the international business community and bearing in mind the various modalities for mobilizing resources for this purpose, the feasibility of establishing mechanisms for financial or in-kind contributions;

7. Recognizes the need for the Centre to diversify sources of funding for research and technical cooperation activities and, to that end, invites donors to contribute to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations Technical Cooperation Programme, and requests the Secretary-General to seek to mobilize resources from various sources, including non-governmental organizations, and to report to the Commission at its eighteenth session;

## II

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on transnational corporations and issues relating to the environment, and requests the Secretary-General to transmit those reports to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, together with the views expressed by members of the Commission at its seventeenth session, with a view to making those reports available for consideration by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its third session;

2. Affirms that the following matters, *inter alia*, should be considered, consistent with General Assembly resolution 44/228, so as to encourage and mobilize large industrial enterprises, including transnational corporations, to cooperate in efforts to protect and enhance the environment in all countries:

(a) The commitment of large industrial enterprises, including transnational corporations, to environmental protection in all countries;

(b) The positive role that they can play in the protection of the environment, *inter alia*, through the promotion of improved management and regulation of industrial processes, and investment in and generation and dissemination of environmentally benign technologies and processes;

(c) Their observance of government-agreed international environmental standards and industry-agreed guidelines;

(d) The positive effect of the increase in research and development in the area of environmentally sound technologies;

(e) Access to environmentally sound technologies and to information thereon and cooperation between transnational corporations and host-country firms, in particular those in developing countries, in the use of environmentally sound technologies;

(f) Application of corporate world-wide environment and development policies, including ways of encouraging industry to apply standards of environmental responsibility to their foreign operations that are comparable to those applied in their home countries and that are consistent with the laws and regulations of host countries;

(g) Consistent and high environmental, health and safety standards for products, processes and services, as a contribution towards reaching equivalent levels of safety for all workers, communities and consumers;

(h) Environment and development accounting and reporting;

(i) Responsibilities and such principles as the "polluter pays", preventive action at the source, a precautionary approach to environment and development issues, minimizing the risks to human life, health, property and the environment, as well as the question of redressing damage there to;

(6) The incorporation of environmental concerns into their activities, which should be consistent with the economic policies and development needs of developing countries and should not create new barriers to access to and transfer of technology;

(k) Cooperation with industry in producing guidelines aimed at the development of environmental management policies and programmes, as well as the further development of criteria for environmental management;

(l) The role of Governments and of international cooperation in providing an appropriate framework for contributions by transnational corporations to sustainable development;

3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, after extensive consultations with international business organizations and other relevant bodies, to prepare, within the mandate of the Centre, for consideration by the Commission on Transnational Corporations and by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, action-oriented and practicable recommendations on cooperation for protection and enhancement of the environment in all countries, taking into account the work undertaken by the Centre and other bodies and the views expressed by Governments during the seventeenth session of the Commission and by the Preparatory Committee at its third session;

4. Decides that the eighteenth session of the Commission should be held in January or February 1992 to permit, inter alia, consideration of the recommendations made by the Executive Director and to arrange for their transmittal to the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session;

5. Decides further that, in the event that the eighteenth session of the Commission cannot be held in January or February 1992, the best way should be found of bringing to the attention of the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session the recommendations of the Executive Director and the views expressed thereon by the Commission, taking into account any proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and without excluding the possibility of resuming the seventeenth session of the Commission for two days;

6. Requests that the findings of the Executive Director of the Centre with respect to the research project entitled "Transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms", together with the prototype of financial statements that would enable corporations to report their income and profits on a sustainable basis, be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development for consideration by the Preparatory Committee at its third session;

7. Requests the President of the Economic and Social Council to transmit section II of the present resolution to the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development as the substantive contribution of the Commission to the work of the Preparatory Committee at its third session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/55

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/124) without vote. 24 July (meeting 18): draft by Commission on TNCs IE/1991/31; agenda item 8 (d).

### Corrupt practices

At its April/May session,(7) the Commission on TNCs requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the status of United Nations efforts to address the issue of corrupt practices in international business transactions and to circulate it to Member States for the July 1991 session of the Economic and Social Council for the consultations towards a final agreement on the draft code of conduct on TNCs.

That report,(8) issued in July, considered the problem of illicit payments in general, and its potential political, economic, social, legal and moral challenges for policy makers. It noted that national laws were not always effective against illicit payments in international commercial transactions and that action at the international level was necessary. Most efforts at the United Nations had concentrated on the drafting of an international agreement. An overview of that agreement showed a substantial degree of consensus on the issue, although the General Assembly had so far taken no action to convene a conference to complete the instrument.

By decision 1991/286 of 26 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Secretary-General's report.

### TNCs and international economic relations

In addressing questions relating to TNCs and international economic relations, the Commission on TNCs at its April/May session had before it five reports by the Secretary-General, requested at previous sessions, dealing with foreign direct investment and the impact of transnational banks and service corporations on developing countries.

A March report(9) surveyed the global structure of foreign direct investment, focusing on the role of the triad (the United States, the European Community (EC) and Japan), and the policy implications that stemmed from it. It noted that foreign direct investment grew rapidly towards the end of the 1980s, reaching nearly \$200 billion in 1989, with \$163 billion invested in developed countries and \$30 billion in developing countries. Three fourths of the investment in developing countries went to 10 countries. Some other findings were: the triad accounted for 80 per cent of world-wide outward stocks and flows; the rate of growth of foreign direct investment within the triad had outpaced that in the rest of the world; and TNCs from the triad appeared to be building integrated core networks of affiliates clustered around their home country.

The Commission requested the Secretariat to continue its work on the subject in the light of suggestions made by delegations and to submit to it in 1992 reports dealing with trends in foreign direct investment and the role of TNCs in world development.

In a report on determinants of foreign direct investment and their policy implications,<sup>(10)</sup> the Secretary-General stated that a survey by the Centre on TNCs had found that the most important determinants of foreign direct investment were: the firm-specific assets that underlay the competitive advantages of TNCs; the ability of TNCs to gain from internalizing market relationships; the strengths of particular host countries as locations for foreign production by TNCs; and policies of host and home countries.

In a February report on transnational banks and the external indebtedness of developing countries,<sup>(11)</sup> the Secretary-General noted that while the debt of developing countries to transnational banks had shown a downward trend in recent years, there were some trends in the opposite direction: the prices of the debt instruments on the secondary markets had continued to decline; their debt-servicing capacity had not improved; and negative transfers from transnational banks to highly indebted countries had increased. In a report on transnational banks and debt-equity conversions,<sup>(12)</sup> the Secretary-General stated that debt-equity swaps had brought significant debt reduction to only one country (Chile), while appearing to have induced additional foreign direct investment in most countries, directly or as a catalyst. The long-term impact of debt-equity swaps on the balance of payments was ambiguous, and it was stressed that they were only one of the policy tools in debt reduction. In a report on the impact of transnational service corporations on developing countries,<sup>(13)</sup> the Secretary-General found that such corporations could play a useful role by injecting a dose of competition into the service markets of developing countries. He pointed out that transnational service corporations could have stronger social and cultural influences in host developing countries than industrial corporations.

The Commission on TNCs took note of the reports on transnational banks and service corporations and requested the Centre on TNCs to continue further work on the former in the light of the Commission's discussions. It requested the Secretary-General to conduct further in-depth research and technical cooperation in the area of services, taking into account the deliberations of the Commission, and to submit a report thereon in 1992.

For action by the Economic and Social Council on TNCs and international economic relations, see resolution 1991/55, section I.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)E/1991/31. (2)E/C.10/1991/11. (3)E/C.10/1991/10. (4)ESC res. 1990/71, 27 July 1990. (5)E/C.10/1991/3. (6)E/C.10/1991/3/Add.1. (7)E/1991/31 (res. 1991/1). (8)E/1991/31/Add.1. (9)E/C.10/1991/2. (10)E/C.10/1991/7. (11)E/C.10/1991/4. (12)E/C.10/1991/5. (13)E/C.10/1991/6.

## Centre on TNCs

In February 1991, the Secretary-General submitted a report<sup>(1)</sup> on the activities of the Centre on TNCs, the main Secretariat unit for TNC-related matters, including the activities of the Centre's joint units with the regional commissions. In April, the Secretariat proposed the programme of work of the Centre and its joint units for the biennium 1992-1993. It suggested that the programme on TNCs be implemented through the following subprogrammes: securing an effective code of conduct and other international arrangements and agreements relating to TNCs; minimizing the negative effects of TNCs and enhancing their contribution to development; and strengthening the capacity of host developing countries in dealing with matters related to TNCs.

### Information system

The Centre's information system continued to be a major component of its research and technical cooperation activities. Increasing requests from developing countries for assistance in implementing information systems components had redefined the Centre's approach in developing information systems on TNCs, shifting from an emphasis on the Centre's own research to the investment and negotiating needs of developing countries.

In developing its information system on TNCs, the Centre continued its work on a six-volume Handbook on Foreign Direct Investment, a major collection of foreign direct investment statistics, corporate data, legal information and reference to bibliographic sources. The Handbook was a joint undertaking of the Centre and its joint units with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The Centre continued to collect micro-economic and financial information on TNCs, expanding its existing collection of the world's largest extractive and manufacturing TNCs, as well as starting a collection of information on the largest corporations in service industries. A collection of existing national and regional laws and regulations relating to the activities of TNCs was updated. The Centre continued to collect and make available on govern-



ment request contracts and agreements negotiated with the TNCs. It assisted users at the national level in the building and management of information resources on TNCs.

The Centre continued to respond to requests from Governments for assistance in developing and relining national information systems on TNCs. Pursuant to a recommendation of a 1988 workshop on developing such systems, the Centre undertook to develop a set of basic information to be incorporated into them.

There was a marked increase in the use of the Centre's information services. In 1990 there had been 2,610 requests for information, along with about 2,500 short, usually verbal, queries. The Centre attributed the increase to the installation throughout the Centre of modern information technologies.

#### Joint units with the regional commissions

The joint units established by the Centre on TNCs with the five regional commissions, serving as focal points for its activities in the respective regions, made important contributions in the fields of research, information and liaison with Governments.<sup>(1)</sup>

The Joint Unit established with the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) focused its research on: the first part of a study on the petrochemical industry in the Persian Gulf countries and the role of TNCs; an input to the Centre's study on TNCs and sustainable development; and a project on Japanese direct investment in Europe. The Joint Unit contributed to the establishment of the Romanian Agency for the Promotion of Foreign Investment and Economic Assistance, continued its liaison work for the Centre with international organizations, Governments and governmental agencies in the European region and continued work on setting up in Geneva the Regional Documentation Unit on TNCs.

The Joint Unit established with ESCAP undertook the following research projects: impact of TNCs in the international trade of primary commodities; transnational technology towards the year 2000; TNCs and selected services industries of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific; and an evaluation of the contribution of TNCs to technology transfer in the export processing zones and science parks in developing countries of the region. The Unit continued to collect, analyse and disseminate to member States information and data relating to the activities of TNCs in the region. It also continued to provide technical and information assistance and disseminated information to ESCAP member States and its 13 focal points in the region.

The Joint Unit established with ECLAC focused its research activities on the following three areas: national experiences and policy alternatives with regard to foreign direct investment, case-studies having been undertaken on Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru; industrial restructuring and international

competitiveness; and activities of transnational banks and the financial sector. The Unit contributed to the Centre's technical paper on "Debt equity conversion: a guide for decision-makers" and on the Handbook on Foreign Direct Investment.

The Joint Unit established with ECA undertook research on TNCs within the context of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, with emphasis on: the role of TNCs in African least developed countries; TNCs in the services sector of African countries; and development of an African information system on TNCs. The Unit collected micro- and macro-data relating to operations of TNCs for the Centre's Handbook on Foreign Direct Investment and initiated two case-studies on intra-African mechanisms for the promotion of foreign direct investment in selected subregions. It supported the technical assistance and advisory services activities carried out by ECA in collaboration with the Centre. During 1990, missions were undertaken to Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania to review issues relating to less developed countries.

The Joint Unit established with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia prepared, in cooperation with the Joint Unit with ECE, a draft of the first part of a technical study on Arab petrochemicals and rising protectionism in the developed market economies: the case of EC. The operation of the Unit was suspended in August 1990 owing to the prevailing situation in Baghdad, Iraq.

#### Research

During 1990, the Centre on TNCs finalized volume VIII of the series National Legislation and Regulations relating to Transnational Corporations.<sup>(2)</sup> As part of the preparation of the Handbook on Foreign Direct Investment, the legal framework for TNCs in some 100 countries was documented. The Centre also began a study on intellectual property rights and foreign direct investment. It completed two studies on investment policies in developing countries entitled "National policies in foreign direct investment flows". Another study, on trade-related investment measures and their impact on trade and development, was being completed in cooperation with UNCTAD. In line with a 1990 resolution of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>(3)</sup> which encouraged the Centre to undertake country-specific studies on the contribution of foreign direct investment to development, the Centre undertook two assessment studies on Bangladesh.

The Centre published in two volumes the full proceedings of the second (1989) public hearings on the activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia.<sup>(4)</sup> It also conducted a survey of the corporate environmental policies, programmes and procedures of about 1,000 TNCs. A study on regulations gov-

erning the disclosure of risk information by industry, including TNCs, and the lessons for industrial environmental protection in developing countries was finalized as a United Nations technical paper.(5) The Centre contributed to the fifth edition of the consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale had been banned or restricted, in cooperation with the World Health Organization and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. The Centre and the United Nations Centre on Human Rights began a project aimed at identifying TNCs operating on indigenous peoples' land.

A guide for decision-makers on debt equity conversions(6) was completed. Issues relating to the impact of transnational service corporations on host developing countries were examined in studies entitled Transnational Corporations, Services and the Uruguay Round(7) and New Issues in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.(8) A study entitled Transborder Data Flows and Mexico(9) examined the role played by TNCs in the growing telematics and data services markets in that country.

The Centre worked on a study(10) which examined the determinants of foreign direct investment, particularly in developing countries. The impact of regional economic integration on foreign direct investment and implications for developing countries were analysed in Regional Economic Integration and Transnational Corporations in the 1990s: Europe 1992, North America, and Developing Countries.(11) The implications of free economic zones for foreign direct investment in Central and Eastern Europe were examined in The Role of Free Economic Zones in the USSR and Eastern Europe (12) and The Challenge of Free Economic Zones in Central and Eastern Europe: International Perspectives.(13)

### Technical cooperation

The Centre on TNCs continued to provide technical assistance in matters relating to foreign investment and technology transfer to developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and also to countries in Central and Eastern Europe. Advisory and information services were rendered to 43 countries at an average of 2.4 projects for each country. The majority of the projects related to the formulation of foreign investment regimes; design of investment promotion strategies; drafting of model contracts and agreements; and establishment and streamlining of institutional mechanisms and administrative frameworks for the promotion, selection, approval and monitoring of foreign investments and technology transfer. The Centre organized 34 training activities in 1990.

The Centre continued to provide advice in three areas of negotiation: investment agreements for new commercial projects; renegotiation of exist-

ing investment agreements; and privatization. Technical assistance was provided to countries which had recently liberalized their policies towards foreign investment: Afghanistan, Angola, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua.

Several countries were assisted in the formulation and drafting of legislation on investment. Namibia was assisted in its formulation of a basic investment code. A number of countries in Africa and the Pacific region were assisted in their formulation of petroleum laws. Four African countries and two island countries of the Pacific region requested the Centre's assistance in reviewing and redrafting their mining legislation. Several regional integration movements received assistance in training and the harmonization of investment policies: the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern African States; the 13 English-speaking countries of the Caribbean Community and its seven-member subgrouping, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States; and the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

### Financing

The resources for the implementation of the programme on TNCs were made available from the United Nations regular budget and from extra-budgetary funds provided by donor States.(1) Regular budget allocations for the biennium 1990-1991 reflected post reductions effected in pursuance of the Secretary-General's decisions on staffing cuts.

Total extrabudgetary resources in 1990 amounted to \$6,119,066. Contributions to the Centre's Trust Fund were \$2,224,955 and interest income amounted to \$50,000. The Fund's closing balance in 1990 was \$2,979,908. Resources made available by UNDP totalled \$2,633,164.

Total expenditure in 1990 amounted to \$3,895,092, of which advisory projects accounted for \$1,629,684 and workshops and other training activities \$1,547,314

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## Chapter VI

## Natural resources, energy and cartography

The utilization of natural resources and problems of energy continued to be dealt with by several United Nations bodies and organs in 1991. The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration entered into a new phase of its 18-year existence as the first replenishments from successful projects were received.

Environmental concerns became more prominent in many areas, such as in the management of water resources. Commenting on a strategy for the 1990s, the Secretary-General stated that the lack of integration of economic, environmental and engineering aspects into water development had been a major reason for the limited achievements under the 1977 Mar del Plata Action Plan for the development of water resources. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1991/84 on an International Conference on Water and the Environment to be held in 1992, affirmed the vital importance of water as a finite and fragile resource.

The possibilities of new and renewable sources of energy continued to be explored. Nuclear energy had the potential to lessen significantly the impact of energy consumption on the environment, but its social acceptability remained in question, due in part to the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident (see PART THREE, Chapter III).

The Twelfth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific was held in February 1991.

## Natural resources

## Exploration

UN Revolving Fund for  
Natural Resources Exploration

In 1991, the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE)—administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)—continued to assist developing countries to search for new sources of both solid minerals and geothermal energy and to bring the results of previous discoveries to the investment stage.

As a major turn of events, the Fund began receiving replenishment payments in 1991 follow-

ing the discovery by a UNRFNRE project of a large chromium deposit in the Philippines. The in situ value of the discovery was estimated at \$45 million. Other successful UNRFNRE projects included the discovery and development to the production stage of a high-grade silver deposit in Ecuador, the in situ value of which amounted to an estimated \$25 million.

Established by the General Assembly in 1973,(1) the Fund was to be financed from voluntary contributions, donations in cash and kind, and payments by recipient participating States equal to a percentage of the value of the natural resources produced under Fund-assisted projects. The replenishment payment by the Philippines in 1991 was the first such payment.

In accordance with a 1990 decision by the UNDP Governing Council,(2) management of UNRFNRE and the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD) see PART THREE, Chapter VII) was entrusted to a single office while maintaining the single identity of each Fund and its respective operating procedure and mandate. As a consequence of the merger, administrative expenditures, such as personnel and office costs, were reduced considerably.

In a report of February 1991 to the Governing Council,(3) the UNDP Administrator stated that, although the Fund had finally reached the stage where replenishments from successful projects were forthcoming, it could not sustain a viable level of project activities unless financial contributions were substantially improved.

On 25 June,(4) the Governing Council noted the reduced administrative costs of UNRFNRE achieved through integrating its management with that of UNFSTD and welcomed the first replenishment payment. It recognized the efforts made to sustain the Fund's activities despite limited financial resources and appealed to Member States to contribute. The approval by the Administrator of the minimum work for an offshore mineral exploration project in Sri Lanka and a gold exploration project in the United Republic of Tanzania was noted by the Council, which approved possible additional expenditures for both projects.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First (Eco-

nomic) Committee, adopted resolution 1991/91 without vote.

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3167(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1762(LIV) of 18 May 1973, concerning the establishment of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration,

Recalling also its resolutions 1987/11 of 26 May 1987 and 1989/9 of 22 May 1989,

Recognizing the important role of the Fund in providing assistance to developing countries in the development of their natural resources,

Noting the efforts made to sustain the activities of the Fund despite limited financial support,

Noting also the requirement of continued financial support for the Fund, bearing in mind the need to ensure its revolving nature through replenishment contributions,

1. Takes note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme;

2. Welcomes the first replenishment payment received by the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration as a result of the discovery and exploitation of a chromite deposit in the Philippines, and notes the active participation of the Fund in connection with the successful discovery of a high-grade silver deposit in Ecuador;

3. Takes note of the efforts made to reduce administrative costs by integrating the management of the Fund with that of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development;

4. Calls upon Member States to consider increasing their financial support for the Fund, in particular by means of voluntary contributions.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/91

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/125) without vote. 23 July (meeting 16); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1991/29); agenda item 8 (e).

New techniques for natural resources exploration and assessment

At its March/April 1991 session, the Committee on Natural Resources discussed new techniques, including remote sensing, for identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources. It had before it a report of the Secretary-General on information referral systems on satellite remote-sensing data.<sup>(5)</sup> The report described the expanding use of remote-sensing technology and provided information on access to remote-sensing systems through commercial outlets. It also summarized the technical cooperation activities in remote sensing of the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD).

The report stated that global networks for acquiring and disseminating remote-sensing data commercially had been established over the past few years, as had large data banks and referral sys-

tems. Given the continuing financial constraints of the United Nations, it was recommended that Member States take advantage of those facilities.

The report suggested that the Committee might consider the expertise and facilities available in DTDC for promoting the use of remote sensing in resources exploration, especially for developing countries. Promotion could include a clearing-house function in connection with disseminating information to Member States and continuing to integrate remote-sensing data sets into projects for exploring natural resources.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1991/89 without vote.

New techniques, including remote sensing, for identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 41/65 of 3 December 1986 on principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from outer space,

Recalling further its resolutions 1987/9 of 26 May 1987 and 1989/8 of 22 May 1989,

Bearing in mind the important role of remote-sensing data in the process of identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources,

Recognizing the need for developing countries to have access to the information obtained by remote sensing in order to optimize the use of their natural resources,

Stressing the contribution that developed countries can make in assisting the developing countries to integrate satellite remote-sensing data into their national mapping programmes,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on information referral systems on satellite remote-sensing data;

2. Calls upon the developed countries to share more of their technical capacity in remote sensing with the developing countries;

3. Recommends that the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat, in cooperation with appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and with the assistance of satellite launching States and organizations, to compile, for dissemination to developing countries, information on new data sets and the conditions under which such data can be obtained and the modalities for doing so;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to strengthen the capability of the developing countries in the application of remote-sensing techniques for the identification and subsequent exploration, exploitation and development of natural resources through workshops, seminars and training courses to be organized at the regional or country level in developing countries;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its thirteenth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/89

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/125) without vote, 23 July (meeting 16); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1991/29); agenda item 8 (e).

#### Disaster prevention and mitigation

In a report of March 1991 to the Committee on Natural Resources,(6) the Secretary-General discussed disaster prevention and mitigation in developing and utilizing natural resources. He listed information received from seven organs of the United Nations system and seven of its specialized agencies regarding the types of disaster or hazard they dealt with; annexed to the report was a synoptic table indicating the potential of organizations and agencies to contribute to disaster prevention and mitigation in developing and utilizing natural resources.

By decision 1991/306 of 26 July, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate, through existing mechanisms, the activities of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as they related to disaster prevention and mitigation in developing and utilizing natural resources.

#### Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

In a report of March 1991(7) submitted in response to a 1989 request by the Economic and Social Council,(8) the Secretary-General discussed salient issues in the exercise of permanent sovereignty over natural resources. He reviewed investment policies; recent developments in legislation and regulation; contracts and negotiations with regard to mining agreements; international cooperation arrangements related to the exercise of permanent sovereignty; environmental considerations; water and permanent sovereignty; and technical cooperation.

As to mineral investment, the situation was highly unsatisfactory for most developing countries. In a number of them, although investment capital was available in theory, capital markets were insufficiently developed for financing, the high-risk phase of exploration and the high-cost phase of mine development. Developing countries reinvested a much smaller percentage of mining revenues in mineral exploration than did developed countries where such exploration was pursued by private corporations. It had therefore been proposed that national mineral development funds be established, fed by a percentage of mining income, in order to finance training, maintenance of government mining services and mineral explo-

ration and maintenance of the reserve base of the country otherwise subject to continuous depletion by production.

With regard to measures to encourage mineral investment, there was a need for information, training and advisory services in connection with mineral economics and the preparation and appraisal of mineral feasibility studies. The report suggested that the Committee on Natural Resources might consider preparing guidelines on feasibility studies and mineral economics of direct concern to developing countries; the modalities by which the United Nations could facilitate the flow of mineral financing to developing countries; the possibility of undertaking a study of current methods of mining and petroleum finance; and the establishment of a database within the United Nations on available mineral and petroleum investment opportunities.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1991/88 without vote.

##### Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 1987/12 of 26 May 1987 and 1989/10 of 22 May 1989,

Reaffirming that all countries, in particular developing countries, have the inherent and sovereign right to determine freely the use of their natural resources,

Stressing the importance for all countries, in particular the developing countries, to make the optimum use of their natural resources in order to strengthen and promote their economic and social development,

Concerned about the present international economic situation, in particular its impact on developing countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

2. Reaffirms the importance of the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

3. Encourages the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat to continue to play an active role in providing advisory services to Governments, at their request, to support them in exercising their inalienable right of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, *inter alia*, in exploring for, developing and managing their natural resources, as well as advisory services for policy and planning, legislation and taxation, contract negotiation and contract auditing and management, and investment promotion and financing, and encourages the Department to continue to organize seminars that bring together experts and representatives of international companies and developing countries;

4. Takes note of the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, which is the focal

point for matters related to transnational corporations and which is concerned with the whole range of issues that arise in dealing with relations between host countries and transnational corporations in various sectors, and encourages the Centre to continue to provide information and analyses to Governments, at their request, aimed at strengthening their capabilities, based on the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its thirteenth session a concise, updated report on permanent sovereignty over natural resources.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/88

28 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/125), without vote, 23 July (meeting 16); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1991/29); agenda item 8 (e).

### Committee on Natural Resources

The Committee on Natural Resources held its twelfth session in New York from 25 March to 5 April 1991.<sup>(9)</sup> It discussed mineral, energy and water resources; permanent sovereignty over natural resources; new techniques, including remote sensing, for identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources; coordination of programmes within the United Nations system; disaster prevention and mitigation; and the activities of UNFPA. The Committee recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption eight draft resolutions and three draft decisions. It also adopted a decision,<sup>(10)</sup> by which it requested its Chairman to invite, on an experimental basis, experts to hold an informal exchange of views on trends and salient issues in natural resources, preferably six months before its next (1993) session.

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/307, took note of the report of the Committee and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its 1993 session.

### Coordination of UN activities

In a report of March 1991,<sup>(11)</sup> submitted in response to a 1989 Economic and Social Council request,<sup>(12)</sup> the Secretary-General gave an overview of activities and existing priorities and objectives of the United Nations system in water, mineral and energy resources. In pursuance of another request of the Council,<sup>(13)</sup> he also discussed the activities of the system regarding the impact of financial constraints affecting developing countries in the development, conservation and maintenance of their natural resources and related infrastructures.

The activities of the various organs and units of the system in natural resources followed the pri-

orities laid out in the relevant legislative instruments. However, the objectives and priorities of most units and organs concerned had been adjusted in the light of emerging global issues and concerns within the international community. Such was the case, for example, for a number of entities that had placed greater emphasis on the need for rational management and use of natural resources within the broad context of sustainable development and concern for the environment. As to the impact of financial constraints, many developing countries had only limited financial resources for investment and development. The adverse economic climate and prevailing conditions of the 1980s had placed further financial constraints on their development, conservation and maintenance of natural resources.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1991/90 without vote.

#### Coordination of programmes within the United Nations system in the field of natural resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind section I of General Assembly resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 on the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and, in particular, programme 19 of the medium-term plan, on natural resources,

Recalling its resolutions 1987/13 of 26 May 1987 and 1989/12 of 22 May 1989,

Convinced of the need to increase the effectiveness and relevance of the work of the United Nations system in the field of natural resources,

Stressing the crucial role of natural resources for economic growth and development, particularly that of the developing countries,

Welcoming the enhanced coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the field of natural resources, particularly in water resources,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations system in water, mineral and energy resources;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its thirteenth session an updated report containing an overview of the activities of the United Nations system regarding water, mineral and energy resources, identifying the organizations or units within the United Nations system mandated to carry out work in those fields and assessing the extent to which the guidelines provided by the Committee have been followed;

3. Welcomes with appreciation the coordination mechanisms for water and sanitation issues, including the inter-agency Steering Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation, the Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to include in the annual report of the Committee, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1992, a section on the most effective ways and means of enhancing coordination in the mineral and energy sectors;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to Prepare a compilation of the relevant decisions emanating from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in the area of natural resources for priority consideration by the Committee on Natural Resources at its thirteenth session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/90

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/125) without vote, 23 July (meeting 161: draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1991/29); agenda item 8 (e).

### Mineral resources

At the end of 1991, DTCO had a total of 92 operational projects covering all aspects of mineral resources development. Continuing a 1990 trend, many projects included an investment promotion component, and Africa received the bulk of assistance. More than 100 advisory missions were undertaken to developing countries covering all mineral sector areas, with several missions concerned with mineral exploration and processing, strengthening of institutions and training, investment promotion, mineral sector planning and programming, diamond drilling and geophysics, and several other missions requiring highly specialized expertise. D-ED delivered \$20 million for mineral resources projects in 1991.

Four international seminars took place in 1991: an international round table on mining and the environment (Berlin, 25-28 June), jointly organized with the German Foundation for International Development, produced a set of environmental guidelines for the mining industry, Governments and international institutions; an international seminar on mining taxation (Montreal, 30 September-4 October), jointly organized with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, discussed issues of major importance for all mining operations and new projects; an international seminar on laterite ore acid leaching technology (Moa, 11-15 November) was organized in cooperation with Cuba; and an interregional seminar on applied finance for natural resources (Bangkok, 9-14 December) was organized in cooperation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

In March/April, the Committee on Natural Resources had before it a report of the Secretary-General on trends and salient issues in the development of mineral resources: a review of recent supply, demand/consumption and price trends,<sup>(14)</sup> prepared in response to a 1989 resolution of the

Economic and Social Council.<sup>(15)</sup> The report discussed consumption patterns for industrial base metals and for steel and ferro-alloys, and production patterns for non-ferrous metals, precious metals and minor metals. It also addressed new materials and their uses and attempted to define their impact on the development of the extractive industry. The report illustrated recent trends in stocks and prices and forecast metal and mineral markets in the light of anticipated future metal production and demand. Finally, it looked into mineral exploration trends and investigated the financing mechanisms available for mining projects.

In accordance with the same 1989 resolution,<sup>(15)</sup> the Secretary-General also submitted a report on small-scale mining prospects in developing countries.<sup>(16)</sup> It described recent activities in small-scale mining; national, regional and international policies to promote that segment of the extractive industry; human resources development, training and technical cooperation; and the results of the Fifth Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines other than Coal Mines convened by the International Labour Organisation (Geneva, March/April 1990).

The report concluded that interest in small-scale mining continued to be strong in many developing countries. Such mining had been identified as an economic activity providing significant employment opportunities, utilizing numerous small, otherwise unexploitable mineralizations with moderate lead-time, capital and skilled-labour requirements. At the national level, the establishment of accountable organizational structures, such as cooperatives, small miners' associations or small private firms, would be necessary in order to eliminate environmentally and socially unacceptable practices; accumulation of funds for land rehabilitation collected from producers was an important complementary measure. Regional beneficiation facilities and purchasing centres had a strong promotional effect in small-scale metal mining districts, the report said. Plant-hire schemes and special loan arrangements had also proved highly encouraging and should be made available wherever justified by the extent of small-scale mining activities.

Other conclusions were: regional marketing of precious minerals through commercial banks offered an option requiring little investment where a network of branch offices existed; the pooling of technical assistance, utilizing existing regional organizations as coordinating mechanisms, could accelerate promotion and enhance its efficiency; and transfer of technology would have to increase between developing countries. Human resource development was also a key issue in small-scale mining and extensive technical assistance comprising training programmes implemented in producing

operations or special demonstration mines was required.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1991/87 without vote.

#### Trends and salient issues in the development of mineral resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 1985/47 of 25 July 1985, 1987/8 of 26 May 1987 and 1989/5 of 22 May 1989 concerning mineral resources,

Stressing the significance of mineral resources in the economic and social development of the developing countries,

Reaffirming the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources,

Recognizing the need for substantial flows of financial resources and transfer of technology to the developing countries to enable them to explore and develop their mineral resources,

Acknowledging the important role that the United Nations system can play in the field of mineral resources, through, inter alia, its technical cooperation activities and advisory services in support of mineral resources exploration and development in the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the invaluable impact of small-scale mining on the economic and social development process of the developing countries and its identification as an economic activity providing significant employment opportunities,

Aware of the need to balance small-scale mining operations with the improvement of social working conditions and benefits and the consideration of health and safety hazards,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "Trends and salient issues in the development of mineral resources: a review of recent supply, demand/consumption and price trends" and "Small-scale mining prospects in developing countries: a review of recent activities";

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its thirteenth session a report on ways and means of facilitating the flow of financial resources and transfer of technology to the developing countries to enable them to optimize the exploration and development of their mineral sectors;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to include in that report information on existing programmes-governmental, intergovernmental and, to the extent possible, private-as well as proposals for investment possibilities in developing countries to support the efforts of developing countries in securing the investments they require for the development of their mineral resources;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to include in that report the conclusions and recommendations of meetings and seminars related to mineral resources, in particular the Conference on Mining and Environment,

held in Berlin in June 1991, and information on the feasibility of establishing geological information systems in developing countries to assist in the development of mineral resources, for consideration and follow-up action by the Committee at its thirteenth session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Committee on Natural Resources on recent positive achievements in small-scale mining activities in developing countries and national legislation regarding the activities of enterprises in this area, as well as on progress made in the establishment of demonstration and training projects for the transfer of small-scale mining technology and methods and on national approaches and international cooperation for maximizing the benefits of small-scale mining for economic and social development in developing countries; the report should include information on the economic contribution of women in small-scale mining.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/87

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/125) without vote, 23 July (meeting 16); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1991/29); agenda item 8 (e).

## Water resources

### Implementation of the

#### Mar del Plata Action Plan

In accordance with a 1989 request by the Economic and Social Council,<sup>(17)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources in February 1991 a report on strategies and measures for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in the 1990s.<sup>(18)</sup> The Action Plan had been adopted in 1977 by the United Nations Water Conference.<sup>(19)</sup> The report gave an overview of progress achieved and problems encountered in implementing the Plan, identified critical issues for action in the 1990s and proposed a strategy for the decade to accelerate implementation of the Plan.

Although the areas for action identified by the 1977 Conference still provided a valid framework, experience since then had highlighted a number of issues calling for priority within a national water strategy for the 1990s: emphasis on the management of water as a finite resource, on the coordination and integration of water and land-use policies for sustainable development, and on overall planning for drought alleviation, water conservation and mitigation of losses in flood-prone areas; in addition, systematic measurement and monitoring of surface and groundwater should be instituted or improved; a more efficient use of water was required for both rain-fed and irrigated agriculture for increased, sustainable food production; to expand the coverage of drinking-water supply and sanitation, attention should be given to rural and peri-urban populations, to the management of solid and liquid wastes, and to the environmental impact of water and sanitation pro-



grammes; greater efforts should be made to strengthen institutions and develop human resources in order to enhance the capacity for the development and management of water-related programmes; national and international resources should be mobilized for technical cooperation and investment; and public information programmes should be enhanced to promote the strategy and awareness of water and related issues.

The report listed recommendations for action at the national level regarding water resources assessment, drinking-water supply and sanitation, water and sustainable agricultural development, water quality, and water and related human resources management. Each of the elements also warranted support at the regional and international levels. To make a strategy for the 1990s more meaningful, the United Nations system could play a major catalytic role in bringing about international support for an integrated approach to water resources planning and management. The failure to integrate economic, environmental and engineering aspects into water development had been a major reason for the limited achievements under the Action Plan, especially in its long-term objectives.

In terms of cooperation at the national level, United Nations organizations could play an important role in assisting Governments with interdisciplinary missions to assess their water resources situation rapidly. Such missions would clarify policy objectives and formulate strategies for sustainable water resources development, evaluate institutional and human resources capacity requirements and create a framework for a renewed effort in identifying priorities, integrating policies and formulating programmes for accelerated water resources development.

United Nations activities in water resources were also discussed in another report of the Secretary-General,<sup>(11)</sup> which focused on coordination within the Organization in the area of natural resources (see above).

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1991/85 without vote.

Water resources development and progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 32/158 of 19 December 1977, in which the Assembly approved the Mar del Plata Action Plan,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 45/181 of 21 December 1990 on the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/7 of 22 May 1989, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session a comprehensive report on strategies and measures necessary for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan.

Alarmed at the fact that at the end of the Decade one in three people in the developing countries still lacks access to water and sanitation services,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on strategies and measures for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in the 1990s;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations system in water, mineral and energy resources;

3. Reaffirms the continuing validity of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, including the objectives and recommendations contained therein, affirms the endorsement by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/181 of the four guiding principles, 'the actions recommended and the proposed follow-up enunciated in the New Delhi Statement, adopted at the Global Consultation on Safe Water and Sanitation for the 1990s, which was held in New Delhi from 10 to 14 September 1990,'<sup>a</sup> and recognizes that the New Delhi Statement constitutes a positive step towards the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan;

4. Stresses that the ultimate goal of the Mar del Plata Action Plan is to promote the level of preparedness needed to avoid a water crisis of global dimensions through the efficient and productive use and management of scarce water resources, which are vital to development, taking into consideration environmental concerns, including those related to the semi-arid and arid regions of developing countries;

5. Emphasizes that the 1990s will require an intensification of national efforts and international development cooperation in order to ensure the efficient and productive use and management of scarce water resources;

6. Reaffirms the urgent need for new strategies for integrated water resources development and management, including strategies in the areas of finance and technology, to manage the growing demand for water and to achieve long-term sustainability of the water resources sector;

7. Stresses the need to strengthen and increase international assistance, including technical assistance, human resources development and exchange of information, in order to support the efforts of developing countries;

8. Urges the appropriate organs, organizations and Programmes of the United Nations system to assign a high degree of priority to activities, projects and programmes related to water resources undertaken at all levels by developing countries;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its thirteenth session, for consideration and follow-up, an analytical

<sup>a</sup>A/C.2/45/3.

report on the progress made in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan containing recommendations for future action at the national and international levels and a summary of meetings, seminars and conferences on water held during the biennium 1991-1992;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee at its thirteenth session a compendium of legislative mandates relevant to water resources adopted by the entities of the United Nations system concerned.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/85

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/125) without vote, 23 July (meeting 16); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1991/29): agenda item 8 (e).

### International Conference on Water and the Environment

A number of bodies and organs of the United Nations system cooperated in 1991 in preparation for the International Conference on Water and the Environment, to be held at Dublin, Ireland, in January 1992. The World Meteorological Organization, on behalf of the Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources, a subsidiary body of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), would convene the Conference, which was to be part of the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held later in 1992.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1991/84 without vote.

#### International Conference on Water and the Environment

##### The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be convened in 1992,

Recalling also the Mar del Plata Action Plan,

Noting with appreciation that the World Meteorological Organization, on behalf of the organizations of the United Nations system with programmes in fresh water that are represented in the Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, will convene, at the government expert level, an International Conference on Water and the Environment in January 1992, as part of the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and also noting with appreciation the kind offer of the Government of Ireland to act as host for the International Conference on Water and the Environment, hereinafter called the Dublin Conference,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/181 of 21 December 1990 on the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and, in that connection, stressing the relevance for the Dublin Conference of the New Delhi Statement, adopted at the Global Consul-

tation on Safe Water and Sanitation for the 1990s, which was held in New Delhi from 10 to 14 September 1990,<sup>a</sup>

Welcoming the comprehensive documentation on integrated water resources development submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session,

1. Stresses the need for an action-oriented outcome of the Dublin Conference in order to enable it to make a significant contribution to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

2. Recommends that in the preparations for the Dublin Conference efforts be made to prepare initiatives for integrated water resources development and management, containing, where feasible, targets, timetables and cost-estimates in the form of international action programmes and possible guidelines to enable Governments to formulate their national action plans;

3. Affirms the vital importance of water as a finite and fragile resource, as well as of the effective development and management of water at appropriate administrative levels;

4. Calls upon the governing bodies and secretariats of appropriate organizations of the United Nations system to submit, within their respective mandates and in close collaboration with Governments and the secretariats of the Dublin Conference and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, substantive contributions to the Dublin Conference;

5. Invites all Governments to engage actively in the preparatory process leading up to the Dublin Conference and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to contribute to that process;

6. Calls upon the inter-agency steering committee established by the Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for the purpose of preparing for the Dublin Conference to take fully into account the views expressed by Governments throughout the preparatory process when preparing the documentation for the Dublin Conference;

7. Invites the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, as the convener of the Dublin Conference, and on behalf of the participating United Nations agencies, to report to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its third session on the status of the preparations for the Dublin Conference.

<sup>a</sup>A/C.2/45/3.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/84

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/125) without vote, 23 July (meeting 16); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1991/29): agenda item 8 (e).

Also on 26 July, the Council, by decision 1991/305, transmitted resolution 1991/84 to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (third session, Geneva, 12 August-4 September 1991).

### Technical cooperation

During 1991, delivery in the water resources sector by DTCD was \$23 million, with 107 projects under execution; advisory missions were undertaken in

water resources planning, engineering, legislation, rural water supply and computer applications to surface and groundwater development and management. The promotion of women's role and participation in water resources development, particularly in water supply and sanitation, was also given considerable importance. Among the meetings organized by DTC in 1991 were a workshop on overexploitation of aquifers in developing countries (Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, Spain, 20-24 April) and an international seminar on environmental aspects of water resources development (Asenovgrad, Bulgaria, 7-16 October).

#### REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1973, p. 408, GA res. 3167(XXVIII), 17 Dec. 1973.  
 (2)E/1990/29 (dec. 90/39). (3)DP/1991/44. (4)E/1991/34 dec. 91/40 A & B). (5)E/C.7/1991/7. (6)E/C.7/1991/11.  
 (7)E/C.7/1991/6. (8)ESC res. 1989/10, 22 May 1989.  
 (9)E/1991/29. (10)Ibid. (dec. 12/101). (11)E/C.7/1991/10. (12)ESC res. 1989/12, 22 May 1989.(13)ESC res. 1989/11, 22 May 1989.  
 (14)E/C.7/1991/4. (15)ESC res. 1989/5, 22 May 1989.  
 (16)E/C.7/1991/5. (17)ESC res. 1989/7, 22 May 1989.  
 (18)E/C.7/1991/8. (19)YUN 1977, P. 555.

#### PUBLICATION

Criteria for and Approaches to Water Quality Management in Developing Countries, Natural Resources/Water Series No. 26 (ST/TCD/17), Sales No. E.91.II.A.1.

## Energy

### Energy resources development

Various aspects of energy resources development were discussed by the Committee on Natural Resources at its March/April 1991 session.(1) The Committee considered a report of the Secretary-General on trends and salient issues in energy resources,(2) which presented a broad and long-range view of the future production and use of energy. Energy developments in developing countries were given particular attention. The three-part report considered the future intensity of energy use, gave an overview of the potential and prospects of world energy supplies, and discussed the role of public policy.

Also before the Committee was a report by the Secretary-General on energy-saving strategies and measures to improve the efficient utilization of electric power systems,(3) submitted in response to a 1989 request of the Economic and Social Council.(4) The report summarized critical issues involved in the efficient generation, transmission, distribution and utilization of electric power, and emphasized the cost-effectiveness of powerplant operation, maintenance and rehabilitation programmes. In a series of recommendations to the Committee, the report urged the United Na-

tions to enhance its activities in energy conservation, power-loss reduction and powerplant rehabilitation programmes. It noted that systematic plant operation and maintenance would reduce power losses, stressing that the rehabilitation of existing powerplants should be accorded the highest priority by financing institutions, assistance agencies and developing country Governments.

Also in response to a 1989 request of the Council(4) the Secretary-General submitted a report on technical cooperation programmes on the exploration, development and efficient use of energy resources.(5) The report described the energy outlook for the 1990s, particularly for the developing countries, and identified priorities for technical cooperation programmes in the early part of the decade. Various strategies and modalities for technical assistance employed by DTC in response to those priorities were outlined. The report then gave an overview of DTC's technical cooperation activities, including projects, international meetings, publications and computer software.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1991/86 without vote.

#### Development and efficient use of energy resources

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 40/208 of 17 December 1985 and 45/209 of 21 December 1990 on the development of the energy resources of developing countries,

Recalling further its resolutions 1987/10 of 26 May 1987 and 1989/6 of 22 May 1989,

Recognizing that the revitalization of economic growth and development of developing countries and the integration of economies in transition into the world economy may lead in certain cases to an increase in energy demand,

Recognizing also that in view of increased energy demand, new and additional investments and strengthened energy policies, including conservation and efficient management of energy resources, will be needed to prevent energy shortages,

Concerned that energy shortages in developing countries are causing a serious disruption of economic activities,

Affirming that the exploitation of energy sources in developing countries, including available hydropower potential and other sources of energy, if adequately developed with appropriate capital and technological inputs, could contribute to the solution of energy shortages in those countries,

Reaffirming that the developing countries have the primary responsibility for their strategies and policies for the exploration and development of their energy re-

sources, including the need to mobilize financial resources, internal and external, in order to develop their national technical skills and capabilities in the energy sector,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on energy resources;

2. Reaffirms the need for the United Nations system to intensify its efforts to promote the international exchange of experience and knowledge and the flow of efficient technologies, especially new and emerging ones, to developing countries;

3. Acknowledges the need to facilitate access for developing countries to energy-efficient technologies and research and, in that context, calls upon the United Nations system and developed countries to support the development of national endeavours of developing countries, as well as regional and interregional cooperation;

4. Calls upon the international community, including developed countries, to make technology and financial resources available to the developing countries to enable them to fully develop their potential capability in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, including their vast hydropower potential;

5. Urges multilateral and regional financial institutions, as well as donor countries, to allocate financial resources to promote programmes and technical cooperation projects in support of the development of energy resources in the developing countries;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its thirteenth session a report on trends and salient issues in energy, containing information on ways and means of enhancing energy efficiency and conservation and of promoting the development of economically viable energy resources, and containing relevant conclusions and recommendations of international and regional seminars, workshops and conferences, organized by the United Nations, that address energy issues;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee at its thirteenth session a report on ways and means by which the energy policy objectives proposed by the World Bank to the developing countries and the policies and objectives contained in the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade could correspond;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee at its thirteenth session a report on programmes under way and planned for human resources development in the field of energy, including measures for required institutional strengthening through advisory services, on-the-job training, external fellowships and comprehensive training packages.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/96

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/125) without vote, 23 July (meeting 16); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1991/29): agenda item 8 (e).

#### Technical cooperation

During 1991, DTCD executed 104 projects in the energy field with a delivery of \$13 million. Missions provided advice on energy policy, resource evaluation and exploration, project design and feasibility studies in the areas of petroleum, coal, natural gas, electric power, energy planning,

energy conservation, geothermal, solar, wind and multisource renewable energy packages, information systems and microcomputer-based energy analysis. Advisory services relating to environmental aspects of energy development focused on energy efficiency in the industry, transport and residential/commercial end-use sectors; reduction of technical and non-technical losses in electric power systems; reduction of emissions and waste management in industry; demonstration of solar, wind and biomass technologies; and promotion of clean coal technologies.

Meetings on energy issues organized by DTCD during 1991 included: a meeting on energy and environment in the development process (Beijing, China, 6-12 June); workshops on microcomputer applications for national energy planning (Quito, Ecuador, 15-19 April and 24-28 June); a symposium on management of the economic and environmental aspects in the coal mining industry (Prague, Czechoslovakia, 21-24 October); a workshop on geothermal energy training (Leyte, Philippines, 11-15 November); and a consultative meeting on energy, environment and development (Stockholm, Sweden, 13-15 November).

#### New and renewable energy sources

Convened by a 1990 decision of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy,<sup>(6)</sup> the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on New and Renewable Sources of Energy met in New York from 26 to 30 August 1991.<sup>(7)</sup> The Group assessed and reviewed implementation of the 1981 Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy.<sup>(8)</sup> It discussed the Programme's objectives, policy areas and areas for priority action, the world energy situation, progress achieved in implementing the Programme during the 1980s and the factors bearing on its implementation. The Group concluded that the main thrust of the Programme continued to be valid, but a review of its priorities might be required to reflect the changes that had taken place in the past decade in areas such as energy, ecology, finance, economic growth and the state of development and application of new and renewable sources of energy technologies. Priorities differed among countries depending on their resource endowment and their particular economic, technical and social circumstances. The Group made a number of recommendations for specific action at the national and international levels.

In accordance with a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly<sup>(9)</sup> requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and analytical study on new and renewable sources of energy

with a view to contributing to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation (DIEC) established a high-level group of experts—the United Nations Solar Energy Group on Environment and Development (UNSEGED)—to prepare a first quality report.

During 1991, the Group held meetings in Rome (20-22 March), Snekkersten, Denmark (25-28 April), Munich, Germany (17-19 June), and Oslo, Norway (17 and 18 October). A follow-up meeting was held at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 14 to 17 November. In its final report,<sup>(10)</sup> adopted in Oslo, UNSEGED noted that developing a sustainable global energy system based on renewable energy sources would require fundamental structural, economic and institutional changes in industrialized and developing countries, none of which could be achieved without political will, international cooperation and public and private involvement. A long-term approach was vital for developing the physical, policy and institutional infrastructure needed for utilizing renewable energy sources and implementing such an approach would require transitional and foundation-building policies.

The Group recommended policies for adoption at the national and international levels, saying it believed that a strong international institutional arrangement was needed to carry out those tasks and give renewable energy visibility and weight in such areas of international negotiations as the framework convention on climate change. The creation of an international renewable energy agency responsible for promoting renewable energy sources was recommended.

The Consultative Group of High-level Experts on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, convened by the DIEC Director-General, the United Nations University and the Italian Agency for New Technology, Energy and Environment, met at Rome (17 and 18 March 1991). The Consultative Group, established as a follow-up to the 1987 Colloquium of High-level Experts on New and Renewable Sources of Energy,<sup>(11)</sup> adopted a pre-feasibility survey on a proposed network of centres of excellence of international scope on new and renewable sources of energy. The Group recommended the initial establishment of two centres, one in Algeria and the other in China. Others would follow, up to a total of 8 to 10 centres, which would form an international network.

At its tenth session (Geneva, 25 and 26 March 1991),<sup>(12)</sup> the ACC Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy discussed the activities and coordination of those activities being carried out throughout the United Nations system.

## Nuclear energy

### IAEA report

Total installed nuclear power-generating capacity in the world amounted to 326.6 gigawatts in 1991. During the year, four nuclear powerplants were connected to electricity grids in Bulgaria, China, France and Japan, bringing the world's total number of operating reactors to 420. In addition, 76 reactors were being constructed in 16 countries. (See PART SEVEN, Chapter I, for further information on IAEA activities.)

In August 1991,<sup>(13)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted the 1990 report of IAEA to the General Assembly. Presenting and updating the report on 21 October, the IAEA Director General discussed the Agency's work in Iraq on the basis of Security Council resolutions (see PART TWO, Chapter III), progress in the non-proliferation regime (see PART ONE, Chapter II), nuclear safety, environment, development and energy, the transfer of nuclear techniques for development and IAEA's role in the medium term.

At the request of the USSR, IAEA helped organize in 1990 and 1991 an international assessment of the radiological and health consequences of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident (see PART THREE, Chapter III). The accident had triggered a broad IAEA programme aimed at the gradual creation of an international nuclear safety regime. Basic principles of nuclear safety had been worked out, safety standards had been updated and many new services using international experts had been offered to member States—often against payment by them. Developments in Eastern and Central Europe, including the USSR, had led to a strong interest in examining and upgrading nuclear power safety in the region; IAEA was engaged as a focal point for efforts in that regard. A special project was set up to determine the safety of the oldest type of Soviet-designed reactors.

As to environmental issues, the potential of nuclear power to reduce the emissions of carbon dioxide resulting from the burning of all fossil fuels—believed to contribute to global warming—was the most interesting, but also the most controversial question, the Director General stated. A number of organizations, including IAEA, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank, the World Health Organization and the Commission of the European Communities, had organized a joint comparative study of the environmental and health effects of different electricity generation systems and of the prospects of increasing efficiency in energy use or of forgoing energy services. The study was discussed at a senior expert symposium at Helsinki, Finland, in May. The symposium concluded that the global demand for electricity would continue to increase,

subject only to constraints on economic growth, and that efficiency improvements had the potential to reduce environmental impacts substantially and should be pursued vigorously; however, such improvements would not eliminate the need for new plants to meet the growing energy demand. Nuclear power was the most likely non-fossil source that could be deployed on a large scale and its costs were competitive with fossil fuels for base-load generation. Nuclear energy therefore had the potential to make a significant contribution towards reducing carbon emissions, but its social acceptability remained in question.

Non-power-related nuclear techniques in technical cooperation with developing countries were also pursued by IAEA in such areas as medicine, agriculture and industry. An example of how the Agency had helped to transform a nuclear technique was the removal of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from flue gases in coal power stations. Through the use of electron beams, the gases were transformed into fertilizers. In April 1991, a pilot plant, installed at a thermal power station in Warsaw, Poland, started up as the largest demonstration plant of its kind. Approximately 90 per cent of the sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides could be removed by two electron beam machines of 50 kilowatts each.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 November 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/16 by recorded vote.

#### Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1990,

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 21 October 1991, which provides additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 1991,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Further recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, applications of nuclear

methods and techniques, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXV)/RES/551 on revision of the Basic Safety Standards for Radiation Protection, GC(XXXV)/RES/552 on education and training in radiation protection and nuclear safety, GC(XXXV)/RES/553 on measures to strengthen international cooperation in matters relating to nuclear safety and radiological protection, GC(XXXV)/RES/554 on the contribution of the Agency to sustainable development, GC(XXXV)/RES/555 on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, GC(XXXV)/RES/559 on strengthening of the safeguards system, GC(XXXV)/RES/563 entitled "Plan for producing potable water economically", GC(XXXV)/RES/567 on the nuclear capabilities of South Africa, GC(XXXV)/RES/568 on the non-compliance by Iraq with its safeguards obligations, GC(XXXV)/RES/569 on strengthening of the main activities of the Agency, GC(XXXV)/RES/570 on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, and GC(XXXV)/RES/571 on the application of safeguards of the Agency in the Middle East, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-fifth regular session,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Affirms its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. Urges all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the safeguards system of the Agency;

4. Notes with appreciation the statements and actions of the Agency concerning the non-compliance by Iraq with its non-proliferation obligations and commends the Director General and his staff for their diligent and effective efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687(1991) of 3 April 1991 and 707(1991) of 15 August 1991;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/16

13 November 1991 Meeting 45 141-0-9 (recorded vote)

37-nation draft (A/46/L.10 & Corr.1); agenda item 14.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: plenary 33, 34, 45.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Cuba, Ghana, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Sudan, Yemen.

Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)E/1991/29. (2)E/C.7/1991/9. (3)E/C.7/1991/12. (4)ESC res. 1989/6, 22 May 1989. (5)E/C.7/1991/13. (6)A/45/36 (res. 2(V)). (7)A/AC.218/1992/9. (8)YUN 1981, p. 689. (9)GA res. 45/208, 21 Dec. 1990. (10)A/AC.218/1992/5/Rev.1. (11)YUN 1987, p. 579. (12)ACC/1991/PG/7. (13)A/46/353.

## Cartography

During 1991, 17 DTCD projects in cartography continued in 13 developing countries. They included institution-building, transfer of technical expertise to national cartographic and hydrographic institutions and provision of training and equipment. A total of 29 fellowships and four grants for study tours were awarded for studies in photogrammetry, cadastral land registration systems, cartographic and photographic procedures, cartography, digital mapping, computer communications and networking, cadastral surveying and land information, geodetic science and hydrography.

#### UN Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

The Twelfth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific was

held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 20 to 28 February 1991.<sup>(1)</sup> The Conference recognized the importance of the regional conferences as a focal point for regional cooperation as well as the possible transfer of technology and know-how. The agendas of previous conferences were reviewed in the light of needs and requirements for the regions. It was stressed that the theme for future conferences should be forward-looking rather than report on past accomplishments. Future agendas should include the current state and issues of surveying, charting and mapping on the national level, new trends in technology and their application, human resources development, and regional cooperation and technology transfer. Recognizing the increasingly rapid developments in technology, the Conference recommended that cartographic conferences be held at three-year instead of four-year intervals. Accordingly, the Thirteenth Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific should be held in 1994 and a technical meeting held prior to that.

On 28 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/222, took note of the report of the Twelfth Conference and endorsed its recommendation that the Thirteenth Conference be held in 1994.

#### Standardization of geographical names

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names held its fifteenth session at Geneva from 11 to 19 November 1991 to prepare input to the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, planned for August 1992.

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/281, had set the date for the fifteenth session of the Group of Experts.

#### REFERENCE

- (1)E/1991/51 & Corr.1.

#### PUBLICATION

Twelfth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific vol. I: Report of the Conference (E/CONF.83/3), Sales No. E.91.I.42.

## Chapter VII

## Science and technology

The United Nations continued its efforts in 1991 to strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries. Ecological concerns were addressed by many bodies dealing with science and technology and were reflected in resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

The merger of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, which financed scientific and technological activities in developing countries, with the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration resulted in considerable savings.

Consultations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology were the most intensive and cooperative since the suspension of the code negotiation in 1985. Differences between developing countries and developed market-economy countries remained, but for the first time there was an agreement to resume negotiations on the basis of a fresh approach.

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, at its April/May session, focused on endogenous capacity-building in science and technology, the financing of science and technology activities, and environmentally sound technologies. Policy advice to the Intergovernmental Committee was provided by the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development. The Centre for Science and Technology for Development and the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development of the Administrative Committee on Coordination addressed issues relating to greater harmonization within the United Nations system in science and technology activities.

## Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action

### General aspects

The Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, adopted in 1979,<sup>(1)</sup> continued to be implemented by several United Nations bodies and organizations in 1991. The Programme of Action's basic goals had

been reaffirmed by the General Assembly in 1989,<sup>(2)</sup> following an end-of-decade review.

In a report of March 1991<sup>(3)</sup> to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Secretary-General stated that programmes supporting the endogenous capacity-building of developing nations were one of the activities concentrated on by the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, as a part of implementing the Vienna Programme of Action. The Intergovernmental Committee, in a May resolution,<sup>(4)</sup> recommended that countries increase efforts to support the process of endogenous capacity-building in science and technology, taking into account the Vienna Programme and its basic goals; and that, at the global level, a more diversified, innovative and flexible approach be sought to finance endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in order to enhance a broad coalition of resources drawn from domestic, bilateral and multilateral sources.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted resolution 46/165 without vote.

#### Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/14 A of 26 October 1989, on the end-of-decade review of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and its revitalization,

Recalling also the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, in which the General Assembly stressed in particular the need for developed countries and international organizations to support the efforts of developing countries to create and develop endogenous capacities in the area of scientific and technological capability,

Recalling that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its thirty-seventh session, decided that building and strengthening national capacity for the transfer and adaptation of technology for development should be one of the areas on which the United Nations Development Programme should focus attention,



Taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its eleventh session,

Reaffirming that knowledge is the crucial determinant of progress and that science and technology have a critical role in the reactivation of development, especially in developing countries,

Conscious that new and emerging technologies, such as information technologies and new materials, are radically shifting the comparative advantages between different countries, thereby constituting both an opportunity and a challenge to policy makers and international organizations,

Recognising that access to and capacity to generate environmentally sound technologies is essential for the full incorporation of environmental concerns into national development strategies,

Recognizing that the United Nations should play a central role in the enhancement of assistance to build the endogenous capacity of developing countries in science and technology and to facilitate their access to technologies on favourable terms,

Reaffirming the role of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat as the focal point, *inter alia*, for technological assessment within the United Nations system and, where possible, for relations with Governments and non-governmental organizations concerning technological assessment activity in Member States,

Recognizing that the role and relevance of the United Nations in this critically important area needs further enhancement and strengthening to respond more forcefully to the emerging needs of developing countries,

Bearing in mind its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and without prejudice to its implementation,

1. Endorses resolution 1(XI) of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

2. Urges that national efforts and international development cooperation, in particular through supportive financial and technical assistance from donor Governments, multilateral lending institutions and international agencies, be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and on the basis of the discussion by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development of the substantive theme of its twelfth session, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive, analytical report on ways and means of strengthening endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries;

4. Requests the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its twelfth session, or possible successor arrangements, after reviewing the report of the Secretary-General on the matter, submitted to it in response to resolution 1(XI), to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session concrete proposals for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of developing countries.

General Assembly resolution 46/165

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.9) without vote, 11 December (meeting 56); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.116), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/45/L.23); agenda item 77 (h).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 38-41, 56; plenary 78.

### Proposed global information network

In response to a 1990 request of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>(5)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report in June 1991 on international cooperation in the field of informatics.<sup>(6)</sup> The report provided information on the activities undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to reinforce international cooperation in that field and provide a basis for adequate development and utilization of informatics in developing countries. It noted that of all expenditure on informatics and information technologies in general, 95 per cent was incurred in the industrialized countries and barely 5 per cent in the developing countries.

UNESCO accorded high priority to training activities within the framework of its regular programme and budget, organizing training courses on teleinformatics, software engineering, expert systems and artificial intelligence. The Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP), financed mainly from voluntary contributions from member States and to a lesser degree from UNESCO's regular budget, gave priority to the implementation of major regional informatics projects, including the creation of regional academic networks. The bureau of IIP approved 15 projects in March 1991: 2 in Africa (Senegal, Uganda), 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba (2), Ecuador (2), Uruguay) and 5 in Asia and the Pacific (China, Indonesia, Iran, New Zealand, Sri Lanka).

The report stated that the United Nations framework appeared to be the most appropriate one from which to launch international cooperation in informatics, which would need inter-agency cooperation. Three organizations were more concerned than the others by the development of the new technologies in general: UNESCO with regard to training, research and innovation; the International Telecommunication Union with regard to the development of telecommunications; and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with regard to the establishment of industrial processes.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, adopted resolution 1991/71 without vote.

International cooperation in the field of informatics

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1989/179 of 27 July 1989, its resolution 1990/58 of 26 July 1990 and decision 7.1 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and thirty-first session,

Taking note of the follow-up report on international cooperation in the field of informatics prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering the existing disparities in the level of development of informatics between the developed and developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the development of informatics as an instrument of international cooperation and endogenous development,

1. Recommends that more effective use be made of the existing coordinating mechanisms, with a view to regular consultations and coordination concerning informatics within the United Nations system, including consultations and coordination between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, through its Intergovernmental Informatics Programme, the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

2. Invites the above-mentioned organizations to continue to reinforce their subprogrammes concerning international cooperation and regional strategies in informatics in developing countries, in particular the Informafrika project of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. Invites Member States to encourage and promote activities to expand the endogenous skills of their populations in the field of informatics, and calls upon donor countries to make voluntary contributions to the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with a view to strengthening its ability to provide appropriate support for projects in the field of informatics for the benefit of developing countries;

4. Decides to keep this issue under review and to examine it at its regular session of 1992, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at that session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 199/171

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/31) without vote, 24 July (meeting 18); draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (E/1991/C.1/L.19), orally amended by Netherlands for EC; agenda item 10.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1979, p. 636. (2)GA res. 44/14 A, 26 Oct. 1989. (3)A/CN.11/1991/9. (4)A/46/37 (res. 1(XI)). (5)ESC res. 1990/58, 26 July 1990. (6)E/1991/104.

## Financial resources for science and technology

### Resource mobilization

At its January 1991 session,(1) the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Devel-

opment noted that more than 80 per cent of the funds for scientific and technological activities in developing countries came from domestic sources and less than 20 per cent from international sources. Recognizing the difficulties of generating a single major fund to finance such activities and given the different objectives and guidelines of different donors, the Committee recommended that: developing countries recognize the contributions to be made by an endogenous science and technology capability when formulating their development strategies; there be a greater coordination of donor agencies, which could eventually lead to a loose coalition in which a small international agency acted as a matchmaker between donor and recipients; and each project be assessed for its likely contribution to endogenous capacity-building, given the fact that most projects appeared not to leave behind an enhanced local science and technology capability.

### UN Fund for Science and Technology for Development

The United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD) continued in 1991 to finance and implement activities to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries. It focused on five priority programmes: national science and technology strategies; technology innovation and entrepreneurship; technology information; quality control and maintenance; and new and renewable sources of energy.

The year was the first whole year UNFSTD operated under joint management with the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE). In 1990, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had approved the UNDP Administrator's proposal to entrust the management of the two funds to a single office, while maintaining their identity and their respective operating procedures. The Administrator, in a report of February 1991(2) to the Governing Council, stated that that decision had resulted in considerable reductions in administrative expenditures, from a total of 11 Professionals to 5 and from 13 to 8 General Service staff.

Pursuant to a 1987 resolution of the Intergovernmental Committee,(3) UNFSTD concentrated on a small number of selected areas in science, technology and energy, designed to strengthen national capacity in the areas of transfer and adaptation of technology for development. During 1989 and 1990, the Fund supported about 40 ongoing projects and had an active pipeline of about 20 projects.

The estimated income of UNFSTD for 1991 and 1992 was \$0.6 million in core contributions, \$1.8

million in non-core contributions, such as from trust funds and cost-sharing, and \$0.2 million in interest income. The Fund's expenditure in 1989 and 1990 amounted to \$8.3 million. The UNDP Administrator stated that UNFSTD would probably have to continue to rely considerably on sub-trust-fund contributions and on relatively small contributions from a large number of developing countries. Despite the savings in administrative costs, an increase in income would be necessary to sustain a viable level of programme activities in the future; it had been estimated that the minimum requirement for UNFSTD was \$5 million annually.

**UNDP action.** On 25 June 1991,<sup>(4)</sup> the UNDP Governing Council took note of the reduced administrative costs and savings achieved through the integration of UNFSTD and UNRFRN under a single management. The Council recognized the efforts made to sustain the activities of both funds despite limited resources and expressed its appreciation of the consolidation of UNFSTD activities through concentration on a limited number of priority areas. It renewed its appeal to Member States to contribute to the financial resources of the funds in order for them to fulfil their mandates.

**Intergovernmental Committee action.** The Intergovernmental Committee, at its April/May session,<sup>(5)</sup> took note of the important work undertaken by UNFSTD and its status as an identifiable entity within UNDP under the policy guidance of the Intergovernmental Committee. The Committee requested the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with UNFSTD, to submit to it proposals for action on organizing a more effective coalition of resources.

#### Operational activities

In the field of helping developing countries to devise strategies and structures in science and technology, UNFSTD provided continued assistance to Burundi, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Jordan and the Gulf Cooperation Council, as well as to a regional project, implemented by the Asian Institute of Technology (Bangkok, Thailand). National coordinators and steering committees were set up for an ambitious programme for Cape Verde, Jamaica, Pakistan, Togo, Uganda and Viet Nam, based on a new approach with endogenous capacity-building as its centre-piece.

UNFSTD ran a programme of technological innovation and entrepreneurship based on the concept of the technology business incubator. Projects that started in 1989 and 1990 under that programme were INOTECH in Trinidad; four incubation centres in China (Wuhan, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Shenzhen); projects in four African countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Nigeria, Zimbabwe); and preparatory work in India, the Philippines and

Thailand. New project activities started in early 1991 in Togo and Turkey and others were planned in Chile, Poland, the Republic of Korea and Thailand.

In the area of technology information, by far the largest project continued to be the technological information pilot system, an information exchange among over 2,000 users in 10 countries in Africa, the Arab States, Asia and Latin America. Preparations were made to establish two other projects: the technology expert knowledge system, a computer-based system connecting UNDP field offices worldwide; and the science and technology referral systems for journalists, to be set up in the Philippines and possibly other developing countries. In the field of quality control and maintenance, a project to assist countries in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference to maintain their scientific instruments proceeded with the support of UNFSTD.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)A/CN.11/1991/6. (2)DP/1991/44. (3)YUN 1987, p. 600. (E)/1991/34 (dec. 91/40 A). (5)A/46/37 (res. 1(XI)).

## Institutional arrangements

### Intergovernmental Committee

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development held its eleventh session in 1991 (New York, 22 April-3 May)<sup>(1)</sup> and adopted a four-part resolution on environmentally sound technology; activities of the United Nations system on science and technology for development; endogenous capacity-building; and financing science and technology activities.

By decision 1991/284 of 26 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Intergovernmental Committee's report.

### Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, at its eleventh session (New York, 14-18 January 1991),<sup>(2)</sup> focused on sustainable development and environmentally sound technology assessment; endogenous capacity-building through international cooperation; technology missions, a problem-oriented, multisectoral approach to technological development; and the financing of science and technology for development.

The Advisory Committee found that the current approach of submitting its views to the Intergovernmental Committee every two years was unsatisfactory; the issue of mobilizing science and

technology for development was too urgent for such a long delay. It expressed the wish to receive the view of the Intergovernmental Committee on the matter and to be in greater contact with those benefiting from its advice. Three possible themes for the Committee's future work programme were identified: the contribution of science and technology to the development of small developing countries; the management of technical change-new approaches to industrialization in the context of economic restructuring of developing countries; and global technology missions.

At its April/May session, the Intergovernmental Committee requested the Advisory Committee to continue to develop operational criteria to facilitate the design and assessment of programmes and activities to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries.(3)

### Centre for science and technology

Serving as the secretariat for the Intergovernmental Committee, the Advisory Committee and the ACC Task Force, the Centre for Science and Technology for Development continued in 1991 to provide support for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

The Centre continued its efforts to maintain an up-to-date registry of national focal points for science and technology for development. As requested by the Intergovernmental Committee in 1982,(4) the Secretary-General presented in March 1991 an updated list of national focal points.(5) The registry listed the 159 Member States of the United Nations and the five non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at Headquarters.

Also in March,(6) the Secretary-General described the activities of the Centre. In consonance with the orientation given by the Intergovernmental Committee since 1986,(7) the Centre's activities were concentrated on four sub-programmes: endogenous capacity-building and resource mobilization; the Advanced Technology Assessment System; coordination and harmonization of activities of the United Nations system in science and technology for development; and information services to facilitate access by developing countries to information on science and technology.

The Intergovernmental Committee, at its April/May session,(3) requested the Centre, in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, to prepare a comprehensive study on the utilization and marketing of energy technologies, focusing on policy issues and options for an effective transfer and application of environmentally sound technologies, and to report to it in 1993. The Committee

also requested the Executive Director of the Centre, in cooperation with other relevant bodies, to advise countries, in particular developing countries, in environmental impact assessment and development of environmentally sound technologies, in both the public and private sectors. The Centre was to take steps towards the full implementation of the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and endorsed by the General Assembly in 1990.(8) The Intergovernmental Committee urged the Centre to continue to pursue actively the involvement of the private sector in endogenous capacity-building projects and to support and participate in programmes of research and development of technology in the least developed countries. The Centre was asked to organize workshops and other activities to explore the methodologies for and organization of technology monitoring, assessment and forecasting.

### Coordination in the UN system

#### ACC Task Force

The Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, established by ACC to promote closer cooperation among United Nations bodies, held its twelfth session in New York (6-8 February).(9) It focused on how to transfer effectively environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and how to ensure their participation in research and development of such technologies; progress on endogenous capacity-building projects and inter-agency missions; and new and emerging areas of science and technology, especially biotechnology. The Task Force decided to continue its endogenous capacity-building projects and to integrate inter-agency missions as an element in those projects. It suggested that the Intergovernmental Committee take up two topics as possible themes for its next session: management of technology in support of least developed and small developing countries; and the conversion of military technologies for civilian use.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)A/46/37. (2)A/CN.11/1991/6. (3)A/46/37 (res. 1(XI)). (4)YUN 1982, p. 936. (5)A/CN.11/1991/7 & Corr.1. (6)A/CN.11/1991/9. (7)YUN 1986, p. 603. (8)GA res. 45/206, 21 Dec. 1990. (9)ACC/1991/PG/2.

### Technology transfer

UNCTAD activities. The activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Devel-

opment (UNCTAD) in the field of technology transfer were channelled mostly through the Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology (ASTT). Priority attention was devoted to strengthening the technological capacities of developing countries, with special emphasis on the least developed countries, giving priority to activities in the field of human resource development, and to assisting and strengthening research and development institutions as a means of promoting technological innovation.<sup>(1)</sup>

In a report of January 1991<sup>(2)</sup> to the Trade and Development Board, the UNCTAD secretariat stated that there was a need to accelerate technology transfer and development in order to increase the skill and knowledge base upon which environmentally sound production decisions were made. There had been growth in the flow of capital goods and foreign direct investment to a limited number of countries in developing Asia in the second half of the 1980s, but only modest growth in the majority of developing countries, compared to the first half of the decade. There was a strong possibility that the industrial and technological polarization between developed and developing countries, as well as among developing countries themselves, would increase. The completion of the single European Economic Community (EEC) market in 1992 would affect the transfer of and investment in technology; in the short to medium term, it would do so chiefly by diverting investment and technology flows from countries exporting manufactures to EEC.

At its eighth session (Geneva, 22-30 April 1991), the UNCTAD Committee on Transfer of Technology adopted a resolution,<sup>(3)</sup> in which it requested the UNCTAD secretariat to prepare a comprehensive study on the interrelationships among technology, trade, services, availability of financial resources and investment at the global level, particularly in so far as the trade and development prospects of developing countries were concerned. That study should take into account all major developments in the world economy having implications for the transfer of technology to developing countries. The Committee recommended that ASTT give priority to human resource development; identify developing countries' needs in the area of transfer and development of technology and innovation, including new and advanced technologies; and assist those countries in strengthening their capacity for evaluation, selection and acquisition of technology.

### Draft code of conduct

In response to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,<sup>(4)</sup> the UNCTAD Secretary-General reported on the outcome of consultations held in April 1991 on the draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology.<sup>(5)</sup> He stated that the consultations had been the most intensive and cooper-

ative that had been held since suspension of the code negotiations in 1985. For the first time, there had been general agreement in principle on the need to resume negotiations on the draft code on the basis of a fresh approach. Despite that, a positive outcome had not been secured, mainly because of differences between developing and developed countries on the treatment of restrictive practices in transfer of technology transactions.

The UNCTAD Secretary-General warned that the prospects for agreement might become dimmer unless the favourable momentum created at the consultations could be sustained and possibly concretized in an agreement on the terms of reference for an intergovernmental group of experts to draw up recommendations on a fresh approach to the concept of a code. He suggested the following options that Governments might consider in order to further the negotiations: the General Assembly could convene the proposed intergovernmental group of experts on the basis of the draft terms of reference, annexed to the report; or the Assembly could refer the whole matter, including the completion of the formulation of the terms of reference and the possible convening of a group of experts, to the eighth (1992) session of UNCTAD for appropriate action.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 46/214 without vote.

#### International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/204 of 21 December 1990, on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations carried out in 1991 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;

2. Decides to transmit that report to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the outcome of the consideration of the report by the Conference at its eighth session.

General Assembly resolution 46/214

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2) without vote. 4 December (meeting 55); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.92), based on informal consultations; agenda item 77 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 38-41. 55; plenary 79.

### REFERENCES

(1)TD/B/C.6/155/Add.1, (2)TD/B/C.6/153. (3)TD/B/1298 (res. 33(VIII)). (4)GA res. 45/204, 21 Dec. 1990. (5)A/46/564.

## Chapter VIII

## Environment

In 1991, the interdependency of environment and development and the global scale of the issue was highlighted by the United Nations as it continued to prepare for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The Preparatory Committee for UNCED held two sessions during the year, while several other forums were also involved in the preparations.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) continued to monitor the environment and encourage and coordinate sound environmental practices. Together with the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, UNEP became the implementing agency for the Global Environment Facility, a new pilot financing operation established to assist developing countries meet specific challenges to the environment in a way that would bring global benefits.

## General aspects

## Environment and development

## Preparations for the 1992 conference

In 1989,<sup>(1)</sup> the General Assembly decided to convene in 1992 a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to establish a preparatory committee for the Conference, open to all Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies. The Preparatory Committee held its first session in 1990 and two sessions in 1991 (Geneva, 18 March-5 April; 12 August-4 September).<sup>(2)</sup> Three working groups met in conjunction with the Committee: working group I on the protection of the atmosphere, land resources, conservation of biological diversity and environmentally sound management of biotechnology; II on the protection of the oceans and freshwater resources and the environmentally sound management of wastes and of toxic chemicals, as well as the prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes; and III on legal, institutional and related matters.

At its second session, the Committee discussed the preparatory activities of the Conference secretariat; recent actions of intergovernmental and other bodies of relevance to the preparatory process; and cross-sectoral issues. The issues in-

cluded poverty and environmental degradation, environment and development, financial resources, transfer of technology, environmental health aspects of development, and environmental and development education and public awareness. The Committee adopted decisions on such matters as the participation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in its sessions, cross-sectoral issues, indigenous people and local communities, climate change, biological diversity, environmentally sound management of biotechnology, protection and management of land resources, combating deforestation, environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, protection of oceans and freshwater resources.

At its third session, the Committee discussed Agenda 21, proposals for action in all major areas affecting the relationship between the environment and the economy. It requested the UNCED Secretary-General to integrate the needs of developing countries into all Agenda 21 programme documents. It decided that Agenda 21 should take into account the provision of new financial resources required by developing countries; the transfer of technology to them; differentiation of actions to be taken by developed countries, developing countries and international organizations; and recognition of the social, economic and developmental needs of developing countries. It also decided that Agenda 21 should include a heading entitled "Means of implementation", which would cover financing and cost evaluation, scientific and technological means, human resources development, and building the capacity of developing countries for action in the area of environment protection and promotion of development.

The Committee adopted decisions on other environment and development questions, including human settlements, women, youth, forests, desertification and drought, a survey of existing agreements and instruments, and the prevention and settlement of environmental disputes. It adopted a provisional agenda for its fourth session in 1992.

The UNEP Governing Council decided at its sixteenth session (Nairobi, Kenya, 20-31 May 1991) that its seventeenth session would focus on follow-up actions to UNCED.<sup>(3)</sup> It suggested that the UNCED Preparatory Committee consider the feasibility of linking existing environmental databases with new systems for collection of development data generated by the Conference.

The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1991/84, invited Governments to engage in the preparatory process leading up to the International Conference on Water and the Environment in 1992 and to UNCED. By decision 1991/305, the Council transmitted the resolution to the UNCED Preparatory Committee at its third session.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/168.

#### United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/211 of 21 December 1990, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Having considered the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on its second and third sessions, held at Geneva from 18 March to 5 April and from 12 August to 4 September 1991, respectively,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and calls for its full implementation;

2. Reiterates the fundamental interrelationship between environment and development, stresses the need to integrate fully and keep the balance between the developmental and environmental dimensions during the entire preparatory process and during the Conference, and further stresses the importance of the need for cross-sectoral issues to be fully integrated into that work,

3. Decides that the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development should be held in New York from 2 March to 3 April 1992;

4. Stresses the importance of the regional meetings held within the framework of preparations for the Conference, and, in this regard, calls upon the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session to continue to give due attention to the recommendations of all regional meetings, including those held recently;

5. Urges once again that representation at the Conference be at the level of head of State or Government;

6. Takes note of the reports of the Preparatory Committee on its second and third sessions and endorses the decisions contained therein;

7. Endorses section B of Preparatory Committee decision 3/11 of 4 September 1991, in which the Preparatory Committee recommended to the General Assembly that pre-session consultations on the Conference be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 29 and 30 May 1992, and section C of that decision, on participation in the Conference;

8. Also endorses Preparatory Committee decision 3/12 of 4 September 1991, on participation in the Conference, stresses the importance of the participation of developing countries in the preparatory process and in the Conference, and requests the Preparatory Committee at its

fourth session to review relevant parts of the annex to section E of its decision 3/11 with a view to ensuring adequate and full participation of developing countries in the Conference and in its subsidiary bodies;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the following to the Conference:

(a) All States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate, in the capacity of observers, in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices; such representatives would participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its region; such representatives would participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280(XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) All executive heads of specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as other organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system;

(e) All intergovernmental organizations that have been invited to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee;

(f) All non-governmental organizations accredited to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee by the conclusion of its fourth session; those organizations should receive invitations to participate as observers at the Conference;

10. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments and others that have contributed to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development for the preparatory process;

11. Decides to extend the validity and use of the Voluntary Fund established by its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 in order to assist developing countries in participating fully and effectively in the Conference, requests the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary resources to ensure the full participation of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in the Conference and its subsidiary organs, and urges Governments to contribute urgently and generously to the Voluntary Fund in order to achieve that goal;

12. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session the report on the Conference.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/168

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/728) without vote, 11 December (meeting 58); draft by Ghana for Group of 77, and China (A/C.2/46/L.75), orally revised; agenda item 78.

Financial implications. 5th Committee. A/46/785; S-G, A/C.3/46/L.112. A/C.5/46/72.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 43-47. 52, 58; 5th Committee 56; plenary 78.

Also on 19 December, by resolution 46/167, the Assembly requested the Commission on the Status of Women to make the report of its 1992 session available to the fourth session of the UNCED Preparatory Committee.

On 20 December, by decision 46/460, the Assembly invited the Preparatory Committee, at its fourth session, in particular in the context of Agenda 21, to consider the relationship between the environment and agricultural policies, including the area of trade.

#### Environment and international trade

On 4 October,(4) the Trade and Development Board-the executive body of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)-adopted a resolution stressing the importance of the contribution of UNCTAD to the preparatory process of UNCED and to its follow-up. It requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to study the impact on trade, particularly that of developing countries, of environmental measures. It agreed that the transfer and development of environmentally sound technologies were essential components of sustainable development, and requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to suggest modalities to support the efforts of developing countries in respect of access to, transfer of and creation and development of such technologies. It further requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to provide technical assistance to developing countries, in particular the least developed, on environmental issues.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/208.

#### Environment and international trade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/210 of 21 December 1990, on environment and international trade,

Welcoming Trade and Development Board resolution 393(XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991, on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development, in which the Board, inter alia, reaffirmed the importance of an integrated perspective of environment and development in order to tackle successfully the root causes of underdevelopment and environmental degradation and achieve the objective of sustainable development in all countries,

1. welcomes the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to integrate increasingly the concept of sustainable development in its ongoing work, and encourages the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue that process;

2. Stresses the importance of the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

within its mandate, to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to the follow-up to that Conference;

3. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the necessary action to pursue and expedite, where appropriate, the studies and other work requested in paragraph 7 of Trade and Development Board resolution 393(XXXVIII), taking into account what is being done by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in this area, so that they may in addition contribute effectively, within the mandate of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and its follow-up.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/208

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2) without vote, 4 December (meeting 55); draft by Vice-Chairmen (A/C.2/46/L.95), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.52); agenda item 77 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 41, 45, 51, 55; plenary 79.

#### Environmental perspective

The Secretary-General, in response to a 1989 General Assembly resolution,(5) submitted a report to the Assembly in April 1991(6) regarding the implementation of resolutions it adopted in 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond(7) and on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development.(8) The Secretary-General reported on a number of developments, including action at the national level and by the United Nations system, bilateral and multilateral development cooperation, and international cooperation on global environmental concerns. He concluded that a feature of the progress made in implementing the resolutions was the high political profile of environmental issues and an upsurge in awareness-raising and consensus-building on environmental priorities and their relationship to development.

Commitment at the policy level by Governments and organizations and various approaches to translate that commitment into needed procedures, methods, institutional arrangements, finance, training, technical cooperation and other instruments had gradually appeared, he said. However, experience in dealing effectively with the challenge of environmentally sound and sustainable development was still in a formative stage.

In May,(9) the UNEP Governing Council took note of the Secretary-General's report and transmitted it to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, and to the UNCED Preparatory Committee.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/313, and the Assembly, by decision 46/463, took note of the Secretary-General's report.



### International conventions

The UNEP Executive Director reported in March(10) on the progress made in the preparation of an international legal instrument on biological diversity. He stated that the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Biological Diversity (Nairobi, 25 February-6 March) had revised and adopted its rules of procedure, elected its Bureau and decided that two sub-working groups should be established: sub-working group I would deal with general issues such as fundamental principles, general obligations, conservation measures and the relationship with other legal instruments; sub-working group II would consider issues of access to biodiversity and related technologies.

In May,(11) the UNEP Governing Council, having considered the report of the Executive Director, decided to rename the Ad Hoc Working Group the "Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Convention on Biological Diversity"; it affirmed that the change of name did not mean a new negotiating body or affect the continuity of the process of elaborating the convention.

The Governing Council also took note in May of a December 1990 report(12) of the Executive Director on international conventions and protocols in the area of the environment. His report listed new conventions and changes in the status of existing ones. The Council(13) authorized the Executive Director to transmit the report to the General Assembly. It requested him to make it available, together with the Register of International Treaties and Other Agreements in the Field of the Environment,(14) to the UNCED Preparatory Committee and called on him to cooperate with the Committee in reviewing the effectiveness of the conventions. The Council also called on States that had not done so to sign, ratify and implement the existing conventions and protocols.

In December, by decision 46/463, the General Assembly took note of a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the Executive Director's report.(15)

### Climate change convention

In 1990,(16) the General Assembly had established an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the preparation of a framework convention on climate change prior to UNCED in 1992.

The UNEP Governing Council adopted a decision in May 1991 on climate change,(17) which covered the protection of global climate, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, the UNEP/World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the World Climate Programme.

The Secretary-General reported in October 1991(18) that the Intergovernmental Negotiating

Committee had held three sessions (Washington, D.C., 4-14 February;(19) Geneva, 19-28 June(20) and 9-20 September(21). He noted the participation by States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, financial support for the participation of developing countries, the progress of work, relations with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and secretariat arrangements and their funding.

A fourth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee was held at Geneva from 9 to 20 December.(22)

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/169.

#### Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988 and 44/207 of 22 December 1989, in which it recognized climate change as a common concern of mankind, and resolution 45/212 of 21 December 1990, by which it established a single intergovernmental negotiating process for the preparation of a framework convention on climate change,

Reiterating the objective that an effective framework convention, containing appropriate commitments, and any related legal instruments as might be agreed upon should be completed Prior to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and opened for signature during the Conference in June 1992,

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted in 1991 by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, the eleventh session of the World Meteorological Congress, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and other intergovernmental bodies,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, on the progress of the negotiations for a framework convention on climate change,

1. Notes with appreciation the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change at its first, second and third sessions;

2. Urges the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to expedite and successfully complete the negotiations as soon as possible and to adopt the framework convention on climate change, containing appropriate commitments and any related legal instruments as may be agreed upon, in time for it to be opened for signature during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

3. Decides that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee should hold its fifth session in New York from 18 to 28 February 1992, with the possibility of holding a short resumed session in New York in April 1992 unless the Committee decides otherwise at its fifth session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and its ad hoc secretariat for the rest of 1992 in the light of the consideration by the

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of the report of the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on possible future steps in the field of climate change;

5. Also notes with appreciation the contributions made to the special voluntary fund, established in accordance with paragraph 10 of its resolution 45/21.2 to ensure that developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing countries, are able to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process, and invites present and potential contributors to provide the additional and timely funding needed to ensure adequate support for the participation of developing countries in the negotiating process in 1992;

6. Further notes with appreciation the initial contributions made to the trust fund for the negotiating process, established in accordance with paragraph 20 of its resolution 45/212, and invites present and new contributors to provide additional funding in 1992;

7. Notes the arrangements made by the Secretary-General, as well as the welcome support provided by the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Meteorological Organization and by Governments, for the operation of the ad hoc secretariat of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee during 1991;

8. Reiterates its request to the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, on behalf of the Committee, to submit a report to the 'United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 on the outcome of the negotiations, as well as on possible future steps in the field of climate change;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the outcome of the negotiations on the framework convention on climate change and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and on possible future requirements in relation to climate change;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

General Assembly resolution 46/169

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/729) without vote, 11 December (meeting 58); draft by Ghana for Group of 77, and China (A/C.2/46/L.80), orally revised; agenda item 79.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/795; S-G, A/C.2/46/L.110, A/C.5/46/74.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 43-47, 52, 58; 5th Committee 54; plenary 78.

## World Environment Academy

In a March report,(23) the UNEP Executive Director provided information on activities carried out by UNEP in connection with the possibility of establishing a World Environment Academy. The report also contained a description of the possible objectives, nature, structure, location and cost of such an Academy.

The Governing Council, in May,(24) stated that it realized that the establishment of the Academy should be considered within the context of the discussion on legal and institutional issues that was taking place in the UNCED Preparatory Committee. It requested the Executive Director to bring the matter to the attention of the Committee.

## REFERENCES

- (1)GA res. 44/228, 22 Dec. 1989. (2)A/46/48, vol. I & II. (3)A/46/25 (dec. 16/2). (4)A/46/15, vol. II (res. 393(XXXVIII)). (5)GA res. 44/227, 22 Dec. 1989. (6)A/46/138-E/1991/52. (7)YUN 1987, p. 661, GA res. 42/186, 11 Dec. 1987. (8)Ibid., p. 679, GA res. 42/187, 11 Dec. 1987. (9)A/46/25 (dec. 16/20). (10)UNEP/GC.16/21/Add.3. (11)A/46/25 (dec. 16/42). (12)UNEP/GC.16/19 & Corr.1. (13)A/46/25 (dec. 16/43). (14)UNEP/GC.16/INF.4. (15)A/C.2/46/3. (16)GA res. 45/212, 21 Dec. 1990. (17)A/46/25 (dec. 16/41). (18)A/46/602. (19)A/AC.237/6 & Corr.1. (20)A/AC.237/9. (21)A/AC.237/12. (22)A/AC.237/15 & Corr.1. (23)UNEP/GC.16/4/Add.3. (24)A/46/25 (dec. 16/8).

## Environmental activities

### Environmental monitoring and assessment

Earthwatch, the environmental assessment arm of UNEP, was composed of three units-the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS), the International Environmental Information System (INFOTERRA) and the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC). Earthwatch shared activities among those units and exchanged data between them.

### Global Environmental Monitoring System

The GEMS mandate called for coordinating the collection of data at the global, regional and national levels and making that information available to those responsible for managing the environment and natural resources. There were seven interrelated monitoring areas within GEMS: renewable resources, climate, health, long-range transboundary pollution, integrated monitoring (simultaneous monitoring of pollutants and ecosystems), oceans and the Global Resource Information Database (GRID).

Environmental contaminants affected humans via air, water or food and through dermal contact. To estimate the total exposure to those pollutants, an integrated approach was applied in Human Exposure Assessment Locations (HEALS) which measured actual human exposure rather than ambient pollutant concentrations. Reports on HEALS pilot phase studies conducted in seven countries (Brazil, China, India, Japan, Sweden, United States and Yugoslavia) and covering nitrogen oxides, lead, cadmium and organic chemicals were distributed in 1991.

The GEMS/AIR programme analysed the effects of urban air pollutants on human health. During 1991, data from participating cities up to 1990 were collected and analysed. A synoptic report based on data for 10 cities (Bangkok, Beijing, Bombay, London, São Paulo, Shanghai, Tehran, Tokyo, Wrocław and Zagreb) was prepared.

The WHO/UNEP GEMS/WATER programme, which started in 1990, continued in 1991. The second session of the GEMS/WATER steering committee was held (Geneva, February). A UNEP/WMO/WHO consultation on information needs for water quality assessment and management was held (Bratislava, August). A regional workshop for countries that recently joined the programme was conducted (Rostov-on-Don, October).

### INFOTERRA

By 1991, INFOTERRA, UNEP's environmental information system, had grown to a network of 140 countries. During the year, over 21,500 users from more than 95 countries made use of the network's information services. Its network of sources and databases was revamped, and a revised third edition of the INFOTERRA Thesaurus of Environmental Terms was published.

The INFOTERRA Advisory Committee held its fifth meeting (London, May), making recommendations for the further development of the network. Several countries (Botswana, Ghana, Togo and Zimbabwe) held national INFOTERRA seminars which brought together sources and potential users of the network.

Four new Special Sectoral Sources joined the network, bringing the total to 32. They were the Monitoring and Assessment Research Centre (for environmental data); the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (for biological diversity); the WHO Division of Environmental Health (for environmental health); and the Global Centre for Environmental Research (for global changes).

### 1991 state of the world environment

The 1991 state of the world environment report(1) discussed developments in the socio-economic environment, environmental quality, biological diversity, shared water resources and the marine environment. Air pollution continued to be a major environmental problem in most countries. Although levels of sulphur dioxide, suspended particulate matter, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide emissions declined or at least stabilized in many urban areas, about half of the population of urban areas worldwide were still exposed to unhealthy levels of sulphur dioxide and to excessive levels of particulates. Acidic deposition continued to be a major international environmental issue, threatening fisheries, agriculture and wildlife; it had been implicated as one of the reasons for the extensive dieback of forests in Eu-

rope. Studies in a number of countries had shown that the rate of deforestation was higher than previously estimated. New estimates indicated that global tropical deforestation was in the range of 14 million to 20 million hectares per year. More than 60 countries had decided to prepare national forestry action plans to guide management of their forests.

Further progress had been made to protect stratospheric ozone from depletion. The 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,(2) which came into force on 1 January 1989, had been strengthened. At a 1990 meeting in London, the parties agreed that controlled chlorofluorocarbons should be phased out by 2000 with intermediate cuts of 50 per cent by 1995 and 85 per cent by 1997. Halons and carbon tetrachloride were also to be phased out by 2000.

The goals set by the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990)—to provide all people with clean water supplies and adequate sanitation facilities by 1990—were not achieved. There were still some 1.2 billion people without access to safe, clean water and 1.8 billion without appropriate sanitation.

As to biological diversity, experts had concluded that 25 per cent of the Earth's total biological diversity was at serious risk of extinction during the next 20 to 30 years.

On 31 May,(3) the Governing Council called the attention of Governments to the report. It requested the Executive Director to continue to accord high priority to the negotiation of a convention on biological diversity, to accelerate activities related to the environmentally sound management of shared water resources, to develop measures facilitating improved protection of ocean and coastal resources, and to address the serious, growing problem of land-based sources of marine pollution.

### Harmonization of environmental measurement

On 31 May,(4) the Governing Council noted the establishment of the Office for Harmonization of Environmental Measurement at Munich, Germany. It further noted that apart from the voluntary contributions of Germany no other financial contribution had been forthcoming, and that without such contributions the project would have to be terminated. It requested the Executive Director to continue contacting Governments to seek support for the project. It also requested the Office to continue to conduct its activities in close cooperation with the competent United Nations agencies.

### Emerging environmental issues

In February,(5) the Executive Director submitted a report on emerging environmental issues, focusing on the issue of new technologies and also giv-

ing a brief description of the issues of municipal waste, plastics and the ecological situation in the Arctic.

On 31 May,(6) the Governing Council took note of the report and requested the Executive Director to review the issue of new technologies and to report in 1993 on reuse of waste-water, volatile organic compounds in air and tropospheric ozone.

#### Protection against harmful products and wastes

In accordance with a 1989 resolution of the General Assembly,(7) the Secretary-General submitted a June report(8) on traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes, protection against products harmful to health and the environment, and control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal.

The UNEP Executive Director had established an Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts to develop elements which might be included in a protocol on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous and other wastes. The Working Group held its second session at Nairobi, Kenya (6-9 March 1991), with the participation of experts from 61 countries, and agreed upon a set of elements which might be included in a protocol on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous and other wastes.

The Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Global Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes (Basel Conference), convened by the UNEP Executive Director in 1989, had adopted the Basel Convention. By the end of April 1991, 53 countries had signed the Basel Convention and 10 had ratified, approved or acceded to it.

On 31 May,(9) the Governing Council adopted a decision requesting the UNEP Executive Director to prepare draft elements of an action programme for environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and urging Governments that had not yet adhered to the Basel Convention to do so.

By decision 1991/313, adopted on 26 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Secretary-General's report, as did the General Assembly by decision 46/463 of 20 December.

Also in May,(10) the Council took note of an updated report of the Executive Director(11) on the list of selected environmentally harmful chemical substances, processes and phenomena of global significance. The Council requested the Executive Director to refer the report to Governments, relevant intergovernmental and international organizations, industry and NGOs; to obtain their com-

ments on the report; and to review the use made of the list.

In a decision on toxic chemicals,(12) the Council urged Governments that had not yet done so to designate national authorities for the implementation of the amended London Guidelines, which it had adopted in 1989.(13) It recommended that UNEP continue developing model national legislation to assist in the implementation of the Guidelines. The Executive Director was requested to invite the various private-sector parties involved in the international trade in chemicals to enter into commitments aimed at achieving the objectives of the Guidelines and to prepare a code of ethics on the international trade in chemicals.

#### Environmental emergencies

In May 1991,(14) the Executive Director transmitted a report of the Secretary-General on monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental emergencies. Prepared in response to a 1989 request of the General Assembly,(15) the report described the mandate of Earthwatch since 1972 and current monitoring, assessment and early-warning activities within and outside the United Nations system, the role of UNEP, issues to be addressed as potential threats, and the views of Governments.

The report concluded that Earthwatch should be at the interface between environment and development at the global level, providing the bridge between science, policy and action. It should be the mechanism by which development was determined to be sustainable or not. It should define the limits to certain kinds of human activity on the planet, and issue warnings when those limits were approached or exceeded. The report defined four principal outputs or reports that Earthwatch should provide: reviews of basic monitoring/assessment requirements, assessment reports, warnings of environmental threats, and policy responses and management options.

The report recommended the strengthening of inter-agency cooperation and of monitoring and assessment. It stated that United Nations specialized agencies, other United Nations organizations and non-governmental international bodies often did not have sufficient resources to carry out their basic monitoring and assessment responsibilities effectively. If Governments wished to develop the existing Earthwatch operated by UNEP into a strong and effective system, it was essential that additional resources be made available. An estimate of the annual costs was about \$200 million.

On 31 May,(16) the Governing Council took note of the Secretary-General's report. It recommended that Earthwatch should identify global and regional environmental monitoring and as-

assessment needs; coordinate and harmonize monitoring and assessment programmes; prepare comprehensive assessment statements, inventories and analytical statements; warn of emerging environmental threats; advise of causal relationships of observed environmental changes; and suggest policy responses and management options where necessary. The Council further recommended that Earthwatch should pay particular attention to the interface between environment and development and it requested the Executive Director to continue to strengthen the environmental monitoring and assessment capacities of developing countries.

The subject of early warning and forecasting of environmental emergencies was dealt with in a March report of the UNEP Executive Director.<sup>(17)</sup> The report considered the role of the Governing Council in strengthening international legal instruments in the area of the environment as well as in the resolution of environmental conflicts, and the establishment of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance and of a corps of volunteers, or Green Brigade, for the environment.

On 31 May,<sup>(18)</sup> the Governing Council endorsed the Executive Director's proposal to proceed on an experimental basis with the development of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance. The centre would act in cooperation with other United Nations agencies and focus on the assessment of and responses to man-made environmental emergencies. The mechanism would act upon the request of the Governments concerned and maintain rosters of experts and a list of appropriate equipment to be used in such emergencies. The Council decided to establish the centre at the beginning of 1992 for a period of 18 months.

Also on 31 May,<sup>(19)</sup> the Council took note of reports of the Executive Director on hazardous environmental events, including the 1989 Alaska oil spill<sup>(20)</sup> and the environmental implications of the armed conflict between Iraq and Kuwait.<sup>(21)</sup> The Council requested the Executive Director to bring to the attention of Governments the events described in the reports, to prepare a scientific report on the environmental effects of the Iraq/Kuwait conflict, and to keep under review the long-term impacts of the Alaskan oil spill.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/217 without vote.

International cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/224 of 22 December 1989, on international cooperation in the monitoring, assess-

ment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency,

Also reaffirming its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Taking note of decision 16/37 of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, on early warning and forecasting of environmental emergencies, and decision 16/9 of 31 May 1991, on a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance, in which the Governing Council, inter alia, endorsed the proposal of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to proceed with the development of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance and decided to establish such a centre on an experimental basis at the beginning of 1992 for a period of eighteen months,

Recognizing the importance of providing the centre for urgent environmental assistance, to be established on an experimental basis, with information on expertise and appropriate equipment that could be utilized for dealing with environmental emergencies,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies and relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixteenth session,

1. Stresses the need to strengthen international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and the rendering of assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies and invites the Secretary-General to convey it to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/217

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.6) without vote, 11 December (meeting 58); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.108), based on informal consultations on draft by Belarus, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Samoa, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine and USSR (A/C.2/46/L.88); agenda item 77 (e).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 51, 53-56; plenary 79.

#### Industrial accidents

In a January report,<sup>(22)</sup> the Executive Director considered industrial accidents and the development of the programme of awareness and preparedness for emergencies at the local level (APELL). The Governing Council, in 1989,<sup>(23)</sup> had requested him to set up a network of organizations and experts to exchange information and prevent industrial accidents that might have a negative impact on the environment.

On 31 May,<sup>(24)</sup> the Council called on Governments, the international community and world industry to continue to support the APELL process through financial contributions or technical assistance. Taking note of the progress made in identifying organizations and experts capable of providing information and assistance in the case

of emergencies, the Council requested the Executive Director to continue to develop the APELL process as well as the exchange of technology for the prevention of industrial accidents and the provision of assistance in the case of emergencies.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1991/51, welcomed the measures taken in response to the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident and invited Governments and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide cooperation to the areas affected by the accident.

## Ecosystems

### Global climate

The UNEP Executive Director submitted a report in March(25) on the question of climate change. He reported that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change met for its fifth plenary session in Geneva from 13 to 15 March 1991. The Panel established new working procedures and adopted its budget for the period 1991-1992. It set up task forces to address the following key issues: how to assess national net greenhouse gases, prediction of the regional distribution of climate change and associated impact studies, energy-related and forestry-related issues, vulnerability to sea-level rise, and emission scenarios.

A negotiating committee on a framework convention on climate change held its first meeting (Washington, D.C., 4-14 February 1991). The committee established two working groups to assist it in negotiating an international instrument to reduce global climate warming. Working Group I was to deal with commitments for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, additional financial resources to enable developing countries to fulfil their obligations under the convention, technology transfer, and the special needs of developing countries. Working Group II was to consider the legal and institutional mechanisms of preparing the convention.

On 31 May,(26) the Governing Council adopted a four-part decision on climate change-protection of global climate, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the World Climate Programme. Under part one, it urged States to support actions aimed at the protection of the global climate for current and future generations.

Under part two, it requested the Executive Director to support the intergovernmental negotiating process and the secretariat of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee. Under part three, it urged Governments to strengthen their participation in the work carried out by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,

urged Governments and organizations to increase their cash contributions to the Panel's Trust Fund, and requested the Executive Director to intensify cooperation between UNEP and the Panel in the area of climate change impact assessments, including case-studies on the vulnerability to sea-level rise of small island countries and low-lying coastal areas.

Under part four, the Council requested the Executive Director to resume responsibility for the World Climate Impact Assessment and Response Strategies Programme, to join WMO and other international agencies in the future development of the World Climate Programme, and to support research efforts and strengthen public information programmes.

In another development, UNEP held a seminar on methodologies for climate impact studies (Karimba, Zambia, 16-21 June) for 20 participants from southern Africa. It also supported several international conferences on global warming, including a conference at the University of Tsukuba (Japan) in January and a follow-up workshop to identify national research topics (Tsukuba, March).

### Sea-level rise

Pursuant to a 1989 request of the General Assembly,(27) the Secretary-General submitted a report in April 1991,(28) on the possible adverse effects of sea-level rise on islands and coastal areas. The report covered global concerns and United Nations efforts at the regional and global levels. It stated that sea-level rise was a problem that would preoccupy the international community for a long time to come. It concluded that the impact of sea-level rise might become a decisive factor in the future social and economic development of affected areas; that coastal settlements and structures such as harbours and airports were specifically vulnerable; that more attention needed to be given to conservation of soil, groundwater, mangroves and coral reefs because they contributed to the resilience of the coastal environment; and that the direct rise in sea level and temperature will be highly site-specific. The report suggested that in-depth assessment of the potential impact of sea-level rise and expected climate changes be carried out.

The Secretary-General invited the Assembly to note the critical problems that would be created for many islands and low-lying coastal areas by sea-level rise, and said it might wish to urge the international community to develop special programmes of assistance to reduce their vulnerability.

On 31 May,(29) the Governing Council took note of the Secretary-General's report. The Coun-

cil urged Governments, United Nations specialized agencies, particularly the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC/UNESCO), and international organizations, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to participate in the activities of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and regional seas programme of UNEP. It requested that the regional seas programme facilitate the building by developing countries of their own capability to assess their vulnerability to sea-level rise and other potential impacts of climate change, identify appropriate response strategies and develop integrated coastal management plans in association with the Intergovernmental Panel.

By decision 1991/313, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Secretary-General's report, as did the General Assembly by decision 46/463.

#### Atmosphere

The Working Party on Atmosphere of UNCED met at Geneva from 10 to 11 June 1991. UNEP participated in the discussions of the Working Party, which was charged with the finalization of papers covering transboundary air pollution, protection of the atmosphere—cross-sectoral issues, and options for Agenda 21.

#### Protection of the ozone layer

In 1991, UNEP continued work on implementing the decisions of the parties to the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer<sup>(30)</sup> and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. As at the end of December 1991, 81 countries and EEC were parties to the Vienna Convention and 74 countries and EEC were parties to the Montreal Protocol. In 1991, the separate ozone secretariat became operational to implement the decisions of the parties.

Under the Vienna Convention, the first meeting of the ozone research managers of the parties to it was organized jointly by UNEP and WMO (Geneva, 13-15 March). National and global research needs and goals were discussed, including research related to health and to the environmental effects of ozone modification.

The Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal Experts on Non-Compliance with the Montreal Protocol held its second (Geneva, 8-10 April) and third (Geneva, 5-8 November) meetings. Non-compliance procedures were elaborated.

The Executive Committee of the Interim Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol met five times in 1991.

The Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Third

Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol were held (Nairobi, 17-19 June).

On 31 May,<sup>(31)</sup> the Governing Council noted that, as at 22 May, only \$10,197,609, from a total of nine States, had been contributed to the Interim Multilateral Ozone Fund. The Council urged States that had not done so to ratify, accept or approve the Montreal Protocol and endorsed the efforts of the Executive Director to promote the establishment of the Interim Multilateral Ozone Fund and to implement the UNEP programme of work for the Executive Committee of the Fund.

#### Terrestrial ecosystems

##### Desertification and drought control

In a March report,<sup>(32)</sup> the Executive Director discussed implementation of the 1977 Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (PACD),<sup>(33)</sup> including measures to enhance the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification, and ways and means of enhancing the efficiency of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control (DESCON). He also examined the implementation of the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

The Executive Director stated that desertification and deforestation currently affected more than 75 countries in dry regions. In the developing countries, poverty and related bad land-use practices were responsible for severe damage to fragile ecosystems. Similar damage in the developed countries was due to excessive applications of agrochemicals with detrimental side-effects on soil, water, air and human health. There was general agreement among the affected nations that the problems of land degradation and desertification required long-term international financial assistance. However, the major events during 1989-1990 militated against international commitments for aid in anti-desertification efforts.

As to the implementation of PACD, UNEP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) agreed on a joint thematic programme for the biennium 1990-1991 for assistance to Bahrain, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen in the preparation of national plans of action to combat desertification. UNEP continued to assist other Governments that were at different stages in development of their respective action plans, namely, Argentina, Mongolia, Peru and Tunisia.

##### External evaluation of PACD

In an addendum<sup>(34)</sup> to his March 1991 report on implementation of the Plan of Action, the UNEP Executive Director transmitted the findings of an external evaluation of PACD. The evaluation considered the validity of the Plan's premises, the

validity and feasibility of its recommendations, the mechanisms for its implementation and financing and the causes of the shortcomings in its implementation. It concluded that the main causes of the lack of implementation of the Plan were that both Governments and the donor community did not give it priority. Additionally, PACD was too ambitious for the resources available.

The evaluation criticized the Plan for its lack of focus and for omitting socio-economic factors associated with desertification that should be better understood by decision makers. Nevertheless, it concluded that the Plan was still a useful tool for experts and technicians involved in designing methods for combating desertification. There was an urgent need for the preparation of the revised version of PACD and its guidelines. The following issues should be emphasized: training in the methodologies of monitoring physical and social indicators of desertification, research to increase the accuracy and practicality of those methodologies, and assisting developing countries in developing systems for monitoring desertification.

Apart from political will, the keys to the successful implementation of the Plan were coordination between Governments, donors and the international community, and more efficient use of existing resources and new resources. Given the current concern for the environment, the time was ripe for such an initiative.

On 31 May,<sup>(35)</sup> the Governing Council adopted a five-part decision on desertification, covering the implementation of PACD, financing and other measures to support it, implementation of the Plan in the Sudano-Sahelian region, the external evaluation of the Plan, and the implementation of a 1989 General Assembly resolution on the Plan.<sup>(36)</sup>

Reports of the Secretary-General. During 1991, the Secretary-General submitted three reports on desertification. In April,<sup>(37)</sup> responding to a 1989 General Assembly resolution,<sup>(36)</sup> he presented a report on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. The report covered progress achieved, studies on financing anti-desertification programmes, the Special Account and Consultative Group for desertification control, and an evaluation of a UNEP/UNDP joint venture to support the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO).

On 26 July, in decision 1991/314, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report.

In July,<sup>(38)</sup> in accordance with a 1989 request of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>(39)</sup> the Secretary-General reported on the situation of countries stricken by drought and desertification in Africa. He covered the drought situation, 1988-1990; desertification, 1989-1990; effects of recurrent drought and desertification; and initiatives relating to them. He concluded that in spite of the

efforts being made, there had been no real success in overcoming drought and desertification problems. Progress would continue to be hampered unless strategic frameworks were integrated in the overall planning process. Much more coordination was necessary to avoid duplication, economize on scarce resources, ensure more efficient intervention and target appropriate objectives. Projects should be designed in close cooperation with target populations. To ensure effective participation, land ownership or guaranteed title to the products of the land must be secured and marketing and price mechanisms should be adjusted to ensure a fair return to the farmers. Desertification control and utilization of the resource base in a sustainable manner were a long-term process requiring very flexible approaches to project design. To accommodate growing pressure on the land, there should be an increasing focus on developing alternative and supplementary production systems that were environmentally sound.

In October,<sup>(40)</sup> the Secretary-General presented a report on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in 1989-1990 and the activities of UNSO, 1989-1990.

UNEP activities. During 1991, UNEP entered into agreements with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, ESCWA, UNDP, FAO, the Argentine Institute for the Study of Arid Zones, the Peruvian National Office for Natural Resources Evaluation and the Centre for International Projects, among others, to carry out activities in the implementation of PACD.

Under a two-year memorandum of understanding between ESCWA, FAO and UNEP, assistance was provided to Bahrain, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen to prepare national plans of action to combat desertification. The final draft of the Yemen national plan was published in Arabic in 1991.

The draft national plan for Mongolia was prepared with UNEP financial assistance through the Centre for International Projects in 1991.

UNEP organized training courses on various aspects of combating and controlling desertification. Training was conducted on a regional basis for a total of 79 specialists from developing countries.

Under the publications programme, the World Desertification Bibliography Database, containing 3,897 entries through 1988, was published in 1991. Issues 18 and 19 of the Desertification Control Bulletin were published in English.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted three resolutions related to control of



drought and desertification. Resolution 1991/95 was adopted without vote.

Second phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/88 of 26 July 1989, in which it stressed the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production in developing countries and the importance of increasing domestic food production for stimulating national economic growth and social progress in those countries and helping to resolve the problem of hunger and malnutrition in an effective way,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/207 of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly urged the members of the international community to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries by increasing even more the flow of resources, including concessional flows designated for agricultural development, and by increasing food aid commitments in support of the strengthened efforts of developing countries to increase mobilization and allocation of domestic resources to address food and agricultural problems, in addition to the flow of resources from developed countries, bearing in mind the need to channel this assistance through appropriate existing organizations and programmes,

Welcoming the recent appeal made by the Secretary-General in which he reminded all countries of the situation facing Africa and of the 30 million people in the continent threatened by famine,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, containing the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, in which the African countries and the international community undertook, *inter alia*, to devote priority attention and increased resources to reviving and developing food production and agriculture in Africa,

Recalling resolutions CM/Res.1060(XLIV), CM/Res.1119(XLVI) and CM/Res.1322(LIII) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth, forty-sixth and fifty-third ordinary sessions and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, and resolution 721(XXVI) adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, in which the Conference of Ministers appealed to the international donor community to increase the resources for the second phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, with a view to achieving the target of \$300 million necessary for a three-year period beginning in 1991,

Bearing in mind the mandate given to the President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development by the Governing Council of the Fund at its thirteenth session, to consult donors on the mobilization of additional resources so that the Social Programme could continue for a second phase, and the authorization given to the President and to the Executive Board of the Fund by the Governing Council at its fourteenth session to

initiate activities for the implementation of the second phase of the Special Programme,

Also bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 45/207 on food and agricultural problems, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, invited donors to endorse resolution 60/XIII of 25 January 1990 of the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, concerning the possibility of additional voluntary contributions to the Special Resources for Sub-Saharan Africa for a further three years, starting in January 1991, without prejudicing deliberations on the mobilization of core funding for the Fund,

Noting with satisfaction the positive contribution made by the Fund to the economic recovery programmes of its developing member States and the assistance provided by it to the African region in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, in particular through the first phase of its Special Programme, in which the target of \$300 million was reached and the funds thus mobilized were fully committed,

Concerned about the constant deterioration in socioeconomic conditions in Africa,

Greatly encouraged by formal statements made by a number of donors pledging contributions to the second phase of the Special Programme,

1. Welcomes the action taken by the International Fund for Agricultural Development under its Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, which gives priority to improving food security through measures to preserve the environment and restore existing productive capacity and to ensuring that projects once completed will yield lasting benefits;

2. Stresses the urgent need for a steady, predictable and sustained flow of resources to Africa so as to promote rehabilitation and development, especially in agriculture, and to meet urgent needs in connection with drought control and economic reform;

3. Expresses its appreciation to countries which have already made firm pledges or have indicated their intention of making contributions to the second phase of the Special Programme, covering the period 1991-1993;

4. Invites donors to endorse resolution 60/XIII of the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development concerning the possibility of additional voluntary contributions for the second phase of the Special Programme, without prejudicing the deliberations on the integration of the Special Programme into the general activities of the Fund.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/95

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/126) without vote, 23 July (meeting 16); draft by Senegal for African States (E/1991/C.1/L.4), orally revised; agenda item 8(j).

On the same date, the Council adopted resolution 1991/96, also without vote.

Countries stricken by desertification and drought in; Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 39/208 of 17 December 1984, 40/175 of 17 December 1985 and 42/188 of 11 December 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/44 of 21 July 1986,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/209 of 17 December 1985, by which the Assembly rationalized its consideration of desertification and drought issues,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 44/172 A of 19 December 1989 on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, included protection and management of land resources by, *inter alia* combating deforestation, desertification and drought among environmental issues of major concern, and paid renewed attention to drought and desertification in its enunciation of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Deeply concerned about the dramatic effects of accelerating desertification, which have caused a substantial decline in agricultural output and served, in particular, to aggravate the current economic crisis in Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa,

Taking note of the work of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on this question and of Governing Council decision 15/23 of 25 May 1989,

Noting the important contribution made by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in helping the countries of the region to prepare for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and encouraging the Office to continue and intensify its efforts in that area,

Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office for having organized consultative meetings of the Sudano-Sahelian countries at Ouagadougou from 13 to 15 February 1991 and at Cairo from 8 to 10 July 1991, in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and for the detailed preparations it made for those meetings in the countries concerned with such partners as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development,

Welcoming the results and resolutions of the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan (COMIDES), held at Dakar in July 1984 and November 1985 and at Algiers in October 1988,

Welcoming also the renewed efforts of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office aimed at increasing support for the countries and organizations concerned and at cooperating with them, in particular with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development,

Aware of the efforts that are already being made in the African region, *inter alia*, to combat desertification and drought, and the commitments made at the consultative meeting of the Sudano-Sahelian countries held at Cairo in July 1991, organized by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, and at the African Regional Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development, held at Kampala in June 1989,

Bearing in mind the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office,

Acknowledging that, in view of the scale and gravity of desertification and drought, programmes to combat those scourges require financial and human resources beyond the means of the countries concerned,

Noting with appreciation that the Sixteenth Regional Conference for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations endorsed an International Scheme for the Conservation and Rehabilitation of African Lands, with a view to giving to the countries of the region the means of developing their own programmes for the fight against land degradation, including desertification,

1. Reaffirms the need for sustained implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/172 A;

2. Recognizes the commendable, sustained efforts made by the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel to combat desertification and drought, and welcomes its fruitful cooperation with Governments and United Nations organs and bodies;

3. Appeals urgently to the international community, particularly donor countries, to continue to support the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development and the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan (COMIDES);

4. Welcomes with satisfaction the progress made by the International Fund for Agricultural Development through its Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification;

5. Stresses the fundamental importance of South-South cooperation in executing programmes to combat desertification and drought and of the support of the international community that is necessary for such cooperation;

6. Recalls with satisfaction the interest expressed at the Summit of the seven major industrialized countries, held in Paris from 14 to 16 July 1989, in aspects of the struggle against desertification and, specifically, in the planned observatory for the Sahara and the Sahel;

7. Notes with appreciation the solidarity with which the international community has responded to the assistance needs resulting from the emergency in Africa, particularly with regard to food aid, emergency medical assistance and the fight against grasshoppers and locusts;

8. Recommends that, within the framework of bilateral and multilateral development assistance programmes, the fight against desertification and drought should be given priority attention in keeping with the scope of those problems;

9. Invites the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to increase its efforts to mobilize additional resources in support of efforts of the countries within its purview and of the relevant regional organizations, notably the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

10. Urges the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to continue to help the Sudano-Sahelian countries to prepare for the United Nations Conference on En-

vironment and Development and the follow-up activities resulting therefrom;

11. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue to provide the countries of the region with all the technical assistance required to implement the recommendations of the International Scheme for the Conservation and Rehabilitation of African Lands, and invites the international community to support the Scheme and initiatives within the framework of the implementation of national programmes for the control of desertification and drought and to support the recommendations of the Conference on Agriculture and the Environment, organized by the Government of the Netherlands and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at 's-Hertogenbosch, the Netherlands, from 15 to 19 April 1991;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to place greater emphasis, in the World Economic Survey, on the situation and prospects of all countries stricken by desertification and drought;

13. Further requests the Secretary-General, given the urgency of the situation of the countries stricken by desertification and drought, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the countries concerned, taking into account the work being done on the subject in the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and to put forward specific, coordinated proposals for action, with due regard for the results of the third session of the Preparatory Committee of relevance to the issue.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/96

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/126) without vote, 24 July (meeting 161; draft by Vice-Chairman (E/1991/C.1/L.16), based on informal consultations on draft by Senegal for African States, Australia, France, Pakistan and Viet Nam (E/1991/C.1/L.9); agenda item 8(j).

Also on 26 July, the Council adopted resolution 1991/97 without vote.

Combating aridity, soil erosion, salinity, water-logging, desertification and the effects of drought in South Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/172 A of 19 December 1989, in which the imperative need to address desertification in the framework of the interdependence of nations was stressed,

Aware that South Asia, one of the most populous regions in the world, contains significant areas subject to aridity, soil erosion, salinity, water-logging, desertification and the effects of drought, which affect the lives of millions of people and the entire environment of the region,

Bearing in mind the work already undertaken on desertification and drought in South Asia by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other agencies,

Noting that no comprehensive assessment has been made of this problem in the region,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on

Environment and Development and other international and national development assistance organizations, to undertake a study, within existing resources, to assess the extent of this problem and its effects on the peoples of the region, and to provide a framework for national and international cooperative efforts, through appropriate existing organizations of the United Nations system, donor and international development institutions and national organizations and programmes, to tackle this problem in its physical and human dimension, and to submit the study to the Economic and Social Council in 1992;

2. Appeals to the international community to provide expertise and assistance to further national efforts, in the South Asian countries concerned, to take concrete action to ameliorate the situation.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/97

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/126) without vote, 24 July (meeting 18); draft by Vice-Chairman (E/1991/C.1/L.20), based on informal consultations on 27-nation draft (E/1991/C.1/L.10); agenda item 8 (j).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/161.

#### Combating desertification and drought

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and all its subsequent resolutions on the subject,

Recalling also its resolutions 44/228 of 22 December 1989, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and 45/212 of 21 December 1990, on protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind, as well as its decision 44/437 of 19 December 1989, on countries stricken by desertification and drought,

Concerned at the seriousness of the problem of drought and desertification in many regions, and noting the relevance of the experiences of various countries in combating land degradation in an integrated manner,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 44/172 A and B of 19 December 1989, concerning the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, in which the General Assembly invited the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through its Preparatory Committee, to accord high priority to desertification control;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in 1989-1990, including its implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region, and requests the Secretary-General to forward that report, as well as the report requested by the Assembly in paragraph 7 of its resolution 44/172 A, to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its fourth session;

3. Endorses decisions 16/22 A to E of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and decision 91/41 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme;

4. Also endorses decision 3/16 of 4 September 1991 of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, in which the Committee requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the Committee at its fourth session a report on the financial, technical and institutional needs to implement effectively and efficiently the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification control;

5. Welcomes the priority that will be given to the consideration of desertification by the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session;

6. Welcomes the efforts to combat desertification and drought undertaken by African subregional organizations, such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification and the Arab Maghreb Union, and the setting up of the Sahel and Sahara observatory;

7. Also Welcomes the continued and substantial technical and financial assistance by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region at the national and regional level in their preparations for the Conference, and encourages the Office to continue and intensify its assistance in that area;

8. Invites the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, within the framework of United Nations Development Programme round tables and/or the World Bank consultative group, to assist the Governments of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region in organizing sectoral/thematic round tables in order to mobilize adequate resources for the protection and sound management of natural resources to arrest and reverse the process of desertification;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in light of the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification and drought, to highlight any requirements necessary to implement those decisions in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/161

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.7) without vote, 10 December (meeting 57); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.109) based on informal consultations on draft by Benin, Central African Republic, France, Germany, Kenya and Mauritania (A/C.2/46/L.81); agenda item 77 (f). Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 53, 57; plenary 78.

Also on 19 December, by decision 46/440, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on the situation of African countries stricken by drought and desertification.<sup>(38)</sup>

## Marine ecosystems

In May,<sup>(41)</sup> the UNEP Executive Director submitted the draft highlights and table of contents of a report on strategies for the protection and development of the oceans and coastal areas, commissioned by UNEP and IOC/UNESCO. Once completed, the document was to provide the basis for common strategies of IOC and UNEP in dealing with marine and coastal affairs, and thus strengthen their capacity to respond in a more coherent way to environmental problems.

The table of contents was to cover the strategies for the protection and development of the oceans and coastal areas; the main problems, their causes and possible remedies; coastal and near shore zone management for sustainable development; management of open oceans; response to environmental emergencies; input from science; education and public awareness; strengthening of national institutions; NGOs; business and trade communities and financial institutions; international cooperation; economic and funding considerations; and institutional and financial arrangements for the implementation of proposed strategies.

The highlights considered the importance of the oceans, coastal areas and their resources, as well as problems, causes and remedies.

On 31 May <sup>(42)</sup> the Governing Council welcomed the continuing cooperation between UNEP and IOC, approved their completion of the strategy document, and requested the UNEP Executive Director to arrange for the completed document to be submitted to the next regular session of the Council and to the UNCED Preparatory Committee.

UNEP activities. In 1991, the Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre of UNEP continued to strengthen its Regional Seas Programme. UNEP participated in the organization of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Land-Based Sources of Marine Pollution (Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, 6-10 May). On 19 and 20 December, UNEP met with IOC in Paris to amend the draft strategy for the development and protection of oceans and coastal areas and then forwarded it to UNCED.

## Living marine resources

### Drift-net fishing

In response to a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly,<sup>(43)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report in November<sup>(44)</sup> on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas.

The Secretary-General had sent a note verbale to all members of the international community, drawing attention to the Assembly's proposed restrictions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing. Letters had also been addressed to the intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and scientific institutions with expertise in living marine resources.

Based in part on replies received, the report described activities of intergovernmental organizations and reviewed the extent of large-scale pelagic drift-net fisheries by regions of the world's oceans and species.

By decision 46/463 of 20 December, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/215 without vote.

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and  
its impact on the living marine resources  
of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which took into account the concerns of the developing countries and were adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989 and 21 December 1990, respectively,

Also recalling, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Expressing deep concern about reports of expansion of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities on the high seas in contravention of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, including attempts to expand large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the high seas areas of the Indian Ocean,

Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197,

Noting that at the Twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir on 29 and 30 July 1991, the heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, and in this regard, *inter alia*, welcomed the entry into force on 17 May 1991 of the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Drift-nets in the South Pacific,

Recalling the Castries Declaration, in which the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States resolved to establish a regional regime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of drift-nets and called upon other States in the region to cooperate in this regard.

Welcoming the actions taken that have resulted in the cessation of all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in the South Pacific in advance of the date stipulated in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 44/225 for the termination of such activities,

Also welcoming the decision of other members of the international community to cease large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas,

Commending the efforts of many members of the international community to compile data on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and to submit their findings to the Secretary-General:

Noting the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General made by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting also the significant concerns expressed by members of the international community and competent regional fisheries bodies regarding the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the marine environment.

Noting further that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/225, some members of the international community have reviewed the best available scientific data on the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and have failed to conclude that this practice has no adverse impact which threatens the conservation and sustainable management of living marine resources,

Noting that the grounds for concerns expressed in resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 about the unacceptable impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing have been confirmed and that evidence has not demonstrated that the impact can be fully prevented,

Recognizing that a moratorium on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is required, notwithstanding that it will have adverse socio-economic effects on the communities involved in high seas pelagic drift-net fishing operations,

1. Recalls its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197;

2. Commends the efforts jointly to collect statistically sound data regarding large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, which were reviewed at the meeting of scientists held at Sidney, Canada, in June 1991, and presented at the symposium on the high seas drift-net fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean, held at Tokyo in November 1991 under the auspices of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission:

3. Calls upon all members of the international community to implement resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 by, *inter alia*, taking the following actions:

(a) Beginning on 1 January 1992, reduce fishing effort in existing large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fisheries by, *inter alia*, reducing the number of vessels involved, the length of the nets and the area of operation, so as to achieve, by 30 June 1992, a 50 per cent reduction in fishing effort;

(b) Continue to ensure that the areas of operation of large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fishing are not expanded and, beginning on 1 January 1992, are further reduced in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) of the present resolution;

(c) Ensure that a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is fully implemented on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas, by 31 December 1992;

4. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to compliance with the present resolution and encourages all members of the international community to take measures, individually and collectively, to prevent large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

6. Requests the members and organizations referred to above to submit to the Secretary-General information concerning activities or conduct inconsistent with the terms of the present resolution;

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

General Assembly resolution 46/215

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.6) without vote, 6 December (meeting 56); 30-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.2), based on informal consultations on 28-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.1); agenda item 77 (e).

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Israel, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Namibia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United States, Vanuatu, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 51, 53-56; plenary 79.

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## Programme and finances of UNEP

### Public information

In 1991, UNEP continued to inform the world community about its priority programme activities, including biodiversity, oceans and coastal areas, desertification and ozone depletion, through pamphlets, booklets, features and news releases, as well as background papers delivered at media seminars on the environment. Special information kits were produced for African Governments, NGOs and media on oceans and coastal areas, biodiversity and biotechnology, hazardous wastes and land and water. The electronic media were provided with a radio programme on biodiversity and a video film on preserving the East African coastline. UNEP continued to support the production of television programmes through the Television Trust for the Environment and the distribution of up-to-date programmes on environmental issues to television stations in developing countries. It also continued to work with the information sections of other United Nations agencies and with

the Department of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

On 5 June, World Environment Day, ceremonies in Stockholm, Sweden, focused on climate change—the need for global partnership. An information package on the subject was distributed to Governments, NGOs and the media.

As part of an effort to make publications commercially available, a total of 29 publications were produced of which 16 represented new co-publishing agreements with external publishers. An atlas on desertification was published.

UNEP continued to coordinate an outreach network, a coalition of more than 500 local, national and international bodies which disseminated material on environment and health in Arabic, French, Portuguese and Spanish. The material was used, for example, in curriculum development and for children's magazines.

An international environmental photographic competition, "Focus on Your World", was launched.

### Finances

#### UNEP Fund

On 31 May,<sup>(1)</sup> the UNEP Governing Council approved the UNEP programme budget for 1992-1993 and the supplementary programme for 1990-1991.

The Council<sup>(2)</sup> reconfirmed the target of \$100 million for contributions to the Environment Fund by the year 1992. It noted the Executive Director's view that contributions of \$250 million would be required by 1995 to allow UNEP to fulfil its tasks, and also noted with concern that while the overall level of contributions to the Environment Fund had increased, the number of countries contributing to the Fund had decreased. It approved an appropriation of \$150 million for Fund programme activities in 1992-1993 and an additional appropriation of \$30 million on the understanding that it be used only when additional resources became available.

The Council approved<sup>(3)</sup> an initial appropriation of \$37.1 million for the programme and programme support costs budget for 1992-1993 and a supplementary appropriation of \$3.7 million.

#### Trust funds

On 31 May,<sup>(4)</sup> the Governing Council noted with approval the establishment by the Executive Director of ten technical cooperation trust funds, the extension of live others and the closure of four. It approved, subject to the approval of the Secretary-General, the extension of three general trust funds and approved, subject to confirmation by the Governments concerned and the approval

of the Secretary-General, the extension of eight other general trust funds. It also noted the establishment by the Executive Director of the Trust Fund for the Interim Multilateral Fund under the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer(5) from 1991 to 1993.

#### Global environment facility

In a May 1991 report,(6) the UNEP Executive Director discussed the Global Environment Facility (GEF), a pilot innovative financing operation to help developing countries meet specific challenges to the environment in a way that would bring global benefits. Countries participating in GEF invited UNEP, together with UNDP and the World Bank, to become implementing agencies for the Facility. GEF became operational at a meeting of the participants (Washington, D.C., 1 and 2 May 1991). The participants outlined goals for GEF in four areas: reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, protecting the ozone layer from further depletion, preserving the variety of biosystems and diversity of species of the earth, and protecting international waters. Under the mandate given to UNEP, the Executive Director had established in April 1991 a 12-member Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to provide guidance on projects.

On 31 May,(7) the UNEP Governing Council welcomed the establishment of GEF, and endorsed the actions taken by the Executive Director to support its establishment. It noted that UNEP was required to help ensure that the policy framework for GEF was consistent with existing environmental conventions and related legal instruments, and further, that it was to help developing countries to define their needs to deal with environmental issues supported by the Facility.

#### UNEP Council

##### 1991 session

At its sixteenth session, held at Nairobi from 20 to 31 May 1991, the UNEP Governing Council adopted decisions on environmental and administrative matters that were contained in its report on the session.(s)

It adopted decisions concerning military conflicts and the environment, hazardous environmental events, desertification, sea-level rise, cholera and microbial pollution of the coastal waters of the South-East Pacific, hazardous waste, toxic chemicals, early warning and forecasting of environmental emergencies, and protection of the ozone layer.

On 31 May,(9) the Council decided to hold a special session from 3 to 5 February 1992 at Nairobi to consider the state-of-the-environment report to be presented to UNCED.

By decision 1991/313, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the UNEP Governing Council on its 1991 session while, by decision 46/462, the General Assembly took note of the report and the decisions adopted therein.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)A/46/25 (dec. 16/23). (2)Ibid. (dec. 16/44). (3)Ibid. (dec. 16/45). (4)Ibid. (dec. 16/46). (5)YUN 1987, p. 700.
- (6)UNEP/GC 16/24/Add.2. (7)A/46/25 (dec. 16/47). (8) A/46/25.
- (9)Ibid. (dec. 16/3).

## Environmental aspects of political, economic and other issues

#### Military conflicts and the environment

In May 1991,(1) the UNEP Executive Director submitted a report on the environmental consequences of the armed conflict between Iraq and Kuwait. A three-person expert mission had been sent in February to the region to make a preliminary impact assessment, paying particular attention to the environmental problems posed by oil slicks, and to establish a structure for a continued flow of objective environmental information.

UNEP also dispatched a senior staff member to Bahrain to help in the revitalization of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME) and to assist it in the implementation of its role in coordinating the activities of United Nations agencies, other organizations, and Governments providing assistance. Following the approval at a ROPME meeting of the UNEP framework of action, UNEP developed a draft action plan for the mitigation, elimination and rehabilitation and protection of the environment in the region. The draft action plan, which was approved at the second United Nations inter-agency consultation (Geneva, 15 March), envisaged placement of a task team core group in Kuwait by the middle of April and the completion of high-priority surveys, assessments and action plan designs within 90 days thereafter. The focus of the action plan was four separate but interlinked areas: the coastal and marine environment, the atmosphere, inland terrestrial areas, and hazardous wastes.

With respect to the environmental consequences of the conflict, the burning of the oil wells in Kuwait was the most widely known. There were insufficient data to state with any certainty the probable effects of the smoke plumes on human and ecosystem health. Despite massive releases of crude oil into the sea, surveys of a United Mis-

sion in April failed to find any extensive oil slicks, although there were patches of sheen. The conflict had led to three kinds of land degradation: defensive constructions and trenches filled with oil to be lit during battle; off-the-road vehicle movements resulting in tracks that broke up both the vegetation cover and the upper soil layer which could lead to erosion by wind and water; and explosion damage from bombs, missiles and shells resulting in craters. Mines and unexploded ordnance posed one of the most serious and potentially long-lasting threats to the environment of Kuwait.

A June note(2) by the Secretariat dealt with economic, social and environmental consequences of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. It discussed rise and volatility of oil prices, flight of migrant workers, impact on trade and tourism, and measures taken in support of affected countries and peoples.

On 31 May,(3) the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to increase his efforts to enhance cooperation and involvement of United Nations agencies and organizations and Governments willing and able to provide expertise and resources needed to deal with the environmental impacts in the affected regions; to revitalize ROPME; to strengthen its secretariat and its marine emergency mutual aid centre; and to assist other regional organizations concerned in the exercise.

The Council also appealed to Governments, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against another State. It recommended that Governments consider identifying weapons, hostile devices and ways of using such techniques that would cause particularly serious effects on the environment, and to consider efforts in appropriate forums to strengthen international law prohibiting such weapons, hostile devices and ways of using such techniques. In June, UNEP organized a seminar in Geneva, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, on disarmament, environment and development and their relevance to the least developed countries. Also in June, in collaboration with the Peace Research Institute of Oslo and the Life and Peace Institute, UNEP organized a training course at Uppsala, Sweden, on cooperation on environmental security and conflict resolution in the Horn of Africa.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/216 by recorded vote.

International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The General Assembly,

Aware of the disastrous situation caused in Kuwait and neighbouring areas by the torching and destruction of hundreds of its oil wells and of the other environmental consequences on the atmosphere, land and marine life,

Bearing in mind all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular section E of resolution 687(1991) of 3 April 1991,

Having taken note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council describing the nature and extent of the environmental damage suffered by Kuwait,

Having also taken note of decision 16/11 A adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on 31 May 1991,

Profoundly concerned at the deterioration in the environment as a consequence of the damage, especially the threat posed to the health and well-being of the people of Kuwait and the people of the region, and the adverse impact on the economic activities of Kuwait and other countries of the region, including the effects on livestock, agriculture and fishing, as well as on wildlife,

Acknowledging the fact that dealing with this catastrophe goes beyond the capabilities of the countries of the region and, in that regard, recognizing the need for strengthened international cooperation to deal with the issue,

Noting with appreciation the appointment by the Secretary-General of an Under-Secretary-General as his Personal Representative to coordinate United Nations efforts in this field,

Also noting with appreciation the efforts already undertaken by the Member States of the region, other States, the organizations of the United Nations system, and governmental and non-governmental organizations to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of this environmental catastrophe,

Bearing in mind the effective work of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the inter-agency task force established under the leadership of the United Nations Environment Programme especially for the environmental situation in the region, and the plan of action,

Expressing its special appreciation to the Governments which have extended financial support to the two trust funds established for the purpose by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Emphasizing the need to continue to take comprehensive measures to study and mitigate these environmental consequences within a framework of sustained and coordinated international cooperation,

1. Urgently appeals to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies and individuals to provide assistance for programmes aimed at the study and mitigation of the environmental deterioration of the region and for strengthening the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and its role in coordinating the implementation of these programmes;

2. Calls upon the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the Interna-



tional Maritime Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, to pursue their efforts to assess and counteract the short-term as well as long-term impact of the environmental deterioration of the region;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, to render assistance to the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the formulation and implementation of a coordinated and consolidated programme of action comprising costed project profiles, to help identify all possible resources for the programme of action and, *inter alia*, for strengthening the environmental capacities of the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to surmount the problem, and to allocate, within existing resources, the minimum resources required to enable his Personal Representative to continue to help coordinate the activities of the United Nations system to that end;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait" under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation".

General Assembly resolution 46/216

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 135-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.6) by recorded vote (135-0-2), 11 December (meeting 58); 73-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.71/Rev.1), based on informal consultations on draft by same sponsors (A/C.2/46/L.71); agenda item 77 (e).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Grenade, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/791: S-G, A/C.2/46/L.98 & Add.1; A/C.5/46/69.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 51, 53-58; 5th Committee 53; plenary 79.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Leo People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sea Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Iraq.

## Effects of chemical weapons on health and environment

In a January report,<sup>(4)</sup> the UNEP Executive Director dealt with the effects of chemical warfare on human health and the environment. The report consisted of three parts: describing the various types of chemical weapons; the behaviour of chemical warfare agents in the environment and the threat such agents posed to individuals, crops and livestock; and the legal, diplomatic and cultural constraints on the use of chemical weapons.

The report concluded that chemical weapons could pose a serious threat to the civilian population. Inadvertent exposure could become an especially serious problem in military theatres with a high population density or in which refugees were on the move. Intentional exposure might even involve the inhabitants of entire cities. Human exposure to chemical weapons could lead to acute suffering, often with rapid death as the outcome. Medical intervention might be largely ineffectual and survivors might experience a range of debilitating long-term effects. The environment, including both flora and fauna, could be damaged either inadvertently or by intent. Overall ecosystem disruption could have catastrophic consequences, with ecological recovery taking years, decades, or even centuries.

On 31 May,<sup>(5)</sup> the Governing Council unequivocally condemned chemical warfare, took note of the report of the Executive Director, and requested him to make it available to the Conference on Disarmament.

On 9 December, the General Assembly, by decision 46/417, took note that the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict was being addressed at the twenty-sixth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (Budapest, Hungary, 29 November–6 December), and requested the Secretary-General to report on the results of the Conference.

## Environmental situation in the Israeli-occupied territories

In a March report,<sup>(6)</sup> the UNEP Executive Director described the environmental situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories. In order to develop the report, he had drawn on the experience of a group of consultants and sent notes to involved countries and organizations requesting information on particular issues. However, Israel did not respond to the Executive Director's note, no consultant was allowed to visit the occupied territories and thus no data were officially received or collected from Israel outlining the Israeli position. The report dealt with such issues as land and water, human settlements and housing, ecology, sanitation and human health, edu-

cation and manpower development, and institutional arrangements and legislation.

The Executive Director concluded that the environment of the occupied territories called for close and careful management if its balance was to be maintained and its quality enhanced. He recommended that steps be taken by UNDP, UNEP and other relevant organizations with the aim of preserving the resources, halting the deterioration of the environment and enhancing the general quality of life in the occupied territories. In view of the lack of agreement among the parties directly involved in the issues covered in the report on much of the basic data, he also recommended that an international group of experts composed of representatives of Israel and the Palestinians and other Arabs in the occupied territories, as well as technical experts from the United Nations system, be entrusted with the preparation of an up-to-date database on the environment in the territories. An in-depth study should be conducted of the totality of the environmental problems of the occupied territories and their present and potential resource base as a human habitat.

On 31 May,<sup>(7)</sup> the Governing Council took note of the report, regretting that Israel did not provide the information requested. The Council stressed the need for Israel as occupying Power to take the necessary measures to conserve the natural resources, halt environmental deterioration, protect the human environment and ensure the well-being of the citizens in the occupied territories. The Council urged the international community to provide various forms of support and assistance for the implementation of the decision and it requested the Executive Director to take measures to complete a database of information about the environmental situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

#### Transfer of environmentally sound technology

In January,<sup>(8)</sup> the UNEP Executive Director reported on progress made in implementing the Cleaner Production Programme on the transfer of environmentally sound technology. As part of the first stage of the Programme, the International Cleaner Production Information Clearing-house (ICPIC) had been set up as a computer-based information exchange system, which had more than 450 case-studies of cleaner production methods;

a bibliography of more than 400 frequently referenced publications; a directory of international experts; a calendar of training events, seminars and meetings; and a description of industry waste-minimization programmes.

Eight working groups of international experts had been established to collect industry-specific information on cleaner production technologies and experts, while other working groups were created for four highly polluting industrial sectors (leather tanning, textiles, metal finishing and solvents) and on the petroleum and pulp and paper industries. The information gathered by the working groups was made available world-wide through ICPIC. Also established was a working group on data networking, and, in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, a working group on policies, strategies and instruments, focusing initially on regulatory and non-regulatory incentives for the promotion of cleaner production. The newsletter *Cleaner Production*, issued twice a year in English and French, reported on experiences and activities in cleaner production in the world and also served as a link between the various partners involved.

On 31 May,<sup>(9)</sup> the Governing Council noted the progress made in the gathering, processing and world-wide dissemination of information on cleaner production by ICPIC and the inputs from the working groups of the Cleaner Production Programme. The Council called on Governments, non-governmental organizations, industry associations and academics to develop and initiate cleaner production activities and to participate in their implementation. It called on the Executive Director to support the initiation and development of cleaner production activities in different regions; to develop educational and training activities to help institutions and Governments in developing cleaner production programmes; and to promote the identification of ways and means to facilitate access by and transfer of technology to developing countries in respect of cleaner production methods, techniques and technologies.

#### REFERENCES

- (1) UNEP/GC.16/4/Add.1. (2) E/1991/102. (3) A/46/25 (dec. 16/11).
- (4) UNEP/GC.16/6. (5) A/46/25 (dec. 16/12). (6) UNEP/GC.16/5.
- (7) A/46/25 (dec. 16/13). (8) UNEP/GC.16/21. (9) A/46/25 (dec. 16/33).

## Chapter IX

## Population and human settlements

Major activities of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1991 focused on maternal/child health care and family planning; information, education and communication; basic data collection; utilization of population data and research for policy formulation and development planning; and women, population and development. Special programme interests were dominated by continued efforts to control the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) pandemic and activities to improve understanding of the link between population and environmental concerns. UNFPA assisted some 3,900 technical cooperation projects of country, regional and intercountry nature. It approved 287 new country projects, amounting to \$28.3 million.

The Economic and Social Council emphasized that population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development would be the overall theme of a 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. The Population Commission acting as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference considered the Conference's objectives, nature, organization and financial implications.

The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, also known as Habitat, continued to assist developing countries in all aspects of human settlements activities, including technical cooperation, research and development and information dissemination. As the lead agency in the United Nations system for coordinating activities related to the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, Habitat worked towards the goal of facilitating the provision of adequate shelter for all.

The Commission on Human Settlements considered as its major themes the use of energy by households, in construction and in production of building materials, emphasizing energy sources which were new and renewable and minimized pollution, and human settlements in relation to sustainable development within the Global Strategy for Shelter. It recommended for adoption by the General Assembly a Plan of Action for 1992-1993 to implement the Strategy and, for consideration of the Assembly in 1992, the convening, possibly in 1997, of a second United Nations conference on human settlements.

## Population

## Follow-up to the 1984 Conference

As a follow-up to the 1984 International Conference on Population,<sup>(1)</sup> and as requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1986<sup>(2)</sup> and 1987,<sup>(3)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted two reports on population questions to the Council through the Population Commission. One report outlined the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population and the other dealt with monitoring multilateral population assistance (see below).

UNFPA activities. Pursuant to a request of 1987<sup>(3)</sup> of the Economic and Social Council, the UNFPA Executive Director submitted a report through the Population Commission on the Fund's activities, 1989-1990.<sup>(4)</sup> The report reviewed the following aspects of the UNFPA work programme: family planning; information, education and communication; basic data collection; utilization of population data and research for policy formulation and development planning; women, population and development; and special programmes (youth, ageing and AIDS).

The Executive Director noted that progress in reducing birth rates had been slower than expected and the quality of life in many countries had worsened. He identified the two areas of environmental impact posing the greatest threat to human welfare and survival: soil and forest degradation in developing countries and global warming. He pointed out that investments in human resource development improved the quality of life and were the quickest way to reduce population growth rates. Noting that UNFPA believed that restoring impetus to development required immediate action, he outlined areas for such action including: shifting development priorities towards social sectors; attacking poverty; shifting to cleaner technologies, energy efficiency and resource conservation; and reducing overall rates of population growth.

## 1994 International Conference on Population and Development

In 1989, the Economic and Social Council had decided to convene, in 1994, under the auspices

of the United Nations, an international meeting on population.<sup>(5)</sup> In July 1991, it decided that the meeting would be called the International Conference on Population and Development (see below).

#### Preparatory activities

The Population Commission acting as the Preparatory Committee for the 1994 International Meeting on Population (New York, 4-8 March 1991)<sup>(6)</sup> recommended a draft text to the Economic and Social Council concerning the Conference (see below). The Committee considered a broad variety of activities relating to the Conference, including its nature, objectives, organization and financial implications.

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to an Economic and Social Council resolution of 1989,<sup>(5)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted in February 1991 a report<sup>(7)</sup> presenting the objectives of the Conference, which were to assess progress made and identify the obstacles encountered in fulfilling the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action adopted in 1974;<sup>(8)</sup> to maintain and strengthen awareness of population issues; to provide guidance on the treatment of population issues for the next decade; and to adopt a consolidated updated set of recommendations. The Secretary-General discussed the nature of the preparatory work, including the convening of expert group meetings and regional population conferences; the assignment of responsibilities for the preparatory activities, including setting up a steering committee and an inter-agency task force; the role of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); and the financial implications of the preparatory activities and the Conference.

In November,<sup>(9)</sup> the Secretary-General estimated the cost of preparing and holding the Conference at \$5.7 million.

Also in November,<sup>(10)</sup> the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) reported on the administrative and financial arrangements for the Conference, stating that the figures given by the Secretary-General were based on New York costing and that the actual requirements would depend, in part, on the Preparatory Committee's decision regarding the Conference's venue.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, acting on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/93 without vote.

#### International Conference on Population and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3344(XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the United Nations World Popu-

lation Conference, 37/14 B of 16 November 1982 on Secretariat organization for United Nations special conferences, 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population, 44/210 of 22 December 1989 on future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, containing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and 45/216 of 21 December 1990 on population and development,

Recalling also its resolution 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, in which it decided to convene an international meeting on population in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund as Secretary-General of the 1994 international meeting on population and of the Director of the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs as the Deputy Secretary-General of the meeting,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the 1994 international meeting on population and the progress made in the preparations for the meeting,

Emphasizing the national sovereignty of all countries in formulating, adopting and implementing their population policies, mindful of their culture, values and traditions, as well as of their social, economic and political conditions, and consistent with human rights and with the responsibilities of individuals, couples and families,

1. Decides that the meeting should henceforth be called the International Conference on Population and Development.

2. Invites the Secretary-General of the Conference and all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in carrying out the preparatory activities of the Conference, to draw on the guidelines provided in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as well as on the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,<sup>a</sup> the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century,<sup>b</sup> and to draw on other recent major inter-governmental instruments and meetings;

3. Decides that the objectives of the Conference should be:

(a) To contribute to the review and appraisal of the progress made in reaching the objectives, goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and to identify the obstacles encountered;

<sup>a</sup>A/45/695.

<sup>b</sup>Report of the International Forum on population in the Twenty-first Century, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 6-9 November 1989 (New York, United Nations Population Fund, 1989).

(b) To identify instruments and mechanisms in order to ensure the operational implementation of the recommendations;

(c) To maintain and strengthen the level of awareness of population issues on the international agenda and their linkage to development;

(d) To consider the desired focus of intensified action at the global, regional and national levels, as well as all necessary ways and means of treating population issues in their proper developmental perspective during the forthcoming decade and beyond;

(e) To adopt a set of recommendations for the next decade in order to respond to the population and development issues of high priority identified in paragraph 4 below;

(f) To enhance the mobilization of resources needed, especially in developing countries, for the implementation of the results of the Conference; resources should be mobilized at the international and national levels by each country according to its capacity;

4. Emphasizes that population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development will be the overall theme of the Conference and identifies within that theme the following groups of issues, which are not listed in any order of priority, as those requiring the greatest attention, during the forthcoming decade, from the international community and from the Conference:

(a) Population growth, changes in demographic structure, including ageing of population, and the regional diversity of such changes, with particular emphasis on the interaction between demographic variables and socio-economic development;

(b) Population policies and programmes, with emphasis on the mobilization of resources for developing countries, at the international and national levels by each country according to its capacity;

(c) The interrelationships between population, development, environment and related matters;

(d) Changes in the distribution of population, including socio-economic determinants of internal migration and the consequences for urban and rural development, as well as determinants and consequences of all types of international migration;

(e) Linkages between enhancing the roles and socio-economic status of women and population dynamics, including adolescent motherhood, maternal and child health, education and employment, with particular reference to the access of women to resources and the provision of services;

(f) Family-planning programmes, health and family well-being;

5. Stresses the need, in connection with foregoing issues, to take account of the particular circumstances of the least developed countries;

6. Authorizes the Secretary-General of the Conference to convene six expert group meetings corresponding to the six groups of issues identified in paragraph 4 above, in order to provide the required input for consideration by the Conference, ensuring the participation of a full range of relevant disciplines and of geographical regions;

7. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to provide overall guidance, orientation and coordination of the input from the appropriate secretariats of the United Nations system to the preparatory activities of the Conference;

8. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to make use of the substantive contribution of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerned, as well as of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in the preparatory activities for the Conference;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to make full use of the existing resources of all units of the United Nations system concerned, in particular the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Population Fund;

10. Invites the regional commissions to convene as soon as possible meetings or conferences to review the experience gained in population policies and programmes in their regions, in the light of paragraphs 3 and 4 above, bearing in mind the relationship between such policies and programmes and development issues, and to propose future action, as part of their contribution to the preparatory activities for the Conference;

11. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to report to the Economic and Social Council at its regular sessions of 1992, 1993 and 1994 on the progress made in all aspects of the preparatory activities for the Conference;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to report to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on the status of the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development;

13. Decides, in principle, to hold the second session of the Preparatory Committee in August 1993, immediately following the rescheduled twenty-seventh session of the Population Commission, to review the state of the preparatory work, including the reports of the expert groups on their meetings;

14. Also decides, in principle, to hold the third session of the Preparatory Committee early in 1994 to review the documentation for the Conference, including the draft recommendations;

15. Recommends that the General Assembly consider establishing a voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process and that it invite Governments to contribute to such a fund;

16. Requests the Conference to report to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/93

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/125) without vote. 23 July (meeting 16); draft by Population Commission acting as Preparatory Committee (E/1991/47); agenda item 8 (f).

Financial implications. S-G, E/1991/47/Add.1.

Also on 26 July, the Council, by decision 1991/309, took note of the report of the Commission acting as the Preparatory Committee, together with the Secretary-General's statement of financial implications of resolution 1991/93.

## UN Population Fund

### UNFPA activities

The bulk of UNFPA assistance in 1991 went to maternal and child health care and family plan-

ning (MCH/FP) services, followed by information, education and communication programmes, basic data collection, utilization of population data and research for policy formulation and development planning, and women, population and development activities. Work also proceeded on special programme interests such as youth, ageing, AIDS and population and the environment.

Total UNFPA income in 1991 was \$224.2 million. There were 96 donors, including two first-time donors (Gabon and Guinea). The Fund's ongoing efforts to seek additional resources through multi-bilateral and other arrangements generated an additional \$8 million during 1991 for projects with allocations totalling \$12.5 million at year's end. Project allocations amounted to \$212 million, while expenditures were approximately \$227.3 million, including \$120.9 million for country programmes, \$49.9 million for inter-country (regional and interregional) programmes, \$42.3 million for administrative and programme support services, and field office costs of \$18.7 million. Agency support costs amounted to \$14.2 million.

At the end of 1991, UNFPA was assisting 3,910 projects—2,883 country and 1,027 intercountry projects.

Assistance to MCH/FP programmes totalled \$93.7 million, or 44.2 per cent of total allocations. Emphasis was given to improving the quality and accessibility of family planning services, integrating family planning with maternal and child health services, improving and developing contraceptive technologies, strengthening MCH/FP management information and logistics systems and addressing the special needs of adolescents in terms of their reproductive health. UNFPA continued to give strong support to the Safe Motherhood Initiative and continued to provide technical assistance to develop MCH/FP training programmes at all levels. It undertook missions to Laval University and the University of Montreal (Canada) and the Tunis Centre of International Family Planning Training (Tunisia) to review the suitability of the curricula and training methods for UNFPA programme needs. In collaboration with the Université Libre de Bruxelles (Belgium), UNFPA helped design a family planning training manual, covering clinical techniques and programme management.

In addition, UNFPA supported efforts to develop and improve contraceptive technologies and monitor their safety, effectiveness and acceptability. Assistance was provided to the World Health Organization (WHO) for research activities, to the Population Council to introduce NORPLANT subdermal contraceptive implants in 12 countries, and to the International Organization for Chemical Science in Development for work on innovative contraceptive techniques.

In a study to estimate contraceptive requirements in developing countries in the 1990s, UNFPA designed a methodology to determine and project contraceptive needs. Four expert group meetings discussed the study's objectives, methodology, initial findings and preliminary conclusions. The study's results were discussed at a consultative meeting (New York, 25 and 26 February 1991) and, following its recommendations, efforts were made to prepare more detailed estimates of contraceptive requirements in 17 selected countries and to explore areas such as programme needs to ensure effective and coordinated procurement, maintenance and distribution of contraceptive commodities, options for local production and future resource needs. A further consultative meeting (New York, 31 May) agreed on the need to carry out a number of in-depth country studies on contraceptive requirements and logistics management.

The UNFPA Executive Director submitted a report to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on contraceptive requirements and demand for contraceptive commodities in developing countries in the 1990s.<sup>(11)</sup> On 25 June 1991,<sup>(12)</sup> the Council asked UNFPA to develop and refine, at the request of the countries concerned, country-specific estimates for contraceptive needs, and to assist in developing local production facilities, as well as to help build national capacity for self-reliance in contraceptive supply and management. Following the Council's decision, a working group and the Governments concerned decided that country-specific studies would initially be carried out in Nepal, Pakistan and Zimbabwe during 1992.

UNFPA assistance for information, education and communication activities amounted to \$37.8 million, or 17.8 per cent of all programme allocations. Assistance continued to aim at consolidating population education in formal school systems and extending population education to selected groups in the non-formal sector, such as parents, illiterate adults and workers. The Fund also supported training in interpersonal communications for distinct groups in cooperatives and the workplace and provided assistance to develop training manuals to help parents become important sources of information for their children. In the area of adolescent reproductive health, UNFPA-assisted programmes began to shift from a traditional approach focused on family life education to a more innovative concept of combining education and services. The new approach included recruiting youth coordinators and peer counsellors to provide backup services at youth centres and using youth clubs for community-based services.

Basic data collection received \$18.9 million in assistance, or 8.9 per cent of total allocations. The Fund continued to support efforts to develop cost-

effective sampling techniques and analytical procedures to address problems with statistical estimation and improve civil registration and vital statistics systems. It also continued its collaborative intercensus training programme for sub-Saharan African nationals in the use of sampling techniques, census cartography and computer data processing. Another collaborative endeavour, the Pan-Arab Project for Child Development survey, covering the Persian Gulf States and six other countries in the Arab region, continued to produce survey findings for selected Gulf countries. Moreover, UNFPA supported efforts to design gender-sensitive census and survey questionnaires to ensure that adequate, disaggregated information on women would be collected, analysed and disseminated.

In 1991, UNFPA allocated \$14.5 million to support the 1991 round of population censuses (approximately half of which went to projects in Africa), \$2.3 million to conduct population sample surveys through country projects (roughly three quarters of which went in equal portions to Africa and the Arab States and Europe) and \$2 million to establish or strengthen civil registration and vital statistics systems.

Some \$42.3 million or 19.8 per cent of UNFPA assistance was devoted to programmes on population dynamics, formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes, and policy implementation. Those programmes sought to strengthen national technical capacities to undertake research and analysis and to set up institutional arrangements to formulate and implement population policies as an integral part of socio-economic development planning. UNFPA also supported discussions between and among developed and developing countries on the causes and consequences of international migration and refugee movements.

Support to research efforts, training personnel in demographic analysis and integrating population factors into development planning were also important targets of UNFPA assistance. Activities included organizing seminars, workshops and courses and granting fellowships. In addition, UNFPA'S Global Programme of Training in Population and Development continued.

UNFPA assistance for women, population and development activities totalled \$9.6 million, or 4.5 per cent of all programme allocations. Efforts continued to focus on integrating women's concerns into all UNFPA-funded population programmes. The third meeting of UNFPA'S External Advisory Panel on Women, Population and Development (New York, 13 and 14 February 1991) discussed the role of women in MCH/FP programmes; critical linkages between women, population and the environment; the importance of micro-enterprises in

improving the status of women; the role of grassroots organizations in promoting women's issues and enabling women to participate more actively in the development process; and the critical need for appropriate staff training in the area of women, population and development. The Panel's recommendations were incorporated into the UNFPA Executive Director's report to the UNDP Governing Council on the implementation of the strategy to strengthen the capacity of the Fund to deal with issues concerning women, population and development (1987-1990).<sup>(13)</sup> The report focused on developments during the final two years of the strategy and stated that the strategy had increased awareness among the Fund's staff of the vital linkage between ameliorating the status of women and sustaining development initiatives.

On 25 June 1991,<sup>(12)</sup> the Governing Council approved the extension of the strategy for another four years (1991-1994), addressing priority areas concerning: design of comprehensive training programmes; development of a comprehensive reporting mechanism; improvement of the technical dimension of assistance to women, population and development programmes; and strengthening links with local NGOs.

Regarding women's health, major UNFPA-funded activities in 1991 included a project to strengthen the national committees of the Inter-African Committee for Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children in Ethiopia, the Gambia, Nigeria and the Sudan. Training for trainers was provided at the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Training Centre (Turin, Italy) in designing and developing multi-media training materials for information campaigns in those countries. WHO was executing a project to provide women's organizations with a better understanding of the inter-relationships between women's health and family planning and between women's health and their social and economic status. Activities were under way to prepare, test and disseminate appropriate training materials.

Special programme interests-youth, ageing, AIDS and population and the environment-received \$2.4 million, or 1.05 per cent of total allocations. During 1991, UNFPA took steps to ensure effective implementation of its policy on youth, which culminated in a consultation on ways to strengthen its youth activities (New York, 10 and 11 October). The year saw the conclusion of several interregional youth projects with a high degree of participation by young people, including one to generate methodologies to improve the reproductive health of adolescents and one to develop approaches to integrate population education into rural youth programmes.

As in previous years, UNFPA continued to focus on research, training and promoting awareness of

population ageing and its social and economic implications. UNFPA-supported activities were carried out mainly at the global and regional levels by United Nations agencies and organizations and international NGOs.

AIDS prevention and control activities followed the strategy set forth by the WHO Special Programme on AIDS.(14) The Fund distributed a compilation of such activities in 32 countries and prepared an information paper for the UNDP Governing Council tracing the history and extent of UNFPA support for AIDS prevention since the formulation of the Fund's policy guidelines in 1987. In addition, UNFPA provided technical and financial assistance to WHO to prepare guidelines on AIDS prevention for MCH/FP programme managers. The Governing Council, in June,(12) noted UNFPA's efforts to integrate AIDS prevention activities in MCH/FP programmes and encouraged it to continue its cooperation with WHO and other agencies. It asked UNFPA to develop country-specific estimates for contraceptive needs, taking into account condom requirements to prevent AIDS.

As to population and the environment, UNFPA focused on building national capacity through policy analysis and research, awareness creation and training. It funded projects aimed at improving the understanding of the interrelationship between population and the environment and translating that information into ways to integrate population factors into planning for sustainable development. It also contributed to preparations for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Other efforts included support to the World Conservation Union to develop a guide for devising national conservation strategies.

#### Country and intercountry programmes

In 1991, UNFPA concentrated on the needs of 55 priority countries, of which 31 were in Africa, 16 in Asia and the Pacific, 5 in the Arab States and 3 in Latin America and the Caribbean. Of the resources allocated to country programmes and projects, \$107.4 million or 71.5 per cent was allocated to those countries. Allocations for intercountry activities (regional and interregional) totalled \$61.9 million, or 29.2 per cent.

On 25 June 1991,(15) the UNDP Governing Council approved UNFPA's intercountry programme for 1992-1995, comprising the interregional programme and regional programmes for sub-Saharan Africa, the Arab States and Europe, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.@ In addition, the Council approved multi-year programmes for Albania, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, India, Malaysia,

Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger and Tunisia, and a subregional programme for the English-speaking Caribbean.

UNFPA again emphasized implementation of its strategy for assistance to sub-Saharan Africa(17) to help mitigate the effects of economic difficulties at the international and national levels affecting investment in the social sector. A status report on the strategy outlined UNFPA financial support for implementation, the strategy's programme areas-population policy and development planning; MCH/FP; population information, education and communication; and population, women and development-and operational constraints and problems.(18) The report noted that UNFPA expenditures for country and regional activities in sub-Saharan Africa had increased from \$21.9 million in 1986 to an estimated \$50.2 million in 1990. Resources provided through multi-bilateral arrangements rose from \$350,000 to an estimated \$3.9 million in the same period. The report concluded that the UNFPA strategy had greatly contributed to the increasing momentum in sub-Saharan Africa to deal with population issues and had made progress in achieving its objectives.

On 25 June 1991,(12) the UNDP Governing Council, noting the report on the strategy, encouraged the Fund to continue its assistance to the strategy's priority areas: intensifying public information, education and communication programmes; encouraging the integration of population into development planning and formulating and implementing population policies; supporting birth-spacing/family planning information and service programmes; and contributing to improving the status of women, as well as to institutional strengthening.

Responding to emerging needs in Central and Eastern Europe, UNFPA fielded assessment missions in 1991 to Bulgaria, Poland and Romania at their request. It organized reviews of the regional activities of the Economic Commission for Europe, WHO's regional office in Europe, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Planned Parenthood Federation to understand better how to address such emerging needs.

#### Work programmes

In a report on the work plan for 1992-1995 and request for approval authority,(19) the UNFPA Executive Director provided information on estimates of new programmable resources for 1992-1995 by year; resource distribution; distribution of total programmable resources for 1992-1995 among country and intercountry activities and services; average annual distribution of country activities by region for those years; amounts for country ac-



tivities already programmed for 1991-1995; and average annual distribution of intercountry activities by region for 1992-1995. The Executive Director proposed an increase in the Fund's operational reserve. Another report<sup>(20)</sup> gave the status of financial implementation of UNDP Governing Council-approved UNFPA programmes and projects, including details of expenditures and allocations.

On 25 June 1991,<sup>(21)</sup> the Council approved the work plan for 1992-1995 and a new programme expenditure level of \$201.3 million for 1992. While endorsing the Executive Director's programme resource proposals, the Council decided that the level of the operational reserve should be modified, from 25 per cent of expected contributions to 20 per cent. It endorsed the following estimates for new programmable resources for 1993-1995 (subject to actual contributions): \$225.7 million for 1993, \$255.6 million for 1994 and \$281.9 million for 1995.

#### Programme planning and evaluation

The introduction in 1989 of the Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) exercise, combining needs assessment, country programme evaluation and strategy development, brought about a shift in focus of UNFPA country programme evaluations, which were thereafter to be carried out as an integral part of the PRSD exercise rather than as a separate undertaking. A major aim was to ensure not only that evaluation would be taken into account in all phases of the programme cycle, but also that evaluation results would be fed directly into programme formulation.

In 1991, UNFPA undertook PRSD missions to Africa (Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania), the Arab States (Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Yemen), Asia and the Pacific (Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, South Pacific subregion, Thailand) and Latin America (Brazil, Paraguay, Peru). In addition, it carried out independent evaluations of WHO's western Pacific and South-East Asia population programmes, the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD) global programme in Africa and Asia and the WHO/Pan American Health Organization population programme.

#### Financial and administrative questions

##### 1992- 1993 budget

In 1991, the UNDP Governing Council had before it budget estimates for UNFPA administrative and programme support services for the 1992-1993 biennium.<sup>(22)</sup> The total biennial budget

amounted to \$110.9 million gross, or a 23.2 per cent increase compared to the revised 1990-1991 estimates of \$90.1 million.

On 21 June,<sup>(23)</sup> the Council, having considered the budget estimates, a note by the Executive Director on the UNFPA Reserve for Field Accommodation,<sup>(24)</sup> a report on Fund publications,<sup>(25)</sup> the annual financial review, 1990,<sup>(26)</sup> audit reports for the year ended 31 December 1989<sup>(27)</sup> and a report of ACABQ<sup>(28)</sup> approved gross appropriations of \$110,610,800 to finance 1992-1993 administrative and programme support services and agreed that overhead credits available to UNFPA estimated at \$6 million and the miscellaneous income from trust funds for support services in the amount of \$500,000 should be used to offset the gross appropriations, resulting in net appropriations of \$104,110,800. The Executive Director was authorized to transfer credits between programmes within reasonable limits, with the concurrence of ACABQ. The Council also approved additional posts requested in the biennial budget estimates.

Also before the Council was a report on proposed UNFPA successor arrangements for agency support costs.<sup>(29)</sup> The new arrangement was intended to reinforce UNFPA's partnership with other United Nations entities, including the specialized agencies, so that countries could avail themselves of the full range of technical support and experience of the United Nations system. It was to consist of technical support for country programmes and projects and a partial reimbursement of indirect administrative and operational services. The technical support services were to be drawn from national institutions and experts, country programme technical support teams stationed in the subregion or region and technical specialists and coordinators at agency headquarters and some regional offices. An inter-agency task force was to monitor the performance of the technical support services arrangement, which would be evaluated after three years. The report also reviewed current agency support-cost arrangements for the provision of technical assistance for population programmes/projects and specified changes for the period 1992-1995.

On 25 June,<sup>(30)</sup> the Governing Council decided that UNFPA successor arrangements should provide coordinated, effective and timely support for population programmes and policies in developing countries; utilize and maximize national and regional capacities in the area of population activities; utilize the most appropriate and competitive sources of technical assistance; bring technical services and advice much closer to field-level activities in developing countries; facilitate the further assumption by Governments of the management of programmes and projects financed by UNFPA, consistent with greater national execution

of such programmes; and continue cost-sharing between UNFPA and United Nations agencies participating in the new arrangements. It endorsed the principle of a team approach in assisting UNFPA representatives and country directors in providing, coordinating and managing technical advisory services and backstopping and agreed to the use of an inter-agency task force as an advisory body. The Council, taking note of a United Nations decision to participate fully in UNFPA successor support-cost arrangements effective 1 January 1993, authorized the UNFPA Executive Director to commit \$130.3 million over the 1992-1995 period, not exceeding 13.8 per cent of programmable resources, and to allocate the funds for technical support services and for administrative and operational services, based on a compensation arrangement with executing agencies of 7.5 per cent of project expenditures. The Council decided that the use of funds released by a reduction of the costs of administrative and operational services would need its approval.

### Other population activities

#### Population Commission

The Population Commission, at its twenty-sixth session (New York, 27 February-7 March 1991),<sup>(31)</sup> reviewed action taken by the United Nations to implement the recommendations of the 1974 World Population Conference,<sup>(32)</sup> programme implementation, the proposed programme of work for 1992-1993 and the follow-up of the recommendations of the 1984 International Conference on Population.<sup>(1)</sup> The Commission also met, in open-ended session, as the Preparatory Committee for the 1994 International Meeting on Population.<sup>(6)</sup> Issues discussed included demographic trends, population policies and programmes, population and development, international cooperation and assistance, dissemination of population information, technical cooperation and demographic and social statistics.

On 26 July, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/308, approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the Commission's twenty-seventh (1993) session.

#### Population work programme

In response to Economic and Social Council requests of 1986<sup>(2)</sup> and 1987,<sup>(3)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted to the Population Commission an overview of population activities carried out by various organizations of the United Nations system during 1988-1989.<sup>(33)</sup>

The overview covered socio-economic development, the environment and population; the role and status of women; development of population

policies; population goals; and the promotion of knowledge and policy. The institutional framework and legislative background, organizational structure and resources, and coordination mechanisms within the United Nations system were described.

In a report on monitoring multilateral population assistance,<sup>(34)</sup> the Secretary-General concluded that the United Nations system had strengthened the substantive content of its population programmes and had increased its volume of financial assistance to developing countries. Assistance to such programmes had increased from \$180 million in 1987 to \$270 million in 1989, with some 75 per cent of those resources coming from UNFPA. Family planning integrated with maternal and child health continued to receive the bulk of multilateral resources for population. Increased resources went to special programmes, especially to projects to improve the status and living conditions of women, and support for population programmes in Africa continued.

The Secretary-General also submitted two reports on the progress of work of the United Nations Secretariat in the area of population, 1989-1990. One report,<sup>(35)</sup> describing progress achieved by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, covered its activities dealing with world demographic analysis, demographic projections, population policies, population and development, monitoring and review and appraisal, factors affecting patterns of reproduction and dissemination of information. The other report<sup>(36)</sup> gave an account of technical cooperation activities carried out by DTCD from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1990. It considered support of projects in training in demography and population and development; evaluation and analysis of population and demographic data; and population policy and development planning. Analysis and evaluation of technical cooperation activities were also considered. Those activities were carried out with the financial support of UNFPA and UNDP. Annexed to the report was a summary of DTCD technical cooperation activities in the area of population statistics.

#### 1992-1993 work programme

In January 1991,<sup>(37)</sup> the Secretary-General, reporting on the proposed work programme for the 1992-1993 biennium, said it was designed to carry out research of the highest priority at the global level, disseminate research findings in the most effective manner possible and provide substantive and operational support for technical cooperation projects.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/92, without vote.

### Work programme in the field of population

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3344(XXIX) and 3345(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, concerning the recommendations of the United Nations World Population Conference, and 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population,

Recalling also the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further its resolutions 1981/28 of 6 May 1981 on the strengthening of actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action, 1985/4 on the implications of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and 1985/6 on the status and role of women and population, both of 28 May 1985, 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 on population questions, 1989/89 on the population situation in the least developed countries, 1989/90 on incorporating population factors in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, 1989/91 on the convening of an international meeting on population in 1994, 1989/92 on strengthening actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action and 1989/94 on United Nations support for African countries in the field of population, all of 26 July 1989,

Stressing the relationship between population and development as stated in General Assembly resolution 45/216 of 21 December 1990, namely the supportive role of the work programmes of the United Nations system in the field of population in the attainment of the goals and objectives set out in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; and taking into consideration the specific needs of developing countries, as well as the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade and the pursuit of goals of economic cooperation,

Recalling the report of the International Conference on Population, in which it was reaffirmed that the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action remained fully valid,

Reaffirming the important role of the Population Commission as the advisory body of the Economic and Social Council on population matters,

Taking note of the report of the Population Commission on its twenty-sixth session and the views expressed therein on the progress of work in the field of population and the proposed work programme,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress made in implementing the work programme for the biennium 1992-1993 and the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to give high priority to the monitoring of world population trends and policies, including in-depth consideration of special topics, and to the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action;

(b) To continue work on the following:

- (i) Studies on the interrelationships between population and development, giving particular attention to studies promoting the integration of population factors into development planning, including issues related to the environment, the role of women and the development of human resources;
  - (ii) Studies on the interrelationship between the status and role of women and population;
  - (iii) Comparative analysis of population policies, including analysis of the results of the Seventh Population Inquiry among Governments;
  - (iv) Biennial revisions of estimates and projections of national, urban, rural and city populations, including demographic indicators and age structure;
  - (v) Analysis of mortality: adult mortality, including maternal mortality, as well as infant and child mortality;
  - (vi) Studies on reproductive behaviour and on family planning and its demographic impact;
  - (vii) Studies to measure and understand changes in population distribution, especially internal migration and urbanization in developing countries, and international migration;
  - (viii) Dissemination of population information and further strengthening of the Population Information Network at the regional and global levels;
  - (c) To coordinate substantive preparatory work for the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994;
  - (d) To continue to work closely with Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, in the implementation of programmes;
  - (e) To further improve communication and coordination between the Population Division of the Secretariat, the regional commissions and Governments, particularly in order to prepare the most accurate population estimates and projections possible, an activity in which the Population Division should play a leading role;
3. Also requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To give high priority to strengthening multilateral technical cooperation programmes in the field of population, including the utilization of technical cooperation among developing countries, as necessary, in the following areas:
    - (i) Training in demography and matters related to population and development, including courses to upgrade knowledge and skills, particularly in the application of microcomputers for training and related research;
    - (ii) Evaluation and analysis of population data from population censuses and demographic surveys through utilization of national expertise, use of computer technology and dissemination and utilization of the results;
    - (iii) Formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes on the basis of national development plans, with special attention to cultural and socio-economic conditions at the national and subnational levels;
    - (iv) Integration of population variables in planning for sustainable development at the national, sub-

national and sectoral levels, including the use of demographic-economic models and related microcomputer software;

(v) Further development of training materials and quantitative methodologies for the identification and treatment of women's issues in population and development;

(b) To further strengthen multilateral technical cooperation in order to meet the urgent need to train an adequate number of population specialists over the next five years and to stimulate female enrolment in training courses;

(c) Subject to the availability of funds, to conduct a study of the needs of developing countries for skilled human resources in the population field and the measures required to meet those needs;

4. Re-emphasizes the importance of maintaining the scope, effectiveness and efficiency of the global population programme and of continuing to strengthen coordination and collaboration among the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, the regional commissions, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Bank and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the planning and execution of their population programmes, as well as the need for organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen coordination and collaboration with Member States, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental and national organizations, as appropriate.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/92

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/125) without vote, 23 July (meeting 16); draft by Population Commission (E/1991/27); agenda item 8 (f).

### Technical cooperation

In a report on the 1991 technical cooperation programme of DTCD,<sup>(38)</sup> the Secretary-General said the Department had 108 population projects with a delivery of \$11 million. One third of the projects were in the area of institutional development for training and research in population and development.

Analysis of census data had been incorporated into the census programmes of most developing countries. DTCD continued to help Governments train their personnel in demographic analysis, with a DTCD project on computer software for population activities supplying most software packages for such training.

In development planning, attention focused on strengthening national institutional capabilities; studies on the interrelationship between population variables and development factors; the use of integrated models for policy formulation and integration of population variables in development planning; strengthening the capacity of national staff; and dissemination of information.

Of DTCD's 42 training/research projects, 17 were executed in Africa, 9 in Latin America, 8 in Asia, 3 in West Asia and 1 in Europe. Two of the

remaining were interregional/global training programmes, while the rest were intercountry projects. Most projects concentrated on developing local teaching materials and providing a full range of local services, such as awareness-raising among mass-media communicators, political decision-makers and religious groups.

Under the DTCD fellowship programme in population, 210 new fellowships were awarded to 139 men and 71 women from 60 developing countries. Most fellowships aimed at updating technical skills and providing selected participation in international workshops.

### Population trends and policies

In a report of January 1991 on monitoring world population trends and policies,<sup>(39)</sup> the Secretary-General examined age structure changes from 1950 to 1990 and the current situation and projections. Trends discussed included population growth, mortality, fertility, urbanization, and internal and international migration.

### Population and the environment

The Secretary-General presented an overview of research findings on the impact of rapid population growth on the environment in rural areas of selected developing countries.<sup>(40)</sup> He described the environmental impact of increasing population pressures on agricultural land in three critical ecological zones: along the margins of tropical rain forests, along the edges of deserts and in long-settled, densely populated regions.

### UN Population Award

In June, the Secretary-General presented the 1991 United Nations Population Award to Julia J. Henderson (United States), a social development leader associated with the United Nations and the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and to the Centro de Estudios de Población y Paterinidad Responsable, an Ecuadorian NGO engaged in population studies. Each received a diploma, a gold medal and \$10,000.

The award's recipients, chosen annually by the Committee for the Award, are individuals or institutions that have made outstanding contributions to increasing the awareness of population problems and to their solutions.

### REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1984, p. 714. (2)YUN 1986, p. 627, ESC res. 1986/7, 21 May 1986. (3)YUN 1987, p. 632, ESC res. 1987/72, 8 July 1987. (4)E/CN.9/1991/9. (5)ESC res. 1989/91, 26 July 1989. (6)E/1991/47. (7)E/1991/5. (8)YUN 1974, p. 552. (9)A/C.5/46/25 & Corr.1. (10)A/46/7/Add.6. (11)DP/1991/34. (12)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/35 A). (13)DP/1991/32. (14)YUN 1987, pp. 643 & 1225. (15)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/35 C). (16)DP/1991/29 & Add.1. (17)YUN 1987, p. 634. (18)DP/1991/33. (19)DP/1991/30 & Corr.1. (20)DP/1991/31. (21)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/35 B).

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## Human settlements

### Commission on Human Settlements

At its thirteenth session (Harare, Zimbabwe, 29 April-8 May 1991),(1) the Commission on Human Settlements recommended that the General Assembly adopt the 1992-1993 Plan of Action to implement the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,(2) adopted by the Assembly in 1988.(3) It further recommended that in 1992 the Assembly consider the convening, possibly in 1997, of a second United Nations conference on human settlements. The Commission asked the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) to meet at least four times a year with a Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNCHS to review progress made in implementing the Centre's programme and Commission resolutions.(4)

Other topics dealt with by the Commission included housing conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, assistance to victims of apartheid, promoting the advancement of women in human settlements development and management, and environmental aspects of human settlements, such as sustainable development and water and sanitation. As regards training and cooperation, the Commission requested the UNCHS Executive Director to activate a specialized regional training centre for human settlements in Amman, Jordan.(5)

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1991/311 of 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the Commis-

sion's report,(1) on the understanding that the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNCHS remained of a purely informal character, and transmitted the report to the General Assembly.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December, the General Assembly, by decision 46/441, took note of the Commission's report.

#### 1993 session

On 7 May 1991,(6) the Commission, recalling its 1987 decision(7) regarding the selection of two themes for each session and having considered the Executive Director's report on themes for consideration by the Commission at its fourteenth (1993) session,(8) requested the Executive Director to prepare two papers for that session—one on improving municipal management and another on appropriate, intermediate, cost-effective building materials, technologies and transfer mechanisms for housing delivery. It also decided to take up in 1995 the theme of land policies with emphasis on access and affordability to low-income groups.

### Human settlements activities

#### Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

In 1988, the General Assembly had adopted the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 to facilitate the provision of shelter for all by then,(3) designated the Commission on Human Settlements as the intergovernmental body responsible for coordinating, evaluating and monitoring it, and requested the Commission to report biennially on progress made. In 1989,(9) the Assembly considered the first report of the Commission on the implementation of the Strategy.(10) The first phase of the Strategy covered 1989-1991, while the second covered 1992-1994.

In January 1991,(2) the UNCHS Executive Director submitted the second report to the Commission on the implementation of the Strategy, covering the period 1989-1990 and describing briefly action taken by UNCHS, Member States, the United Nations system and bilateral, multilateral, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The Executive Director concluded that while a positive beginning had been made, in the majority of developing countries much greater efforts were needed to apply the guidelines for national action provided in the Strategy. Annexed to his report was a Plan of Action for 1992-1993 and a timetable for its implementation.

In an earlier report, the Executive Director had set out monitoring guidelines for national shelter strategies.(11)

The Commission, on 7 May 1991,(12) having considered the Executive Director's draft of the

second report of the Commission to the Assembly on the Strategy's implementation,(13) decided to incorporate into the draft additions and amendments submitted by delegations relating to their respective countries, and to submit the revised report to the Assembly.<sup>(14)</sup>

On 8 May, (15) the Commission adopted its second report, including the Plan of Action for 1992-1993.(14) The Commission asked Governments to intensify efforts towards formulating and implementing national shelter strategies, using the Guidelines for National Action contained in the Strategy(16) and the Plan of Action for 1992-1993. Urging the private sector to expand its operations to provide shelter to middle- and low-income people, the Commission invited Governments to work with the private sector to create a legal framework in areas such as finance, taxation, regulation, standards and procedures affecting shelter. It urged community-based organizations and NGOs to strengthen successful approaches to shelter problems and explore new ways to address shelter issues. The Commission recommended that Governments adopt a cost-effective monitoring system for national shelter strategies and develop and apply indicators for assessing the performance of the national shelter sector. It urged Governments to prepare annual progress reports and to submit them to the Executive Director to enable him to prepare his reports on implementation of the Strategy for consideration by the Commission.

The Commission requested the Executive Director to extend further assistance to Governments to intensify national action in implementing the Strategy and to continue to use it as an overall guide for the Centre's work programme for all biennial work programmes up to the year 2000. It asked him to submit a report in 1993 on the implementation of the next phase of the Strategy and recommended to the Assembly adoption of a draft resolution (see below).

On 26 July, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/312, took note of the Executive Director's note on the second report of the Commission on the implementation of the Strategy.(14)

#### Shelter-sector performance indicators

On 8 May 1991,(17) the Commission called on Member States to make provisions for a database system to facilitate decision-making, planning, implementation and monitoring and to assist research concerning housing and infrastructure to achieve shelter for all by 2000. It requested the Executive Director, together with international organizations and volunteering member countries, to complete the design of and test an internationally comparable set of key quantitative and policy-sensitive indicators, under development by UNCHS and the World Bank,(18) which were to assist

Governments in monitoring progress towards a well-functioning shelter sector in accordance with the objectives of the Strategy. The Commission recommended that requesting Governments be provided technical and financial assistance in collecting and maintaining data on shelter indicators by the international community, and that Governments prepare progress reports, for presentation in 1993, on meeting the Strategy's objectives based on the initial set of key quantitative and policy-sensitive indicators.

The Commission requested the Executive Director to develop and implement a database method for collecting, analysing, maintaining and disseminating the national indicator data biannually, and to prepare a report on monitoring the Strategy in preparation for a debate in 1993. It also recommended that a theme of its fifteenth (1995) session be a review of national action to provide housing for all since the 1976 United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,(19) including steps to be taken in the last five years of the century to advance the goal of adequate housing for all by the year 2000.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/163 without vote.

#### Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988, in which it designated the Commission on Human Settlements as the intergovernmental body for coordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,

Recalling also its resolution 44/173 of 19 December 1989, in which it considered the first report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 43/181,

Recognizing that the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 provides a framework for Governments to facilitate adequate shelter for all and that, through shelter and services, the Global Strategy also addresses the issues of alleviation of poverty, improvement of health, participation of women, improvement of the living environment of people and promotion of sustainable development,

Emphasising that the operational focus for promoting the objective of facilitating shelter for all is action at the national level within the framework of national shelter strategies which are integrated with macroeconomic policies for optimum utilization of natural and human resources and are based on standards that are nationally appropriate and socially acceptable,

Emphasising also that the adoption of enabling shelter strategies can mobilize resources on a sustainable basis and facilitate access to available resources by all population groups,

Noting that such mobilization of national resources through enabling shelter strategies could partially alleviate economic constraints that affect many countries,

Having considered the second report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,

Noting with satisfaction that a number of Governments have initiated or reformulated national shelter strategies, based on the principle of enabling all actors in the shelter sector, and that many other Governments have initiated action on particular components of a national shelter strategy,

Noting also with satisfaction the support given to the implementation of the Global Strategy by donor Governments, international bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Cognizant of the importance of maintaining the momentum already generated at the national and international levels for the implementation of the Global Strategy,

1. Commends Governments which are revising, consolidating, formulating or implementing their national shelter strategies based on the enabling principles of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;

2. Urges those Governments which have not already initiated action towards formulation of a national shelter strategy based on the enabling principles, or have taken only tentative steps so far, to increase their efforts, using the Guidelines for National Action contained in the Global Strategy, involving governmental, private sector and non-governmental actors in the shelter sector, assuring the participation of men and women and paying special attention to gender issues, in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of national shelter strategies in order to achieve the objective of facilitating shelter for all by the year 2000;

3. Recommends that all Governments adopt a cost-effective system for monitoring progress of national shelter strategies and also adopt, as far as is feasible, guidelines prepared by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

4. Also urge Governments to integrate fully the environmental dimension in the formulation and implementation of national shelter strategies, following, for example, the synopsis of environmental checkpoints contained in the report of the Executive Director on the significance of human settlements and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 to the concept of sustainable development;

5. Invites Governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in order to facilitate implementation of the Global Strategy;

6. Urges the organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide increased financial and other support to Governments for the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Global Strategy;

7. Adopts the Plan of Action for 1992-1993 for the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, and urges all Governments, appropriate United Nations organizations, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to prepare and implement their specific plans of action.

General Assembly resolution 46/163

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.8) without vote, 11 December (meeting 58); draft by Commission on Human Settlements (A/46/8); agenda item 77 (g).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 48-50, 52, 58; plenary 78.

## Conference on human settlements

Considering that it was highly opportune to convene a United Nations conference on human settlements to review past policies and set a strategy and guidelines for national, regional and international action, the Commission, on 8 May 1991,(20) recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see below).

The Commission requested the Executive Director to report on the preparation of a report (requested in the resolution) on a possible conference to Governments through Permanent Representatives, focal points or government-designated officials and to the Commission in 1993.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/164 without vote.

### United Nations Conference on Human Settlements

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, which form the basis for national action and international cooperation in the field of human settlements,

Recalling also its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it established the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in order, inter alia, to achieve greater coherence and effectiveness in human settlements activities within the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation that the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in line with the objectives and responsibilities set out in resolution 32/162, have succeeded in placing human settlements higher on the agenda for national action and international cooperation and in promoting increased understanding of the links between people, settlements, environment and development,

Noting that the successive work programmes of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) have addressed all the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and, in addition, have provided specific guidance in various fields of human settlements, such as shelter, urban management, the role of women, training, community participation, finance, building materials, environment and sustainable development,

Noting in particular that, since the establishment of the Commission and the Centre, Governments have achieved substantial advances in the planning, development and management of human settlements, thus improving the living conditions of a large number of people,

Noting also that bilateral and multilateral agencies and institutions have gradually increased their emphasis on and level of technical and other assistance in the field of human settlements,

Noting further that non-governmental and community-based organizations and the private sector have increased their contributions towards improving living conditions and building new shelters and settlements,

Recognizing that programmes such as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, observed in 1987, and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, currently being implemented, provide the framework for focusing on the critical issue of shelter and services and have succeeded in substantially increasing awareness and in placing the provision of shelter and services in the broader context of social and economic development,

Noting with concern that in many developing countries achievements in policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse deterioration in the living conditions of people in both urban and rural areas,

Recognizing moreover that past experience as well as current trends and developments and projections in human settlements and related fields of poverty, population, environment and development make it clear that there is a need for an in-depth review and assessment of the strategies that have been put in place,

Convinced that proper planning, development and management of human settlements will lead to economic and social progress and thereby alleviate poverty and promote development that is environmentally sound and sustainable in the long run,

Also convinced that a world-wide conference with broad, multidisciplinary and high-level participation can provide a suitable forum for considering the current situation in the planning, development and management of human settlements in the context of prevailing and expected social, economic and environmental conditions,

Considering that such a conference should, *inter alia*:

(a) Review trends in policies and programmes undertaken by countries and international organizations to implement the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver, Canada, in 1976;

(b) Conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and, if necessary, make recommendations which would ensure the realization by the year 2000 of the objectives of the Global Strategy;

(c) Review and determine the substantive role and contribution of the human settlements sector in the light of the experience gained and of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 1 to 12 June 1992;

(d) Review trends in economic and social development as they affect planning and development of human settlements and make recommendations for future action at national and international levels,

Bearing in mind its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, on the pattern of conferences,

1. Decides to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of convening, possibly in 1997, a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II) with a view to taking a decision at that session on the ob-

jectives, content, scope and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications of holding it;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to prepare a report on the objectives, content and scope of such a conference and preparations and other modalities for the conference, and to include a statement on the financial implications of the preparations for and convening of the conference;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/164

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.8) without vote, 11 December (meeting 58); draft by Commission on Human Settlements (A/46/8); agenda item 77 (g).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 48-50, 52, 58; plenary 78.

## Human settlements and political, economic and social issues

### Assistance to victims of apartheid

On 8 May 1991,(21) the Commission strongly condemned South Africa for its policy of forced mass removal of the African population from their homes and the hardship caused thereby through the imprisonment of women and men opposing such removals. It commended the Organization of African Unity and others for supporting the struggle against apartheid. It called on the international community to support national liberation movements in their rejection of proposals for new legislation on land without involvement and in complete disregard of the needs of the landless and homeless Black community in South Africa, and urged South Africa to consult the African community in developing equitable land policies and legislation. The Commission also called on the international community to continue providing assistance to displaced and homeless victims of apartheid and asked the Executive Director to intensify efforts to provide increased technical training and other forms of assistance.

### Homeless Palestinians

In January 1991, the Executive Director reported on housing requirements of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories,(22) reviewing demographic trends there from 1987 to 2007, current housing conditions, housing needs from 1988 to 2007 and a housing development strategy.

By 21 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions, the Commission(23) strongly condemned the continued establishment of Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territories and the housing of new settlers in them. It further condemned Israel's refusal to accept a UNCHS fact-finding mission to the occupied



territories to investigate housing conditions. It asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director and in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, to devise a plan for implementing a shelter strategy for the Palestinian people to the year 2000, as contained in the Executive Director's report, together with the provision of necessary funds.

#### Women and human settlements

On 8 May 1991,<sup>(24)</sup> the Commission, urging Governments to identify methods that strengthened the role of women in settlement and development, requested the Executive Director to strengthen the UNCHS role and competence in gender-sensitive shelter strategy development, increase efforts to provide support to Governments in this regard review and develop a more comprehensive policy on women in development and manage the financial resources of UNCHS to ensure adequate financial and administrative support to the Centre's women in development focal point. It asked Governments and UNCHS to develop closer cooperation with the Habitat International Coalition Women and Shelter Network and similar NGOs.

Also on 8 May,<sup>(25)</sup> the Commission drew the attention of Governments and relevant organizations to the potential available for developing and improving the environment in many countries, through strengthened participation of women in decision-making processes and management concerning human settlement developments.

#### Shelter and extreme poverty

Urging Governments, particularly in developing countries, to consider reallocating resources and to explore innovative financing mechanisms towards alleviating the lack of adequate shelter for marginal societal groups, the Commission, on 8 May 1991,<sup>(26)</sup> recommended that they review, modify and amend building regulations, planning standards, land policy, legislation and taxation to facilitate and increase housing stocks for those groups. It urged funding agencies to consider more favourably the provision of grant funds and concessionary loans to assist developing countries, and urged Governments to channel the vast labour resources available among the critically poor towards useful contributions to the housing sector, including construction of their own shelter. The Commission requested the Executive Director to continue and intensify research into innovative least-cost construction solutions and new methods of finance mobilization towards shelter for the critically poor, and to prepare a study, in consultation with ILO, on the relationship between underemployment and unemployment and shelter provision, including integrated employment-linked

shelter-delivery options, for submission to the Commission in 1993. It suggested that the findings and recommendations from such a study be brought to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) (1992) to ensure consideration of the issue at the Conference.

#### Environmental aspects of human settlements

##### Water and environmental sanitation

The Commission, on 8 May 1991,<sup>(27)</sup> noting the convening of an international conference on water and the environment, scheduled for January 1992 at Dublin, Ireland, as part of UNCED preparations, asked the Executive Director to take an active part in the United Nations system's effort to elaborate an action-oriented outcome of that conference, particularly the human settlements and urban dimension of the international programmes and national action plans. It recommended that a major objective of national efforts and international cooperation be the provision of safe water and environmental sanitation for all and that the following aspects be reflected in programmes and plans: importance of water as a finite and fragile resource; development of effective water-resource management; concepts established within the WHO Health for All Strategy (see PART SEVEN, Chapter V) and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990); the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000; and commitment by the international community to provide resources to achieve the objectives, including the role of the United Nations and multilateral financial organizations. It asked the Executive Director to cooperate with other United Nations organizations, in particular WHO, UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Children's Fund, UNFPA and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, in elaborating UNCHS contributions to the Dublin conference. It also asked him to participate in and make a substantive contribution to the conference and to give priority in the 1992-1993 work programme to the human settlements and urban dimension of water and environmental sanitation.

#### Sustainable development

In 1991, UNCHS published a report, *People, Settlements, Environment and Development: Improving the Living Environment for a Sustainable Future*,<sup>(28)</sup> which discussed and made recommendations concerning sustainable development in relation to specific human settlements-related issues, such as human settlements management; land-resource management; water-supply policies; sanitation and waste-

water management; solid-waste management policies; sustainable energy systems for human settlements; transport policies; and construction-sector policies.

The Executive Director reported in January 1991<sup>(29)</sup> on the significance of human settlements and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 to sustainable development, emphasizing the relationship between economic development, improving the living conditions of the poor and managing and planning settlements. The report reviewed the sustainability of current settlement conditions and trends. Concerning shelter and the significance of the Global Strategy for the goal of sustainable development, the report maintained that the Strategy and its specific recommendations were useful tools for achieving development objectives in a sustainable context. It also examined the Strategy's impact on ecological sustainability. Annexed to the report was a synopsis of environmental checkpoints for the preparation and review of national shelter strategies.

The Commission, on 8 May 1991,<sup>(30)</sup> endorsed the report *People, Settlements, Environment and Development* and the Executive Director's report. It asked the Executive Director to transmit those reports to the Secretary-General of UNCED, recommending that the preparatory process of the Conference consider them as substantive contributions from UNCHS.

The Commission affirmed that human settlements related to seven of the main issues contained in a 1989 General Assembly resolution on UNCED,<sup>(31)</sup> namely, protection of the atmosphere, protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources, protection of the oceans and coastal areas, protection and management of land resources, environmentally sound management of wastes, improvement of the living and working environment of the poor in urban slums and rural areas, and protection of human health conditions. The Commission requested the Executive Director to make further technical contributions to the UNCED preparatory process, focused on the above issues. It recommended that the UNCED Preparatory Committee, in preparing "Agenda 21", an action programme for the twenty-first century to be adopted by UNCED, consider human settlements in all related issues. It also recommended that Agenda 21 include: a costed and targeted capacity-building programme to implement the Global Strategy (that programme should aim at improving living conditions of the poor and make reference to the development and transfer of know-how and other inputs for the development of institutions, community participation, empowerment of women, housing finance systems, construction sector, land delivery and legislation and regulation); and a costed and targeted settlements management

programme concerned with the management of water resources, solid and liquid wastes and land-use management. The Commission requested the Executive Director to continue to provide inputs to the UNCED secretariat and recommended that the important and distinct role of human settlements programmes be strengthened and expanded to include all aspects of an environmentally sound and sustainable approach to human settlements, taking into account the results of UNCED.

The Commission urged the Executive Director, in accordance with the Strategy, to emphasize work elements which could address and reverse undesirable environmental implications of settlement growth, especially in urban slums, by improvements in urban management. It strongly urged him, Governments and international organizations in their work on human settlements and environmental matters to consider the needs of the poor in urban slums and rural areas and also the needs of women-headed households. It appealed to Governments to support the Executive Director in those initiatives and to incorporate the approach to human settlements and sustainable development in their inputs and national reports to the UNCED preparatory process and to UNCED itself.

Recommending that Governments emphasize the exchange of experience, personnel and materials with other countries, particularly developing ones, the Commission appealed to Governments in countries with environmentally and physically unsustainable urban transport patterns to develop sustainable ones. It asked Governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to facilitate the Centre's implementation of activities mentioned above and asked the Executive Director to prepare a report, for submission in 1993, on the results of UNCED, with special reference to human settlements issues.

1990 Intergovernmental Meeting. On 8 May 1991,<sup>(32)</sup> welcoming an Intergovernmental Meeting on Human Settlements and Sustainable Development (The Hague, Netherlands, November 1990), the Commission requested the Executive Director to implement the Meeting's proposals for its future work.<sup>(33)</sup> The proposals concerned a list of building materials and components which were potentially environmentally harmful; an inventory of research conducted by prominent research institutions on human settlements and sustainable development; an analysis to assist States in their performance regarding integrated life-cycle management, quality improvement, and efficiency in energy use in the field of housing, building and planning; an analysis of the environmental impact of activities of major firms involved in producing, importing and exporting building and construc-

tion materials and components; evaluation of large-scale (new) settlement developments—particularly those supported by international funding—as to their environmental sustainability; a study on the feasibility of establishing an international system or network for exchange and transfer of information and documentation on human settlements and sustainable development; and an inventory of training institutions for human settlements and sustainable development to facilitate the training of personnel for settlements management.

The Commission asked that the proposals be implemented in cooperation with the UNEP Executive Director and other relevant United Nations bodies. It further requested the UNCHS Executive Director to report on progress in 1993, while making information available and circulating it to Governments by 30 April 1992, on the understanding that one of the proposals—analysis of the environmental impact of activities of major firms—be broadened to cover an analysis of the environmental impact of the entire building and construction industry. The Commission appealed to Governments to assist in implementing the proposals by providing the necessary resources, in cash and/or in kind.

## Energy

The Executive Director reported on the use of energy by households and in construction and production of building materials.<sup>(34)</sup> Regarding energy efficiency and sustainable energy availability in urban and rural households, he discussed strategies for developing countries, such as improving rural energy management, extending low-cost electricity to the urban poor, conducting surveys and collecting data, setting up decentralized and integrated energy systems, establishing training centres, promoting local manufacture and financing renewable-energy technologies. In developed countries, strategies included using efficient technologies, conducting surveys and collecting data.

Among the strategies for improving energy-use efficiency and reducing pollution problems in construction and production of building materials were optimizing the designs of buildings, improving energy efficiency in building-materials production and site-management of energy efficiency in construction.

The Executive Director presented proposals for national and international action to improve energy-use efficiency. He stressed the need for international cooperation to help developing countries introduce renewable-energy technologies for household use. The foremost need in the construction industry was to stimulate an energy-consciousness and to demonstrate the financial benefits of energy saving. Capacity-building in the developing countries was essential to improve

energy efficiency in construction, to prevent the international transfer of polluting and wasteful technologies from developed to developing countries and to manage the transfer of energy-efficient and clean technologies to the best advantage of recipient countries.

The Commission, on 8 May 1991,<sup>(35)</sup> recommended that Governments consider implementing the measures described in the Executive Director's report. It emphasized that sustainable development of human settlements could best be achieved through rational, judicious and efficient use of energy by households, in construction and in production of building materials. It recommended that Governments encourage the use of proven renewable technologies and urged them to respond to the fact that women were the main end-users of household energy and that policies to improve energy efficiency must be based on the users' attitudes, behaviour patterns and motivation for change.

The Commission called on Governments to encourage improving energy efficiency and pollution control by design of buildings and in building-materials production and construction industries, and recommended that they provide necessary incentives to energy-conservation programmes and investments. It urged them to promote appropriate standards, specifications and building regulations to reduce energy consumption and to support clean, energy-efficient technologies. The Commission called on the international community to support programmes to improve energy efficiency and pollution control, with emphasis on developing countries, and recommended that UNCHS strengthen coordination with relevant United Nations organizations.

The Commission asked the Executive Director to include in the UNCHS work programme technical publications, background studies on marketability, profitability and consumer acceptance, and demonstration projects to promote new and renewable sources of energy and energy-efficient and clean technologies in the household, in the production of building materials and in on-site construction operations in developing countries. It further appealed to Governments and the international community to facilitate the establishment of research, demonstration and information-dissemination organizations, to create awareness of and to disseminate research findings on new and renewable and energy-efficient technologies in developing countries.

## UN Centre for Human Settlements

### Activities

The 1990-1991 UNCHS work programme<sup>(36)</sup> had eight subprogrammes: policies and strategies, set-

tlement planning, shelter and community services, the indigenous construction sector, low-cost infrastructure, land, mobilization of finance, and institutions and management.

Under the first subprogramme, subregional seminars on national shelter strategies were held to assist Governments, the private sector and NGOs in implementing the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000. Short-term advisory services in formulating and implementing national shelter strategies were provided to a number of countries to back up national seminars and workshops. A technical report, *Developing a National Shelter Strategy: Lessons from Four Countries*, was published. Work continued on the second Global report on Human Settlements—studies and analysis of global conditions and trends, urbanization and sustainable development issues—and *Shelter: From Projects to National Strategies* a summary of action taken by some 130 Governments towards achieving the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH) (1987). A new statistical research programme, the City Data Programme, was launched.

Under the settlement planning subprogramme, case-studies on metropolitan management in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, and Quito, Ecuador, were prepared for a technical publication. A research paper, "National rural settlement development programmes in developing countries", drew on the contributions of local consultants in Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Ghana and Honduras. High priority continued to be given to women's issues, with a focal point on women in human settlements development joining UNCHS. A report on a strategy for the full participation of women in all phases of the Global Strategy, including a plan of action, was published.

Shelter and community services focused on preparing and publishing a study on the contribution of cooperative movements to provide shelter to the poor; assessing experience in shelter delivery for the poor; advisory services to assist Governments in enabling shelter strategies and in developing community participation under the Global Strategy; and preparing two training modules on women in human settlements for national human settlements agencies. Training courses on community participation included a workshop on housing in development (Nairobi, Kenya); a course on microcomputer applications for urban transport in developing countries (Warsaw, Poland); a workshop on regional strategy for local government training for South Asia (Pokhara, Nepal); a seminar on a support system for local government training (Lima, Peru); and a training-of-trainers course (Ibarra, Ecuador). A long-term cooperation agreement with Denmark allowed UNCHS to continue its community participation programme in Bolivia, Sri Lanka and Zambia and

to merge it with a new initiative to establish and operate community facilities in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana and Uganda.

As to indigenous construction, national workshops on building maintenance strategy were held in India and Kenya, and an international workshop in Bulgaria. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization and UNCHS jointly held two international consultations, on the wood and wood products industry (Vienna) and on the building materials industry (Athens, Greece). The Commonwealth Science Council/UNCHS Journal of the Network of African Countries on Local Building Materials and Technologies continued to be published. Advisory services were provided to Governments on developing the building materials industry and promoting and organizing the construction industry under the Global Strategy.

Concerning low-cost infrastructure, research on solid-waste management, environmental health, water supply, transport and energy, with emphasis on sustainable human settlements development, provided input to UNCED and various organizations. Advisory services were provided on transport planning and on low-cost infrastructure provision and maintenance. Publications included a study on optimizing the use of energy sources in building materials production in developing countries; a technical paper on comparative modal efficiencies in transport in developing countries; and studies on stormwater drainage systems for human settlements.

Under the subprogramme on land, efforts intensified to devise land policies and land-management systems and instruments that would bring about an adequate and affordable supply of land to meet all settlement functions, with particular attention to the needs of disadvantaged groups, including women. A technical publication, *Guidelines for the Improvement of Land-registration and Land-information Systems in Developing Countries*, outlined measures to that end. Advisory services were provided to Governments on land-records management systems.

Human settlements financing focused on the problems of integrating housing finance systems with overall systems for national development financing. Strategies were prepared on integrating employment-generating activities with shelter development. Research continued on income generation in the construction and building materials sector. Publications included *Finance for Shelter and Services as a Component of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000* and *Building-related Income Generation for Women—Lessons from Experience*. Advisory services were provided to assist Governments with integrating employment generation into shelter development and with developing housing finance systems under the Global Strategy.

The human settlements institutions and management subprogramme focused on establishing appropriate training institutions for developing countries, including advisory services to such institutions.

During 1991, UNCHS supported 285 technical cooperation programmes and projects in 100 countries, of which 87 projects were in least developed countries, with an overall budget of \$44 million.<sup>(37)</sup> There were 33 short-term special advisory services missions focusing on data management and geographical information systems, building materials and low-cost construction technology, and human settlements finance.

UNCHS information activities included the production of the IYSH Bulletin, the Shelter Bulletin, Habitat News, and promotional material for World Habitat Day. Among video productions in 1991 were "A Future for the Past", on renovation/restoration efforts in Zanzibar, and a training package of six videos on community participation in Sri Lanka. A database for the Habitat Directory was created as an update, and the Documentation Service Bulletin, Bibliographic Notes and a List of Library Accessions were produced; an Addendum to the UNCHS Trilingual Thesaurus was published. During the year, 11 data advisory missions related to interregional advisory activities were made to Egypt, Finland, Malawi, Sri Lanka, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

#### Technical cooperation

##### Urban Management Programme

The joint UNCHS/UNDP/World Bank Urban Management Programme (UMP), begun in 1986 and designed for a 10-year period, was the first major multilateral effort to support developing countries in improving urban management. UMP dealt with issues of effective land management, municipal finance and administration, infrastructure and urban environmental management, and was beginning to focus on capacity-building at the national and local levels.

An operational arm of UMP's urban environmental component, the Sustainable Cities Programme, launched by UNCHS in 1990, was a global technical cooperation programme to support municipal authorities in improving their environmental planning and management capacity. In 1991, the Programme's activities were initiated in Chile, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Poland and the United Republic of Tanzania.

On 8 May 1991,<sup>(38)</sup> the Commission asked UNCHS, in conjunction with its partners in UMP, to accelerate the availability of its first-phase products-policy framework papers, tools and discussion series papers-to members, and develop mechanisms to respond rapidly and effectively to

the demand for participation in UMP and the Sustainable Cities Programme capacity-building activities, involving wherever feasible NGOs. It urged UNCHS to ensure the incorporation of women's perspectives in the planning, strategy and implementation at all levels of UMP and recommended that member Governments extend and deepen partnership arrangements and utilize UMP as a mechanism for increasing collaboration and coordination in addressing human settlements management.

##### Accident at Chernobyl

Taking note of the Secretary-General's 1990 report<sup>(39)</sup> on international cooperation to address and mitigate the consequences of the 1986 accident at the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant in the Ukrainian SSR,<sup>(40)</sup> part of which outlined the UNCHS role in resettling the population from the radiation-affected areas, the Commission, on 8 May 1991,<sup>(41)</sup> commended the Executive Director for efforts made to implement Economic and Social Council<sup>(42)</sup> and General Assembly<sup>(43)</sup> resolutions of 1990. It asked him, in consultation with the Coordinator of the United Nations Chernobyl programme, to identify projects for the resettlement of people from the affected areas, and to make efforts in accelerating the implementation of the project of technical cooperation in the field of human settlements in the Byelorussian SSR, the area most affected by the consequences of the accident.

##### Small and medium-sized towns

On 8 May 1991,<sup>(44)</sup> the Commission recommended that Governments intensify efforts to strengthen the management capabilities of local authorities, with special emphasis at the lowest level and in close cooperation, whenever possible, with local NGOs, and that UNCHS, in collaboration with the relevant agencies, provide technical and financial assistance. It urged Governments to promote preparation of medium- and long-term plans for tertiary- and secondary-level urban centres in addition to bigger cities, according to a rational order focusing on land utilization, infrastructure, services and housing. The Commission asked the international community to assist Governments in achieving those objectives by way of financial and technical assistance.

##### Work programme

On 7 May 1991,<sup>(45)</sup> the Commission, after considering the Executive Director's report on the draft 1992-1993 work programme for UNCHS,<sup>(46)</sup> and noting that it was largely based on previous decisions and recommendations and that certain programme elements could not be changed be-

cause they were financed by non-programmable funds, decided to revise programme priorities to emphasize the effectiveness of national policies in providing human settlements funds; low-cost water and sanitation technology and management; biomass-energy technologies; appropriate buildings materials and construction technology and transfer mechanisms; printed material on small-scale technologies for construction; video films on small-scale technologies for building materials; and a workshop on appropriate building materials and construction technology and transfer mechanisms.

#### Coordination

By a resolution of 8 May 1991,<sup>(47)</sup> the Commission, having considered the Executive Director's reports on the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on in-depth evaluation of the major human settlements programme,<sup>(48)</sup> on coordination and cooperation within the United Nations system,<sup>(49)</sup> and on cooperation with intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system and with NGOs,<sup>(50)</sup> as well as the joint progress report of the Executive Directors of UNCHS and UNEP,<sup>(51)</sup> decided that coordination and cooperation should continue and be further improved and consider areas such as energy, transport and natural and man-made disasters. It asked the Executive Director to submit the text of the resolution to the UNCED Secretary-General for action.

On 7 May,<sup>(52)</sup> the Commission requested the Executive Director to communicate his report on the Commission's contribution to UNCED<sup>(28)</sup> and the report of discussions at its 1991 session on the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system<sup>(53)</sup> to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation.

On 8 May,<sup>(54)</sup> the Commission asked the Executive Director to examine the possibility of convening a meeting of governmental, non-governmental and community-based organizations to discuss all aspects, possibilities and modalities for increased international government/non-governmental cooperation in human settlements, provided additional means became available.

#### Global Parliamentarians on Habitat

At the fifth meeting of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat (Harare, 30 April and 1 May 1991), the Chairman highlighted the role of Parliamentarians and drew attention to the critical links between natural and living environments. The meeting stressed the importance of disseminating information on legislation and the exchange of experience among Parliamentarians, and endorsed the view that more dwellings should be built.

Taking note of the decisions and recommendations made at the meeting, which were annexed to a Commission resolution of 8 May 1991,<sup>(55)</sup> the Commission requested the Executive Director to extend support to the 1992 Conference of Global Parliamentarians on Human Settlements and Development, scheduled to be held in Canada.

#### Financing

During the 1990-1991 biennium, the UNCHS work programme was financed from the United Nations regular budget and from extrabudgetary resources. Programme support income from projects financed by UNDP and trust funds amounted to \$5.9 million, while income for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation was \$18 million.

UNCHS project delivery amounted to \$63.1 million, including projects financed by UNDP (\$40.7 million), the Foundation (\$12.1 million) and other sources (\$10.4 million).

#### UN Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

The status of voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation as at 1 March 1991,<sup>(56)</sup> consisted of unpaid pledges of \$746,982 and pledges for 1991 of \$4.81 million.

At a pledging meeting held during the Commission's 1991 session, new pledges were made to the Foundation amounting to \$1.9 million (\$958,073 for 1991 and \$947,666 for 1992). In addition, some 30 countries pledged \$2.4 million at the November United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

In 1991, contributions to the Foundation totalled \$7.6 million from 66 countries. Pledges for future years amounted to \$2.36 million as at 31 December 1991.

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- (41)A/46/8 (res. 13/4). (42)ESC res. 1990/50, 13 July 1990. (43)GA res. 45/190, 21 Dec. 1990. (44)A/46/8 (res. 13/11). (45)Ibid. (dec. 13/21) (46)HS/C/13/8. (47)A/46/8 (res. 13/15).
- (48)HS/C/13/14/Add.2. (49)HS/C/13/12. (50)HS/C/13/13. (51)HS/C/13/11. (52)A/46/8 (dec. 13/23). (53)HS/C/13/14/Add.3. (54)A/46/8 (res. 13/16). (55)Ibid. (res. 13/5). (56)HS/C/13/INF.5.

## Chapter X

## Human rights

In 1991, the United Nations continued its efforts to foster human rights and fundamental freedoms world-wide and to curtail their violations.

Protection of detained persons was again a substantial part of the United Nations work in human rights. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances continued to investigate cases and the Commission on Human Rights established a working group of independent experts to investigate cases of detention imposed arbitrarily or otherwise. Another working group was set up to consider a draft declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced or involuntary disappearances.

Work progressed on other draft declarations concerning freedom and non-discrimination in respect of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country; the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms; the rights of indigenous peoples; and the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities.

The Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (1993) held its first session in September. Preparations were undertaken for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People (1993). In December, the General Assembly outlined the Year's programme of activities (resolution 46/128).

The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, entered into force on 11 July; it had been adopted by the General Assembly in 1989. In December, the Assembly adopted a declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights (46/81). Also in December, the Assembly adopted the Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Health Care (46/119).

Situations involving alleged violations of human rights on a large scale in several countries were again examined.

Action on these and other human rights issues taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session, held at Geneva from 28 January to 8 March 1991, was embodied in 82 resolutions and 10 decisions; those by its Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Pro-

tection of Minorities at its forty-third session, held also at Geneva from 5 to 30 August, numbered 39 resolutions and 19 decisions.

## Discrimination

## Racial discrimination

Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1983-1993)

Implementation of the Programme for the Decade

In 1991, United Nations efforts to implement the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were carried out in accordance with the plan of activities for 1985-1989 put forward in 1984<sup>(1)</sup> and the plan approved by the General Assembly in 1987,<sup>(2)</sup> covering the remainder of the Decade, 1990-1993.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1987 General Assembly request,<sup>(2)</sup> the Secretary-General, in January 1991, reported to the Commission on Human Rights<sup>(3)</sup> on activities of United Nations bodies, national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination, seminars and training courses, the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade and the plan of activities for the Second Decade.

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council requests of 1985<sup>(4)</sup> and 1990,<sup>(5)</sup> he submitted, in April 1991,<sup>(6)</sup> his annual report summarizing activities undertaken or contemplated by Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to achieve the Decade's objectives. The report also discussed efforts taken by the Coordinator of United Nations activities under the Second Decade pursuant to his 1990 mandate,<sup>(7)</sup> seminars and training courses and the plan of activities for the Second Decade. By a 13 September note,<sup>(8)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted the report to the General Assembly.

In September,<sup>(9)</sup> the Coordinator for the Second Decade submitted a note to the Assembly updating the Secretary-General's April report.

Human Rights Commission action. On 22 February 1991,<sup>(10)</sup> the Commission commended

all States that had ratified or acceded to the international instruments relevant to the Decade and appealed to others to do the same. It urged cooperation from States and international organizations in implementing those activities for the 1985-1989 plan not yet undertaken and the plan for 1990-1993 and appealed for generous contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade. Within the 1990-1993 plan of activities, the Commission selected as its topic for 1992 the treatment of political prisoners and detainees in South Africa, particularly women and children; as its topic for 1993, it decided on the global survey on the extent of dissemination of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.<sup>(11)</sup> The Commission recommended that the Assembly take steps to launch a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination, to begin in 1993, and asked the Secretary-General to continue to accord the highest priority to measures to combat apartheid. It also asked him to continue to keep it informed of measures taken to ensure that the resources for implementing the Second Decade's activities were included in the 1990-1991 budget and in the proposed 1992-1993 budget and also to inform it annually of progress made in carrying out the 1992-1993 plan of activities so that the Commission could make its contribution thereto. The Commission further asked the Secretary-General: to prepare and finalize, with the assistance of experts, a handbook of recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination; to distribute widely among Governments, United Nations organs and specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations a report on a 1990 seminar on the political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors contributing to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;<sup>(12)</sup> and to organize in 1991 a meeting of representatives of national institutions and organizations promoting tolerance and harmony and combating racism and racial discrimination.

In May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/234, approved the Commission's requests to prepare and finalize a handbook of recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination and to hold a meeting in 1991 of representatives of national institutions and organizations promoting tolerance and harmony and combating racism and racial discrimination with a view to exchanging experience on promoting such objectives. The meeting was subsequently postponed.

**Subcommission action.** On 20 August 1991,<sup>(13)</sup> the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted a resolution on measures to combat racism and racial discrimination and the role of the Subcommission.

**Other action.** At its thirty-ninth session (Geneva, 4-22 March 1991), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), having noted that an important focus of the Second Decade was the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly in 1965<sup>(11)</sup> and in force since 1969,<sup>(14)</sup> on 18 March 1991<sup>(15)</sup> called on the Assembly to encourage those States which had not done so to become parties to the Convention. In addition, the Subcommission and CERD met jointly on 19 August 1991 to exchange views on preventing racial discrimination.

A second inter-agency consultation was convened by the Coordinator for United Nations Activities under the Second Decade (Geneva, 19 April 1991).<sup>(9)</sup> The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) had submitted to the Commission on Human Rights, in January,<sup>(16)</sup> its contribution to the second inter-agency consultation, outlining activities planned for 1991 and proposals for improving coordination and cooperation.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/2 by recorded vote.

#### Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1990/49 of 25 March 1990,

Reaffirming the purpose set forth in the Charter of the United Nations of achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling also the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/14 and contained in the annex thereto, to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade,

Reaffirming the plan of activities for the period 1990-1993, to be implemented by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/47 of 30 November 1987, to which it is annexed, and recalling the activities that were proposed for the period 1985-1989,

Conscious of the responsibility conferred upon it by the General Assembly for coordinating and, in particular, evaluating the activities undertaken in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,



Bearing in mind, in particular, its mandate under General Assembly resolution 41/94 of 4 December 1986 to submit to the Assembly, during the period of the Second Decade, annual reports on the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Noting that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first years of the Second Decade have not been attained, and that millions of human beings continue to be victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989 and contained in the annex thereto,

Noting with deep concern the decisions of certain Governments to relax the existing measures even before apartheid is eradicated and a non-racial democratic society is established in South Africa,

Expressing deep concern that the lack of resolve on the part of the South African regime to end the violence in that country could lead to further escalation of tension and loss of more lives,

Stressing the need to continue the coordination of activities undertaken by various United Nations bodies and specialized agencies for the purpose of implementing the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

1. Reaffirms the importance of achieving the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

3. Calls upon the South African regime to exercise its responsibility to end the violence in that country and thus sustain the emerging political climate, which has the potential to create conditions that are conducive to the abolition of the system of apartheid;

4. calls upon Governments to encourage positive change in South Africa based on the guidelines set out in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular by maintaining existing measures against South Africa until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible change;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue with the implementation of the activities for the period 1990-1993, and further requests him to continue to accord the highest priority to measures to combat apartheid;

6. Invites all Governments to take or continue to take all necessary measures to combat all forms of racism and racial discrimination and to support the work of the Second Decade by making contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in order to ensure further implementation of the activities for the Second Decade;

7. Welcomes the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their

Families, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990;

8. Also welcomes the proclamation of the International Year for the World's Indigenous People by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/164 of 18 December 1990;

9. Reaffirms the need to continue giving particular attention to the specific activities of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that are directed towards the elimination of apartheid, which is the most destructive and vicious form of institutionalized racism;

10. Also reaffirms the importance of public information activities in combating racism and racial discrimination and in mobilizing public support for the objectives of the Second Decade, and commends the efforts of the Coordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the effective and immediate implementation of the activities proposed for the first half of the Second Decade that have not yet been undertaken;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General, in his reports, to continue to pay special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families;

13. Reaffirms the need for continued coordination of the full range of programmes being implemented by the United Nations system as they relate to the objectives of the Second Decade;

14. Decides to continue to accord the highest priority each year to the agenda item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/2

29 May 1991 Meeting 10 38-0-12 (recorded vote)

Draft by Burundi for African States (E/1991/L.19); agenda item 2.  
Meeting numbers. ESC 6, 8-10.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/85 without vote.

#### Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objective set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming also its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All

Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

Bearing in mind the Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade, through its adoption of a Declaration and an operational Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with grave concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the two Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 45/105 of 14 December 1990,

Emphasising once again the necessity of attaining the objectives of the Second Decade,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General and his report submitted within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Firmly convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained international measures for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the total eradication of apartheid in South Africa,

Regretting that certain activities of the Second Decade scheduled for the period 1985-1989 have not been implemented owing to a lack of financial resources,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening, where necessary, national legislation and institutions for the promotion of racial harmony,

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and their families,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption at its forty-fifth session of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, on 14 December 1989, which offers guidelines on how to end apartheid,

1. Declares once again that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the con-

temporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. Decides that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and intensify their efforts, during the latter part of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid, especially in South Africa and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination;

3. Appeals to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of these evils;

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General containing information on the activities of Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations organs, to give effect to the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

5. Notes and commends the efforts made to coordinate all the programmes currently under implementation by the United Nations system that relate to the objectives of the Second Decade, and encourages the Coordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to continue his efforts;

6. Welcomes the publication of the global compilation of national legislation against racism and racial discrimination and requests the Secretary-General to transmit it to Governments as soon as possible;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, and to submit, inter alia, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

8. Welcomes the progress made in preparing model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination, and requests the Secretary-General to finalize the text of the model legislation and the handbook of recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination and to publish and distribute those texts as soon as possible;

9. Renews its invitation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and education activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to publish the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the results achieved and obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade, and to distribute it on as wide a scale as possible;

11. Considers that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should receive equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Second Decade;

12. Regrets that part of the programme for the period 1983-1989 has not yet been implemented because of lack of adequate resources, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to implement immediately those activities scheduled for the period 1985-1989 which have not yet been carried out and to proceed with the implementation of the activities for the biennium 1990-1991;

14. Affirms once again the need for the implementation of the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/47;

15. Requests the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 42/47, 44/52 and 45/105, to ensure that the necessary and additional resources are included in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade;

16. Also requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly of the steps taken in regard to the provisions of paragraph 15 above;

17. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating apartheid;

18. Calls upon Governments to encourage further positive change in South Africa based on the guidelines set out in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular by maintaining effective and sustained international pressure against South Africa;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;

20. Invites all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the activities scheduled for the period 1990-1993 which have not yet been carried out, by intensifying and broadening their efforts to bring about the speedy elimination of apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

21. Considers that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

22. Notes with regret that the present situation of the Trust Fund is not encouraging;

23. Strongly appeals, therefore, to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

24. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Second Decade and reiterates its request to him and to the Economic and Social Council, throughout the Decade, to submit annually to the General Assembly a report containing, inter alia:

(a) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other in-

ternational and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(b) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(c) Suggestions and recommendations;

25. Decides to keep the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" on its agenda and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/85

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/718) without vote, 25 November (meeting 49); draft by Gabon for African Group (A/C.3/46/L.9/Rev.1); agenda item 92.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 3-12, 20, 40, 49; plenary 74.

## Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

### Accessions and ratifications

As at 31 December 1991,(17) there were 130 parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination adopted by the General Assembly in 1965(11) and in force since 1969.(18) Estonia and Zimbabwe became parties during 1991.

The Commission on Human Rights, in February,(10) appealed to those States that had not yet done so to ratify, accede to and implement the Convention, among other international instruments to combat racism.

### Revision of the Convention

Communication. By a letter of 21 November 1991,(19) Australia requested a revision of the Convention, pursuant to article 23, amending article 8, paragraph 6.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted decision 46/429 without vote.

### Consideration of the request for the revision of article 8, paragraph 6, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, aware that the Government of Australia had made a written request for the revision of article 8, paragraph 6, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, by substituting, for existing paragraph 6, a new paragraph reading "The Secretary-General shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the Convention", and by adding a new paragraph, as paragraph 7, reading "The members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide", and having noted that article 23 of the Convention required the General Assembly to decide upon the

steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request, decided:

(a) To request the States parties to the Convention to consider the proposed revision at their next meeting in January 1992;

(b) To request the meeting of States parties to limit the scope of any revision of the Convention to the question of arrangements for meeting the expenses of members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination while they are performing Committee duties, as provided for in article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention.

General Assembly decision 46/429

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); draft by Australia (A/C.3/46/L.47); agenda item 98.

Financial implications. 5th Committee A/46/778; S-G. A/C.3/46/L.35, A/C.5/46/58.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; 5th Committee 51, 52; plenary 75.

### Implementation of the Convention

CERD activities. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, set up under article 8 of the Convention, held two sessions in 1991, both at Geneva: the thirty-ninth from 4 to 22 March and the fortieth from 5 to 23 August.

Most of the Committee's work was devoted to examining reports submitted by States parties on measures taken to implement the Convention's provisions. After considering reports by 29 States under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee provided, in its report to the General Assembly on its 1990-1991 activities,<sup>(20)</sup> a summary of its members' views on each country report and of statements made by the States parties concerned. Regarding reporting obligations under article 9, the Committee, on 18 March,<sup>(21)</sup> adopted a decision on delays in submission of periodic reports in which it called on the Secretary-General to encourage States parties to consider ways by which all States might be brought to fulfil their obligation. In a decision of 13 August,<sup>(22)</sup> the Committee stated that, in examining reports of States parties, Committee members required access to governmental and non-governmental sources of information.

In conformity with article 15 of the Convention, CERD considered documents related to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted to it by the Trusteeship Council (see PART FOUR, Chapter I) and by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee decided to draw the attention of the General Assembly and relevant United Nations bodies to its observations on the reports of its three working groups-Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Territories, including Gibraltar; Pacific and Indian Ocean Territories; and African Territories-and to the fact that it found it impossible to fulfil its func-

tions under article 15 as the documents furnished by United Nations bodies did not contain valid information concerning measures directly related to the Convention's principles and objectives. It requested that competent bodies furnish it with material expressly referred to in article 15, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention (i.e., petitions as well as reports concerning legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures applied by the administrative Powers within the Territories).

The Committee continued to consider, in conformity with article 14 of the Convention, communications from individuals or groups of individuals claiming violation of their rights under the Convention by a State party recognizing CERD competence to receive and consider such communications. Fourteen of the States parties-Algeria, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Sweden and Uruguay-had declared such recognition. The text of the Committee's opinion on the sole communication considered was annexed to its report.

CERD also considered activities to implement the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see above) and in August adopted a decision on the World Conference on Human Rights (see under "Advancement of human rights"), recommending that improving the implementation of existing human rights standards and instruments should be a major focus of the preparatory process.

Following an Assembly request of December 1990,<sup>(23)</sup> the Secretary-General in May 1991 outlined to the States parties to the Convention ways to establish a more secure basis for financing the expenses of CERD members and invited them to submit their replies by 31 August.<sup>(24)</sup> As at 30 September, 20 replies were received, with 16 States parties agreeing to establish a contingency reserve fund and four not concurring with the proposal. In the absence of unanimous agreement, it was recommended that the question be taken up in January 1992 during the next scheduled meeting of States parties to the Convention.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/83 without vote.

### Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and its resolutions on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Ac-

tion for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Reiterating the importance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which is one of the most widely accepted human rights instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Aware of the importance of the contributions of the Committee to the efforts of the United Nations to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially the elimination of the system of apartheid in South Africa,

Emphasising the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and other measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Recalling the urgent appeals made by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the meetings of States parties to the Convention and the Committee itself to the States parties to honour their financial obligations under the Convention,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the members of the Committee to explore ways and means to overcome the Committee's current financial crisis,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee,

1. Expresses its profound concern at the fact that a number of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination have still not fulfilled their financial obligations;

2. Expresses once again its concern that such a situation may lead to a further delay in the discharge of the substantive obligations of the Committee under the Convention;

3. Commends the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the work of its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions;

5. Calls upon States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1992 before 1 February 1992, so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly;

6. Strongly appeals to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities for establishing a more secure basis for the future financing of all the costs of the Committee, taking into account the views and proposals of States parties, submitted in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 45/88 of 14 December 1990;

8. Calls upon the States parties, as a matter of priority, to consider all possibilities for establishing a more secure basis for the future financing of all the costs of the Committee;

9. Notes that the Secretary-General has proposed in his report that the States parties at their next meeting

should consider the question of the establishment of a "contingency reserve fund";

10. Requests the Secretary-General to invite those States parties that are in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

11. Decides to consider at its forty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Committee.

General Assembly resolution 46/83

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/718) without vote, 13 November (meeting 40); 34-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.8); agenda item 92.

Sponsors: Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden, Senegal, USSR, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 3-12, 20, 40; plenary 74.

## Other aspects of discrimination

### Religious freedom

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In January 1991,<sup>(25)</sup> Special Rapporteur Angelo Vidal d'Almeida Ribeiro (Portugal), appointed in 1986,<sup>(26)</sup> submitted to the Commission on Human Rights a report containing information from 35 Governments on their legislative provisions to restrict religious intolerance and discrimination. He discussed allegations of infringements of the rights and freedoms set out in the 1981 Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religious Belief.<sup>(27)</sup> The Special Rapporteur pointed out that many persons continued to be detained for religious reasons and were in some cases subjected to torture and ill-treatment, including death.

He urged States to ratify the relevant international instruments and recommended that they continue to consider preparing a separate binding instrument. He believed that States should constantly monitor their legislation and make available administrative and judicial remedies. He recommended increased dissemination of the principles contained in the 1981 Declaration to law-makers, judges, lawyers and civil servants, encouraging them to eliminate the causes of religious intolerance. He pointed to the importance of countries availing themselves of the advisory services offered by the United Nations to help draft new legislative provisions or adapt existing legislation to the principles set out in the 1981 Declaration.

Human Rights Commission action. As requested by the General Assembly in 1990,<sup>(28)</sup> the Commission continued in 1991 to consider measures to implement the 1981 Declaration. On 5 March 1991,<sup>(29)</sup> in the context of the Declaration's tenth anniversary, the Commission urged States to consider further measures to promote its im-

plementation. It considered it desirable to enhance United Nations promotional activities relating to freedom of religion or belief and to ensure that measures were taken to that end in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights (see under "Advancement of human rights"). The Commission asked the Secretary-General to accord priority to disseminating the Declaration in all official United Nations languages and in national languages and to invite NGOs to consider what further role they could play in disseminating the Declaration. It called on Governments to cooperate with its Special Rapporteur and asked the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to enable him to report to the Commission in 1992.

The Commission's request to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur was approved on 31 May by Economic and Social Council decision 1991/245.

**Subcommission action.** On 20 August 1991,<sup>(30)</sup> the Subcommission adopted a resolution on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/131 without vote.

#### Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 45/136 of 14 December 1990, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

Encouraged by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/27 of 2 March 1990 and Economic and Social Council decision 1990/229 of 25 May 1990, by which the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate was extended for two years,

Recognizing that it is desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and that both Governments and non-governmental organizations have an important role to play in this domain,

Emphasising that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief by, inter alia, engaging in the examination of the most effective means to promote the implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious of the importance of education in ensuring tolerance of religion and belief,

Seriously concerned that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief continue to occur in many parts of the world and that in some respects the incidence thereof has increased,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recalling that 1991 marks the tenth anniversary of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the Declaration and that this provides an opportunity to reinforce efforts aimed at the effective implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also that the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the working paper prepared by Mr. Theo van Boven, member of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which contained a compilation of provisions relevant to the elimination of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, as well as the issues and factors to be considered before any drafting of a further binding international instrument, and emphasizing, in this connection, the relevance of General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Setting international standards in the field of human rights",

1. Reaffirms that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. Urges States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies where there is intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief;

3. Urges all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

4. Calls upon all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief, and to establish and maintain places for these purposes;

5. Also calls upon all States in accordance with their national legislation to exert utmost efforts to ensure that

religious places and shrines are fully respected and protected;

6. Urges all States to consider, in the context of the tenth anniversary in 1991 of the proclamation of the Declaration by the General Assembly, what further measures might be taken at the national and regional levels to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration;

7. Invites the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

8. Considers it desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to ensure, especially in the context of the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration, that appropriate measures are taken to this end in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

9. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

10. Encourages the continued efforts on the part of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

11. Recommends that the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion be given appropriate priority in the work of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, with regard to, inter alia, the drafting of basic legal texts in conformity with international instruments on human rights and taking into account the provisions of the Declaration;

12. Welcomes the announced intention of the Human Rights Committee to prepare a general comment on article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, dealing with freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

13. Welcomes also the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in the dissemination of its text in national and local languages;

15. Urges all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

16. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration;

17. Decides to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

General Assembly resolution 46/131

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 40-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.63); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Sweden, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

## Zionism and racism

In December, the General Assembly, by resolution 46/86 adopted by recorded vote, revoked the determination that zionism was a form of racism and racial discrimination as contained in a 1975 Assembly resolution.<sup>(31)</sup>

## Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

### The General Assembly

Decide-s to revoke the determination contained in its resolution 3379(XXX) of 10 November 1975.

General Assembly resolution 46/86

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 111-25-13 (recorded vote)

86-nation draft (A/46/L.47 & Add.1); agenda item 92.

Sponsors: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Grenada, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Madagascar, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaïre, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Abstaining: Angola, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Leo People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mauritius, Myanmar, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda. United Republic of Tanzania. Zimbabwe.

Before the vote, Yemen proposed that the question be considered as an important question requiring a two-thirds majority vote for adoption under the United Nations Charter and the Assembly's rules of procedure. That motion was rejected by a recorded vote of 96 to 34, with 13 abstentions.

## Indigenous populations

Human Rights Commission action. On 6 March 1991,(32) the Commission on Human

Rights recommended to the Economic and Social Council that the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (see below) be authorized to meet for 10 days prior to the Subcommission's 1991 session to intensify its efforts to complete a draft declaration on indigenous rights. It asked the Secretary-General to: assist the Group and its Chairman-Rapporteur; transmit the Group's 1990 report<sup>(33)</sup> to Governments, indigenous peoples and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for comments and suggestions on the texts contained in the annexes; prepare a note on the financial implications of convening one or more future sessions of the Group in Latin America or the Asia and Pacific region; organize a regional training course in Latin America on the United Nations, human rights and indigenous people; and ensure that the Group's sessions were provided with interpretation and documentation in English and Spanish. The Commission appealed to Governments, organizations and individuals to consider favourably requests for contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, established by a 1985 Assembly resolution.<sup>(34)</sup>

As requested by the Commission, the Secretary-General, in a June 1991 note,<sup>(35)</sup> gave financial implications of convening one or more of the Group's future meetings in Latin America or Asia.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/249, authorized the Working Group to meet for ten working days prior to the Subcommission's 1991 session and approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to assist the Group and its Chairman-Rapporteur and to ensure that all meetings were provided with interpretation and documentation in English and Spanish.

**Working Group activities.** At its ninth session (Geneva, 22 July–2 August 1991), the Working Group on Indigenous Populations,<sup>(36)</sup> having completed the first reading of the draft universal declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, agreed to submit the revised text to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and indigenous peoples' organizations, requesting their comments. Annexed to the Group's report were the amended preambular and operative paragraphs of the draft declaration.

(For the Group's action on the International Year for the World's Indigenous People, see below.)

**Subcommission action.** On 29 August 1991, the Subcommission adopted resolutions dealing

with the draft universal declaration,<sup>(37)</sup> ownership and control of the cultural property of indigenous peoples,<sup>(38)</sup> and economic and social relations between indigenous peoples and States.<sup>(39)</sup> On the same date,<sup>(40)</sup> it adopted a decision on the study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations.

**Other action.** A meeting of experts to review the experience of countries in the operation of schemes of internal self-government for indigenous peoples was held at Nuuk, Greenland, from 24 to 28 September.<sup>(41)</sup> The meeting of experts adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations for action to be taken by States to assist indigenous people in self-government. It also recommended that: existing advisory services and technical assistance programmes within the United Nations system should be used to finance training for indigenous peoples and autonomous and self-governmental institutions; the United Nations should deal with the rights of indigenous people and their protection on a permanent basis; the Commission on Human Rights should consider establishing international monitoring mechanisms for indigenous peoples; and its conclusions and recommendations should be considered for inclusion among the themes of the International Year for the World's Indigenous People. The Secretary-General was requested to give the widest possible distribution to the report, recommendations and working papers of the meeting.

#### International Year for the World's indigenous People (1993)

In 1991, preparations for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People (1993), proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1990,<sup>(42)</sup> were undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights, its Subcommission, the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Governments, intergovernmental organizations and indigenous peoples' organizations.

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 6 March 1991,<sup>(43)</sup> the Commission on Human Rights recommended that specialized agencies, regional commissions and other United Nations organizations, in considering their contributions to the success of the Year, be guided by how their operational activities could most effectively contribute to solving problems faced by indigenous people and how indigenous people could play an important role in planning, implementing and evaluating projects which might affect them. It asked Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their initiatives and to propose themes for the Year. The Secretary-General was asked, in



preparing the Year's draft programme of activities, to consider the work of the Subcommission and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and specific recommendations for coordinating and implementing the draft programme. He was also asked to accept and administer voluntary contributions from Governments, intergovernmental organizations and indigenous and non-indigenous organizations to fund the Year's programme activities.

**Subcommission action.** On 29 August 1991, the Subcommission adopted a resolution<sup>(44)</sup> and a decision<sup>(45)</sup> on the Year.

**Report of the Secretary-General.** In accordance with a General Assembly request of December 1990,<sup>(42)</sup> the Secretary-General, in October 1991, summarized replies received from Governments, intergovernmental organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations and NGOs, as at 30 September 1991, on their planned activities for the Year.<sup>(46)</sup> He reported on proposed guidelines for the Year concerning international cooperation, participation and raising public awareness, as well as on a draft programme of activities for the Year and arrangements for its coordination and financing.

**Working Group activities.** At its ninth session,<sup>(36)</sup> the Working Group on Indigenous Populations suggested that an appropriate central theme for the Year might be empowerment through partnership. It endorsed the recommendations, contained in a working paper prepared by Special Rapporteurs Asbjorn Eide (Norway) and Christy Mbonu (Nigeria),<sup>(47)</sup> that the General Assembly designate a United Nations coordinator for the Year and that opening ceremonies for the Year be held at the Assembly in New York on or about 12 October 1992.

**Other action.** The formulation of concrete plans for the contributions of UNDP and UNICEF to the Year's objectives was requested in 1991 by their respective governing organs.<sup>(48, 49)</sup>

At its April/May 1991 session, the UNICEF Executive Board called on the UNICEF secretariat to formulate concrete plans for UNICEF's contribution to the Year.<sup>(48)</sup>

On 5 April 1991,<sup>(50)</sup> the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992) asked the Secretary-General of the Conference, in preparing reports for the Preparatory Committee, to take into account: traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous people and their relationship to the environment; means of strengthening those practices in the context of economic growth and development; and the relevance of those practices to the issues of environment and development. It invited Governments, international organizations and NGOs to provide information on those issues to the secretariat.

On 4 September,<sup>(51)</sup> the Preparatory Committee adopted a decision regarding the opportunity afforded by the Year as a first step towards mobilizing international technical and financial cooperation for the self-development of indigenous people and their communities. It invited the President of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations to contribute to the work of the secretariat and to participate in the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/128 without vote.

**International Year for the World's Indigenous People**  
The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations set forth in the Charter is the achievement of international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/164 of 18 December 1990, proclaiming 1993 as the International Year for the World's Indigenous People, with a view to strengthening international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous communities in areas such as human rights, the environment, development, education and health,

Taking into account the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted by the General Assembly in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/57 of 6 March 1991,

Noting with satisfaction the initiatives taken by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund in its decision 1991/7 of 3 May 1991 and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in its decision 91/12 of 25 June 1991 in response to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/57,

Noting the entry into force on 5 September 1991 of the Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (No. 169) of the International Labour Organisation,

Welcoming decision 3/7 of 4 September 1991 of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development regarding the opportunity afforded by the International Year for the World's Indigenous People as a first step towards mobilizing international technical and financial cooperation for the self-development of indigenous people and their communities,

Having been informed of the endorsement by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its forty-third session of the second working paper submitted by Mr. Asbjorn Eide and Ms. Christy Mbonu,

Mindful of the preparatory process for the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General regarding the preparations for and the organization of

the International Year for the World's Indigenous People,

Recognizing the value and the diversity of the cultures and the forms of social organization of the world's indigenous people,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to proclaim, during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the theme "Indigenous people-a new partnership" as the theme for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People;

2. Recommends that the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system, in their consideration of the contributions that they can make to the success of the Year, be guided by the ways in which:

(a) Their operational activities can most effectively contribute to the solution of problems faced by indigenous people;

(b) Indigenous people can play an important role in the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects which may affect them;

3. Encourages States to consult with indigenous people, and non-governmental organizations working with them, regarding activities for the Year;

4. Invites States to inform the Secretary-General of their initiatives;

5. Adopts the programme of activities for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People, contained in the annex to the present resolution;

6. Recommends the appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights as the Coordinator for the Year with functional duties to be assigned to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in conjunction with the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation of the Secretariat and the International Labour Organisation;

7. Requests the Coordinator actively to solicit the cooperation of other elements of the United Nations system, including financial and development institutions;

8. Decides:

(a) That the Coordinator shall convene early in 1992 a technical meeting of agencies, regional commissions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system with representatives of States, indigenous peoples' organizations and other non-governmental organizations having a special interest in indigenous matters:

- (i) To identify programme areas or capabilities that are of particular relevance and priority to indigenous people;
- (ii) To agree on specific objectives for special projects to be implemented in 1993 as part of the Year and to ensure their consonance with the theme and objectives of the Year;
- (iii) To consider existing project guidelines and recommend effective means for including indigenous people in the initiation, design and implementation of the special projects to be undertaken in 1993;
- (iv) To suggest appropriate procedures and criteria for the evaluation of projects involving indigenous people, in 1993 and thereafter;
- (v) To consider what financial provisions, if any, need to be made to ensure implementation of the foregoing;

and shall report on the outcome of the meeting to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session;

(b) To continue to take into account the ongoing work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as that of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations;

(c) To conduct the opening ceremonies for the Year at its forty-seventh session in 1992;

9. Invites those States that are in a position to do so to consider means by which they could provide resources to assist the United Nations work on the Year, for example, by the secondment of suitable staff;

10. Urges States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as indigenous peoples' organizations to contribute to the voluntary fund for the Year opened by the Secretary-General;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to give all the assistance necessary to permit the implementation of the tasks of the Coordinator;

12. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to convene a meeting of participants in the programmes and projects of the Year, after the Year, to assess what conclusions can be drawn from the activities.

#### ANNEX

##### Programme of activities for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People

##### I. Activities at the international level

A. United Nations observances to set the general tone for activities during the Year

1. A formal opening-day ceremony presided over by the Secretary-General in New York, during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

2. Messages of support by heads of State or Government, executive heads of United Nations bodies, as well as chairmen of the principal committees;

3. A formal day of observance during the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva;

4. Issuance of slogan cancellations by the United Nations Postal Administration, paraphrasing "indigenous people-indigenous rights"/International Year for the World's Indigenous People, 1993;

5. Design of a symbol by an indigenous artist for use in connection with activities during the Year.

##### B. Projects and activities to be undertaken

by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, in cooperation with the Coordinator for the Year and in consultation with indigenous peoples' organizations

1. Production in all languages and dissemination of a poster highlighting the global diversity of indigenous people, and of a public service announcement using the same design as the poster for placement in international magazines, as space is donated;

2. Publication of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in local languages;

3. Production and wide distribution of special programmes in the radio series of the Department of Public Information, aimed at general and non-indigenous audiences;

4. Production in all six official languages of an illustrated brochure on the Year, intended for use by United Nations information centres, non-governmental organizations, schools, the media and the general public.

##### C. Activities of the United Nations system

1. Increasing the coordination, cooperation and technical assistance by United Nations agencies and

bodies for the solution of problems faced by indigenous communities in areas such as human rights, the environment, development, education and health. In this connection, it is recommended that United Nations operational agencies explore possible new areas of cooperation, in particular technical and financial assistance;

2. Funding of concrete projects for indigenous communities, reflecting the wishes of indigenous people, that can have a direct benefit to the communities;

3. Increasing publicity, especially to indigenous communities, on the work of the United Nations in areas related to the objectives of the Year;

4. Increasing awareness of the existence of relevant international legal instruments related to the objectives of the Year, and promoting their widespread ratification and implementation;

5. Establishing networks of indigenous peoples' organizations and communities for the sharing of information and experience in particular fields, such as health care, bilingual education, resource and environmental management;

6. Contracting of indigenous peoples' organizations and secondment of indigenous persons with relevant expertise to carry out projects for the benefit of indigenous communities throughout the world;

7. Examining the possibility of holding the next two sessions of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations in the western hemisphere and in the Asia/Pacific region;

8. Promoting an international trade fair of products' made by indigenous people;

9. Providing technical assistance to Governments wishing to make provisions in their legislation for the protection and promotion of the human rights of indigenous people, in particular on questions of land, environmental protection and strengthening of cultural identity, as well as technical and financial assistance for the implementation of such legislation.

## II. Activities at the national level

1. Member States are invited, in conformity with their right to determine freely their own development objectives in the light of their particular situations, to consider adopting the following measures to ensure the success of the Year:

(a) Designating a contact person for the Year in the appropriate ministry and establishing national committees composed of governmental, indigenous and non-governmental representatives to prepare a national programme of activities;

(b) Raising public awareness through information and education projects. These might include the publication of books, posters and leaflets by and/or on indigenous people; an educational book about the values, history and aspirations of indigenous people; special programmes on national radio and television; grants and awards for research about indigenous people by indigenous scholars; meetings and conferences;

(c) Promoting initiatives by indigenous people in such areas as radio and television and model projects on education, health, employment, housing and the environment;

(d) Presenting information, prepared in partnership with indigenous people, about the situation prevailing in the country and the activities initiated during the Year;

(e) Encouraging participation of indigenous people in the preparation and implementation of all activities undertaken in connection with the Year;

2. Indigenous peoples' organizations and indigenous communities could be encouraged to prepare their own programmes of activities and to take such measures as:

(a) Establishing contact points and committees for the Year, with a view to facilitating participation in the organization and implementation of activities at the national level;

(b) Preparing programmes of information activities, including publications, exhibitions, educational material, meetings, cultural events and training courses. Support for such activities should be sought from international organizations, Governments and non-governmental organizations;

(c) Planning demonstration projects in development, the environment, health, education or other areas. Support for such activities could be sought from international organizations, Governments and non-governmental organizations.

General Assembly resolution 46/128

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 34-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.56); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Australia, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Ukraine, USSR, Vanuatu.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/778; S-G, A/C.3/46/L.65, A/C.5/46/58.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; 5th Committee 51, 52; plenary 75.

## Migrant workers

### International Convention

As at 31 December 1991, Mexico and Morocco<sup>(17)</sup> had signed the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families adopted by the General Assembly in 1990.<sup>(52)</sup>

The Secretary-General reported that as at 1 August 1991, no ratifications of or accessions to the Convention had been received.<sup>(53)</sup>

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 6 March 1991,<sup>(54)</sup> the Commission urged all States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention. It encouraged the Secretary-General to assume an active role in disseminating information on, and promoting, the Convention through the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (see under "Advancement of human rights") and in cooperation with interested United Nations bodies, and asked him to report on the Convention's status in 1992.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/114 without vote.

International Convention on the Protection  
of the Rights of All Migrant Workers  
and Members of Their Families

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and members of their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and members of their families,

Recalling its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990, in which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

1. Recalls with satisfaction the adoption at its forty-fifth session of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

2. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Convention;

3. Calls upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expresses the hope that it will enter into force at an early date;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the promotion of the Convention, through the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

5. Invites United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the Convention;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention;

7. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-seventh session under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments".

General Assembly resolution 46/114

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without Vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 27-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.52), orally revised; agenda item 98.  
Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Italy, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

Protection of minorities

Draft declaration

Activities related to the protection of minorities continued to focus in 1991 on the elaboration of a declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. As in previous years, the Commission on Human Rights set up an informal open-ended working group which met from 4 to 18 February and on 28 February 1991. Annexed to the group's report<sup>(55)</sup> were the texts of articles 1 and 2, on which preliminary agreement had been reached, and the texts which remained to be adopted in second reading—articles 3 to 8 and a new article.

On 6 March 1991,<sup>(56)</sup> the Commission recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see below).

Following authorization by the Council (see below), the working group met from 2 to 13 December and adopted in second reading the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities which was annexed to the group's report.<sup>(57)</sup> It also considered suggestions submitted by an informal drafting group for preambular and operative paragraphs for inclusion in a resolution accompanying the draft declaration.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By resolution 1991/30, adopted without vote on 31 May 1991 on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council authorized an open-ended working group to hold twenty fully serviced meetings in December 1991 to complete its second reading of the draft declaration and asked the Secretary-General to provide the working group with all the assistance required.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Having decided in 1990<sup>(58)</sup> to defer consideration of a draft resolution<sup>(59)</sup> on non-discrimination and protection of minorities until 1991, the General Assembly, on 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 46/115 without vote.

Non-discrimination and protection of minorities

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that one of the main purposes of the United Nations, as proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, is to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Noting the importance of the effective implementation of international human rights instruments with regard to the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities,

Welcoming the increased attention given by the human rights treaty bodies to the non-discrimination and protection of minorities,

Aware of the provisions of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights concerning the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities,

Considering that the United Nations has an important role to play regarding the protection of minorities,

Bearing in mind the work done so far within the United Nations system, in particular by the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Noting the important achievements in this regard in regional, subregional and bilateral frameworks, which can provide a useful source of inspiration for future United Nations activities,

Stressing the need to ensure for all, without discrimination of any kind, full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and, in particular, to accomplish the elaboration of a draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Recalling its decision 45/434 of 18 December 1990 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/61 of 6 March 1991, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/30 of 31 May 1991, in which the Council authorised the holding of an inter-sessional session of the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to enable the working group to complete its second reading of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, with a view to submitting the text to the Commission at its forty-eighth session,

1. Encourages the Commission on Human Rights to complete the final text of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities as soon as possible and to transmit it for adoption to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session of the work done by the Commission on Human Rights with regard to the draft declaration;

3. Decides to keep the issue of the elaboration of the draft declaration on its agenda under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

General Assembly resolution 46/115

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 27 November (meeting 54); 21-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.3/Rev.1); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Austria, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Ukraine USSR, United States. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-54; plenary 75.

#### Minority problems

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 6 March 1991,<sup>(60)</sup> the Commission endorsed the methods proposed by the Subcommission's Special Rapporteur (Asbjorn Eide, Norway) in a 1990 report <sup>(61)</sup> for the further study of possible ways and means of facilitating the peaceful and constructive problems involving minorities and re-

quested him to submit a preliminary report to the Subcommission.

On 31 May, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/250, approved the Commission's requests to the Special Rapporteur to submit a preliminary report to the Subcommission and to the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance he might require, including a technical meeting of experts for three days.

**Subcommission action.** On 28 August 1991, the Subcommission adopted two resolutions concerning minorities, one on facilitating the peaceful and constructive solution of their problems,<sup>(62)</sup> in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the cooperation of the Special Rapporteur, the technical meeting of experts on minorities with a view to its taking place in 1992, and another concerning persons belonging to the Roma (gypsy) community.<sup>(63)</sup>

**Report of the Special Rapporteur.** Special Rapporteur Asbjorn Eide (Norway) submitted in June his preliminary report,<sup>(64)</sup> as requested by the Commission. He presented guidelines relating to: non-discrimination and full participation; rights of minorities and the stability of States; dangers of ethnic conflict for security; measures for the effective protection of human rights; the role of development in removing economic and social obstacles; and protecting also the rights of majorities.

#### HIV- and AIDS-related discrimination

**Report of the Special Rapporteur.** The Subcommission's Special Rapporteur, Louis Varela Quirós (Costa Rica), submitted in July 1991 a progress report on discrimination against human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected people or people with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), having submitted a preliminary report in 1990.<sup>(66)</sup>

**Subcommission action.** On 29 August 1991,<sup>(67)</sup> the Subcommission decided to ask the Special Rapporteur to submit his final report in 1992 and requested the Secretary-General to give him the assistance he needed.

#### REFERENCES

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(23)GA res. 45/88, 14 Dec. 1990. (24)A/46/447. (25)E/CN.4/1991/56. (26)YUN 1986, p. 689, ESC dec. 1986/134, 23 May 1986. (27)YUN 1981, p. 881, GA res. 36/55, 25 Nov. 1981. (28)GA res. 45/136, 14 Dec. 1990. (29)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/48). (30)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/3). (31)YUN 1975, p. 599, GA res. 3379(XXX), 10 Nov. 1975. (32)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/59). (33)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/42. (34)YUN 1985, p. 848, GA res. 40/131, 13 Dec. 1985. (35)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/35. (36)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/40/Rev.1. (37)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/30). (38)Ibid. (res. 1991/32). (39)Ibid. (res. 1991/31). (40)Ibid. (dec. 1991/111). (41)E/CN.4/1992/42 & Add.1. (42)GA res. 45/164, 18 Dec. 1990. (43)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/57). (44)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/33). (45)Ibid. (dec. 1991/112). (46)A/46/543. (47)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/39. (48)E/1991/34 (res. 91/12). (49)E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/7). (50)A/46/48, vol. I (dec. 2/7). (51)A/46/48, vol. II (dec. 3/7). (52)GA res. 45/158, 18 Dec. 1990. (53)A/46/395. (54)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/60). (55)E/CN.4/1991/53 & Corr.1. (56)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/61). (57)E/CN.4/1992/48. (58)GA dec. 45/434, 18 Dec. 1990. (59)A/C.3/45/L.83. (60)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/62). (61)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/46. (62)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/22). (63)Ibid. (res. 1991/21). (64)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/43. (65)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/10. (66)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/9. (67)E/CN.4/1992/2 (dec. 1991/109).

#### PUBLICATION

Study on the Rights of Persons belonging to Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, World Campaign for Human Rights Study Series No. 5, Sales No. 91.XIV.2.

## Civil and political rights

### Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol

#### Accessions and ratifications

As at 31 December 1991, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto, adopted by the General Assembly in 1966(1) and in force since 1976,(2) had been ratified or acceded to by 100 and 60 States, respectively.(3) Albania, Estonia, Grenada, Haiti, Israel, Lithuania, Nepal and Zimbabwe became parties to the Covenant in 1991. Australia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Nepal, Poland, Ukraine and the USSR acceded to the Optional Protocol.

The Second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty—adopted and opened for signature, ratification or accession by the General Assembly in 1989(4)—entered into force on 11 July 1991 in accordance with the provisions of its article 8. As at 31 December 1991, the Second Optional Protocol had been ratified or acceded to by 10 States. In 1991, Finland, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania and Spain had ratified the Protocol.

In his annual report to the Assembly on the International Covenants on Human Rights,(5) the Secretary-General provided information on the status of the Covenant and the Optional Protocols as at 1 August 1991 (see under “Advancement of human rights”).

Human Rights Commission action. On 22 February 1991,(6) the Commission on Human Rights appealed to States that had not done so to become parties to the Covenant and Optional Protocols and to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant. A similar appeal was made by the Assembly later in the year in resolution 46/113. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to provide technical assistance to States not parties to the Covenant with a view to assisting them to ratify it or accede thereto and requested him to report in 1992 on the Status of the Covenant and its Optional Protocols.

#### Implementation

Human Rights Committee activities. The Human Rights Committee, established under article 28 of the Covenant, held three sessions in 1991: the forty-first in New York from 25 March to 12 April; and the forty-second from 8 to 26 July and forty-third from 21 October to 8 November, both at Geneva.

At those sessions, the Committee considered reports from 13 States—Austria, Ecuador, India, Iraq (2 reports), Jordan, Madagascar, Morocco, Panama, Poland, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden and the United Kingdom—under article 40 of the Covenant. It adopted views on seven communications from individuals claiming that their rights under the Covenant had been violated. The cases concerned France (3) and Jamaica (4). The Committee decided that six other such communications were inadmissible. Annexed to the Committee’s report(7) was the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Communications, designated in 1989,(8) to expedite the processing of new communications.

In other action, the Committee adopted and annexed to its report recommendations to the preparatory committee of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights (see under “Advancement of human rights”). At its March/April session, it considered texts updating its general comments on articles 7 and 10 of the Covenant which prohibit torture and forced subjection to medical or scientific experimentation and urge humane treatment of prisoners, as submitted by its working group. General comments were intended to assist States parties to fulfil their reporting obligations and to promote implementation of the Covenant. By a 12 April note,(9) the Secretary-General stated that the complexity of those issues precluded the Committee’s completion of its work and it was anticipated that the comments would be adopted later in 1991 for consideration by the Economic and Social Council in 1992.

In October/November, the Committee adopted an update of a general comment on article 7

which, among other things, stated that the law must prohibit the use or admissibility in judicial proceedings of incriminatory statements or confessions obtained through torture or ill-treatment.<sup>(10)</sup>

Taking note of the Committee's report, the Assembly, in resolution 46/113, requested the Secretary-General to give more publicity to the Committee's work.

#### State of siege or emergency

Human Rights Commission action. On 5 March 1991,<sup>(11)</sup> the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council a draft concerning the work of the Special Rapporteur on human rights and states of emergency (see below). On the same date,<sup>(12)</sup> it requested its Subcommission to consider the effectiveness of habeas corpus and similar remedies during states of emergency and to formulate suggestions thereon.

The Commission,<sup>(6)</sup> as did the Assembly later in the year in resolution 46/113, underlined the necessity for strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the Covenant and the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification and appropriateness of measures taken in those circumstances could be assessed.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/262, endorsed a 1990 Subcommission request<sup>(13)</sup> to the Special Rapporteur to continue to update the list on states of emergency and to present in his annual report to the Subcommission and the Commission draft standard provisions on emergency situations. It also endorsed the Subcommission's request that the Secretary-General provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance he might require.

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In June, the Subcommission's Special Rapporteur Leandro Despouy (Argentina) submitted his fourth annual report and information on 61 States which, since 1 January 1985, had proclaimed, extended or terminated a state of emergency.<sup>(14)</sup> Previous reports were issued in 1987,<sup>(15)</sup> 1988<sup>(16)</sup> and 1989.<sup>(17)</sup> The Special Rapporteur also discussed the internal and international legality of states of emergency, their effect on human rights, and criteria and model legal provisions applicable in such situations. Annexed to his report were draft guidelines for developing legislation on states of emergency, a dated list of replies received from Governments, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs and a list of specialized publications.

Subcommission action. On 28 August 1991,<sup>(18)</sup> the Subcommission requested the Secretary-General to transmit the Special Rapporteur's updated re-

port to two experts-Louis Joinet (France) and Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia)-asking them to study that report and comment thereon at the Subcommission's 1992 session. Also on that date,<sup>(19)</sup> the Subcommission adopted a resolution concerning habeas corpus.

#### Self-determination of peoples

By four resolutions adopted in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed the right to self-determination of the people of Afghanistan,<sup>(20)</sup> Palestine, South Africa<sup>(22)</sup> and Western Sahara.<sup>(23)</sup> A fifth resolution<sup>(24)</sup> adopted under the item pertained to the use of mercenaries as a means to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination. In addition, the Commission adopted a decision on Cambodia,<sup>(25)</sup> stressing that a political settlement of the conflict there would help achieve the exercise of the right to self-determination for the Cambodian people.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In 1991, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on the right to self-determination, a right it repeatedly reaffirmed for individual Non-Self-Governing Territories (see PART FOUR, Chapter I).

On 16 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 46/88 without vote.

#### Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights, as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second,

forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions,

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989 and 45/131 of 14 December 1990,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>a</sup>

1. Reaffirms that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. Declares its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. Calls upon those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. Deplores the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

<sup>a</sup>A/C.3/46/SR.8.

General Assembly resolution 46/88

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/719) without vote. 13 November (meeting 40); 29-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.12); agenda item 93.

**Sponsors:** Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 3-12, 20, 35, 40; plenary 74.

Also on 16 December, on the Third Committee's recommendation, the Assembly adopted resolution 46/87 by recorded vote.

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Indepen-

dence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Considering the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption at Harare on 21 August 1989 of the Declaration of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa and its subsequent endorsement by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, as well as the report of the Monitoring Group of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa, and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1989,

Taking note of the Abuja Declaration 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, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,<sup>a</sup>

Reaffirming that the system of apartheid imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a threat to regional peace and security,

Deeply concerned that in spite of the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991, acts of assassination of members and leaders of national liberation movements in South Africa are still continuing,

Recalling its resolution 44/244, adopted by consensus on 17 September 1990, in which, inter alia, it called upon the South African regime to abide fully by the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Noting that, while some significant legal and political measures in the right direction have been undertaken by the apartheid regime, apartheid is still in place,

Noting with concern that political trials and the detention of opponents of apartheid continue in South Africa and in total disregard of the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Welcoming the decisions by the national liberation movements to work towards unity, as evidenced in the agreement to convene the patriotic front conference,

<sup>a</sup>A/46/390.



Deeply concerned about the current wave of violence in South Africa resulting from the continued existence of apartheid policies, practices and structures as well as from actions of those forces opposed to the democratic transformation of the country,

Gravely concerned that a number of South African patriots remain on death row,

Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts by the Government towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Mozambique, there continues to be a senseless war, which has claimed a high toll in human lives and destruction of property,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,

Considering that the continuation of the Israeli oppressive measures and the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind United Nations resolutions related to the question of Palestine and the rights of the Palestinian people,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon and its practices in and its continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, as well as its refusal to implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 425(1978) of 19 March 1978,

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation, in all forms and by all available means;

3. Reaffirms also the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. Calls upon those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation to do so;

5. Calls upon Israel to refrain from the constant deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and the ongoing efforts towards comprehensive peace in the region;

6. Urges all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

7. Urgently appeals to all States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international or-

ganizations to assist in the reconstruction and economic development of Namibia;

8. Reaffirms its rejection of the so-called "tri-cameral constitution" of 1983 as null and void, and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

9. Strongly urges the apartheid regime to respond positively to the provisions of the Declaration of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa, and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;

10. Determines that the South African racist regime must take additional steps to implement fully the profound and irreversible changes called for in the Declaration on Apartheid;

11. Welcomes the signing of the National Peace Accord on 14 September 1991 by the African National Congress of South Africa, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the South African regime as a significant contribution towards the ending of political violence in South Africa;

12. Calls for an immediate end to violence and calls upon the South African regime to take urgent action to end it through, inter alia, strict adherence to the National Peace Accord;

13. Strongly condemns the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

14. Again demands the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear cooperation with the racist Pretoria regime and continue to supply it with related matériel;

15. Expresses its deep concern about the actions by certain countries whose premature relaxation of existing measures against the South African regime in flagrant violation of the United Nations consensus declaration encourages the regime to persist in its oppression of the black majority with regard to their right to self-determination;

16. Strongly urges the international community, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/130 of 14 December 1990, to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

17. Commends the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa;

18. Demands that the Pretoria regime continue to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of that State, and demands the immediate payment of compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

19. Demands that the racist regime of South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June

1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana;

20. Commends the efforts by the Government of Mozambique towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict in that country, and calls for immediate cessation of the massacres of defenceless people and the destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated by externally supported armed terrorists;

21. Takes note with satisfaction of Security Council resolution 690(1991) of 29 April 1991, approving the Secretary-General's report on the holding of a referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, and fully supports the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the plan for the settlement of the question of Western Sahara in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity;

22. Notes the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

23. Strongly condemns the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

24. Calls for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

25. Reaffirms that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

26. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

27. Expresses its appreciation for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

28. Urges all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

29. Decides to consider this question at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

General Assembly resolution 46/87

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 113-22-24 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/719) by recorded vote (93-21-27), 13 November (meeting 40); draft by Gabon for African Group (A/C.3/46/L.10/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 93.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 3-12, 20, 35, 40; plenary 74.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Costa Rica, Estonia, Federated States of Micronesia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, Uruguay.

## Afghanistan

Commission on Human Rights action. On 15 February 1991,(20) the Commission requested the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative to continue to facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in accordance with the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988,(26) and a 1990 General Assembly resolution.(27) It called on all parties concerned to work towards a political solution, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of conditions which would enable Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour. Appealing to States and organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance to Afghan refugees in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), it called on States to provide adequate financial and material resources to the Coordinator for United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan to repatriate and rehabilitate speedily the Afghan refugees and to reconstruct that country economically and socially.

## Cambodia

Commission on Human Rights action. On 15 February 1991,(25) the Commission welcomed the September 1990 Security Council endorsement of the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict(28) and noted an October 1990 General Assembly resolution on

the situation there.<sup>(29)</sup> Taking into consideration that the 1989 Paris Conference on Cambodia should be reconvened to elaborate and adopt a comprehensive political settlement, it stressed that the peace process would help achieve the right to self-determination for the Cambodian people through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations. Recognizing the need to promote respect for the human rights of the Cambodian people and the role of the Commission, it decided to keep the situation under review in 1992.

Subcommission action. The Subcommission, on 23 August 1991,<sup>(30)</sup> adopted by a secret ballot vote of 14 to 4, with 4 abstentions, a resolution calling on the Secretary-General to dispatch to Cambodia and to refugee camps in Thailand a special mission to examine the human rights situation there, formulate proposals to prevent further violations, and report to the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference prior to the Conference's next meeting. It asked that teaching human rights to the Cambodian people be organized through appropriate channels.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1991/269 without vote.

#### Situation in Cambodia

1. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, deeply concerned about the protection of human rights in Cambodia, endorsed Commission on Human Rights decision 1991/104 of 15 February 1991 and reaffirmed the right of the people of Cambodia to exercise their fundamental freedoms and human rights, including their right to self-determination.

2. The Council welcomed Security Council resolution 668(1990) of 20 September 1990 and General Assembly resolution 45/3 of 15 October 1990 endorsing the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict, which has been accepted in its entirety by all the Cambodian parties as the basis for settling the Cambodian conflict. The Council also welcomed the draft agreements of 26 November 1990<sup>a</sup> and the final statement of 23 December 1990,<sup>a</sup> of the meeting between the co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and members of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia.

3. The Council further welcomed the formation of a Supreme National Council as the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the independence, national sovereignty and unity of Cambodia is embodied. The Council urged that, in working towards the goal of a comprehensive political settlement, the Cambodian leaders should cooperate in assuming their responsibilities in order to achieve national reconciliation.

4. The Council also urged all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint so as to create a cli-

mate conducive to the achievement and implementation of a comprehensive political settlement, as reiterated in the appeal of the co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 22 April 1991 for a voluntary cease-fire in Cambodia.

5. The Council expressed the hope that the Paris Conference on Cambodia would be reconvened as soon as possible in order to adopt the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement and that a detailed plan of implementation would be drawn up in accordance with the agreement, providing, *inter alia*, for the full restoration of the human rights of the Cambodian people, including their inalienable right to self-determination in free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations in a neutral political environment with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia, and recognizing the need to promote and encourage respect for and full observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia.

6. The Council once again expressed its grave concern at the plight of the Cambodian displaced persons still stranded in Thailand as a result of the continuing hostilities in Cambodia.

7. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely the developments in Cambodia and to intensify efforts, including the use of his good offices, to bring about a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem and to promote and encourage respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia.

<sup>a</sup>A/46/61-S/22059.

Economic and Social Council decision 1991/269

31 May 1991                      Meeting 13                      Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) without vote, 24 May (meeting 16); draft by Chairman (E/1991/C.2/L.15); agenda item 8.

#### Palestinians

Commission on Human Rights action. By a resolution of 15 February 1991,<sup>(21)</sup> adopted by a roll-call vote of 29 to 1, with 12 abstentions, the Commission condemned Israel for its continued occupation of the Palestinian territory and called on it to withdraw. It reaffirmed the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to recover their rights by all means in accordance with the Charter and United Nations resolutions, and affirmed that the intifadah of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation since 8 December 1987 was legitimate resistance against the Israeli military occupation (for details on the intifadah, see PART TWO, Chapter V). It reaffirmed its support for the call to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East, with the participation of Security Council permanent members and the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Urging States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other international organizations to support and assist the Palestinians through their representative, PLO, the Commission asked the

Secretary-General to make available, prior to its 1992 session, information on the implementation of its resolution, to transmit it to Israel with a view to its implementation and to report to the Commission in 1992.

Subcommission action. On 23 August 1991,<sup>(31)</sup> the Subcommission, by a secret ballot of 16 to 2, with 4 abstentions, similarly condemned Israel and requested the Secretary-General to provide in 1992 an updated list of reports, studies, statistics and other documents relating to the question of Palestine and other Arab occupied territories, with the texts of relevant United Nations decisions and resolutions and the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, and with all other information relevant to the implementation of its resolution.

#### South Africa

The Commission on Human Rights, on 1 March 1991,<sup>(23)</sup> condemned the civil, political, economic, social and cultural human rights violations under apartheid in South Africa. Reaffirming the right of South Africans to eradicate apartheid and participate fully in a transition to a democratic and elected government and administration based on a universal equal and non-racial franchise, the Commission further reaffirmed the international consensus in condemning apartheid as expressed in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly in 1989.<sup>(32)</sup> It urged South Africa to repeal all discriminatory and repressive legislation under apartheid and proceed to negotiate for a democratic non-racial government with representatives of the people. The Commission called on South Africa to negotiate an agreement with all parties on transitional arrangements to draw up and adopt a new constitution for the transition to a democratic order, including the holding of elections. Calling on the international community to maintain all necessary measures against South Africa to create a climate conducive to such negotiations, it reiterated its call to all Governments to observe fully the 1977 mandatory arms embargo and the request to the Security Council to monitor that embargo.<sup>(33)</sup>

Subcommission action. By a secret ballot of 20 to 0, with 1 abstention, the Subcommission, on 23 August 1991,<sup>(34)</sup> urged the international community to maintain sanctions and other forms of international pressure against South Africa and condemned nuclear, military and economic collaboration with that country.

#### Western Sahara

The Commission on Human Rights, on 15 February 1991,<sup>(22)</sup> reaffirmed that the question of

Western Sahara was one of decolonization to be completed through the exercise of the people's right to self-determination and independence. It noted the dispatch to Western Sahara and neighbouring countries of a technical mission to refine administrative aspects of an outlined plan<sup>(35)</sup> and to obtain information of a further report by the Secretary-General to the Security Council containing, in particular, a cost estimate of a United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara. Expressing support for efforts of the Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Secretary-General to promote a solution in accordance with a 1985 General Assembly resolution,<sup>(36)</sup> the Commission urged them to intensify their efforts to fulfil the conditions for holding a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, without administrative or military constraints, organized and supervised by the United Nations in cooperation with OAU. It appealed to Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to cooperate and complete the peace process to settle the question of Western Sahara. The Commission asked the OAU Secretary-General to keep the United Nations Secretary-General informed of the progress achieved in implementing OAU decisions and also asked the Secretary-General to follow closely the situation with a view to implementing a 1990 Assembly resolution<sup>(37)</sup> and to report to the Assembly in 1991.

#### Mercenaries

Human Rights Commission action. On 22 February 1991,<sup>(24)</sup> the Commission, reaffirming that the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries should be considered as offences of grave concern, called on all States which had not yet done so to consider acceding to or ratifying the 1989 International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries.<sup>(38)</sup> Taking note of the Special Rapporteur's report covering 1990,<sup>(39)</sup> it requested him to submit a preliminary report to the General Assembly later in the year (see below) and to report to the Commission in 1992.

On 31 May, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/233, approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to submit a preliminary report (see below).

On 5 March,<sup>(40)</sup> the Commission asked all special rapporteurs and working groups to continue paying particular attention to the adverse effect on the enjoyment of human rights of acts of violence committed by armed groups, regardless of their origin, that spread terror among the population, and by drug traffickers, in their forthcoming reports on the situation of human rights in those

countries where such acts of violence occurred. It also asked the Secretary-General to continue collecting information on the question from all relevant sources and to make it available to the special rapporteurs and working groups concerned.

Reports of the Special Rapporteur. Pursuant to a 1990 General Assembly resolution,<sup>(41)</sup> and in response to the Commission's request, the Secretary-General, by a September 1991 note,<sup>(42)</sup> transmitted a preliminary report prepared by Special Rapporteur Enrique Bernales Ballesteros (Peru). He considered information on mercenary activities in internal armed conflicts as well as the adverse effect on the enjoyment of human rights of acts committed by armed groups which spread terror among the population and by drug traffickers, who, he said, frequently acted together. He noted that to this tie should be added mercenary activities which established a complex criminal association with acts of violence that could, among other things, affect the sovereignty of a State and the stability of a legitimately constituted Government and be detrimental to the right to self-determination of a people.

He had considered charges filed with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights by El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, the Philippines and Rwanda. He recommended that United Nations organs continue to consider the issue as a matter of high priority and intensify their consideration until an appropriate legal framework was found and punitive measures to be applied under legislation against such groups were formulated.

In December, the Special Rapporteur reported on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination.<sup>(43)</sup> He described his own activities during 1991 and gave details of correspondence received from Member States concerning mercenary activities. He then discussed mercenary activities in Africa, the evolution of the conflict in Central America and the consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of acts of violence committed by armed groups and drug traffickers.

Reporting on the status of the 1989 International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries,<sup>(38)</sup> the Special Rapporteur stated that only four States had signed and ratified or acceded to the Convention: Maldives, Seychelles, Suriname and Togo; 14 States had signed it: Angola, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Congo, Germany, Italy, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire. In accordance with article 19, the Convention was to enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession.

The Special Rapporteur recommended that United Nations organs suggest that Member States: include provisions in their domestic legislation defining the recruitment of mercenaries as an offence; enter into extradition agreements with regard to mercenary acts; and categorize as aggravating factors the training of mercenaries in their territory and the involvement of mercenaries in concurrent acts such as trafficking in arms, drugs and currency. He further recommended that all States be urged to consider ratifying or acceding to the 1989 Convention.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/89 by recorded vote.

Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/34 of 4 December 1989 on the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and 45/132 of 14 December 1990 on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples,

Urging strict respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity; national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Convinced that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African and other developing States,

Profoundly alarmed at the continued international criminal activities of mercenaries in collusion with drug traffickers,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to the fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and impede the process of the self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, in which, inter alia, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit

and use of mercenaries with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, as well as of the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

Convinced that it is necessary to develop international cooperation among States for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such offences,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, and welcoming the fulfilment of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/29 of 5 March 1991, as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;

2. Condemns the continued recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries, for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of African States and of other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

3. Reaffirms that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training are offences of grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Notes with serious concern the use by the racist South African regime of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States;

5. Denounces any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

6. Urges all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or for the planning of activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial domination and foreign intervention or occupation;

7. Calls upon all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

8. Reaffirms that to use channels of humanitarian and other assistance to finance, train and arm mercenaries is inadmissible;

9. Calls upon all States which have not yet done so to consider taking early action to accede to or to ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries;

10. Requests the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the use of mercenaries, especially in view of the additional elements highlighted in his report.

General Assembly resolution 46/89

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 122-11-28 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/719) by recorded vote (106-11-29), 13 November (meeting 40); 11-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.13/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 93.

Sponsors: Angola, Colombia, Cuba, Ghana, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 3-12, 20, 35, 40; plenary 74.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, 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, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Federated States of Micronesia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, USSR.

## Rights of detained persons

### Administration of justice

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 5 March 1991,(12) the Commission on Human Rights asked the Secretary-General to establish a consolidated list of provisions within the various United Nations standards relating to human rights in the administration of justice with a view to drafting model texts for national legislation. It asked the Subcommission, on the basis of that list, to: study the implementation of United Nations norms and standards in this area and identify problems that might impinge on their effective implementation; recommend solutions with action-oriented proposals; take action to elaborate model texts for national legislation; and consider the effectiveness of habeas corpus and similar remedies during states of emergency and formulate suggestions thereon. It further requested the Subcommission to report to it in 1992 and asked the Secretary-General to coordinate the Subcommission's activities with the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and to invite a representative of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to inter-

change ideas with the Subcommittee's Working Group on Detention.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In response to the Commission's request, the Secretary-General, in a September 1991 note,<sup>(44)</sup> reported that he had prepared a consolidated list of provisions in the various United Nations standards relating to human rights in the administration of justice.<sup>(45)</sup> He also stated that the Working Group on Detention had considered some aspects of the question (see below).

The Secretary-General presented to the Subcommittee in July succinct information on the work of the Human Rights Committee, CERD, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (see PART TWO, Chapter V), and activities within the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme as they related to human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment.<sup>(46)</sup>

By an earlier note,<sup>(47)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission the decisions taken at the Eighth (1990) United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Havana, Cuba) relevant to human rights.<sup>(48)</sup>

Subcommission action. On 28 August 1991,<sup>(49)</sup> the Subcommission recommended to the Commission for adoption a draft resolution on habeas corpus.

In November 1991,<sup>(50)</sup> the Subcommission submitted to the Commission for consideration at its 1992 session a report stating that, among other things, it had entrusted its Working Group on Detention with the tasks outlined in the Commission's 5 March resolution.<sup>(12)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/120 without vote.

Human rights in the administration of justice  
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/166 of 18 December 1990,

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto, in particular article 6 of the Covenant, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life and prohibits the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age,

Bearing in mind also the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Calling attention to the numerous international standards in the field of the administration of justice, such

as the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, as well as the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners and recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners, as well as the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,

Recognizing the important contribution of the Commission on Human Rights in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, as reflected in its resolutions 1991/34 of 5 March 1991 on human rights in the administration of justice, 1991/39 of 5 March 1991 on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, 1991/43 of 5 March 1991 on the right to a fair trial and 1991/71 of 6 March 1991 on summary or arbitrary executions,

Welcoming Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1991/31 of 5 March 1991 on human rights and thematic procedures, 1991/42 of 5 March 1991 on the question of arbitrary detention and 1991/70 of 6 March 1991 on cooperation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies,

Also welcoming Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/41 of 5 March 1991, establishing an inter-sessional working group to finalize the draft declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced or involuntary disappearances, and inviting the Commission to consider the revised draft declaration as a matter of high priority at its forty-eighth session,

Further welcoming the recommendations contained in the first report of Mr. Louis Joinet on strengthening the independence of judges and lawyers and endorsed by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 1991/35 of 29 August 1991, including those on planning and organizing advisory services and technical assistance, and also welcoming the decision of the Subcommission to entrust Mr. Joinet with the preparation of a further report,

Welcoming the further progress achieved by the Subcommission on the subject of compensation for victims of gross violations of human rights and also Subcommission resolution 1991/25 of 29 August 1991,

Recalling the standards unanimously adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the recommendations made with a view to ensuring more effective applications of existing standards, and recalling also its invitation to Governments to respect these standards and to take them into account within the framework of their national legislation and practice,

Recognising the significant work accomplished in this area under the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programmes,

Reaffirming the importance of the principles contained in its resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 on standard-setting in the field of human rights,

Underlining the need for further coordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the full and effective implementation of United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

2. Once again calls upon all States to pay due attention to these norms and standards in developing national and regional strategies for their practical implementation and to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures, as well as for adequate financial resources to ensure more effective implementation of these norms and standards;

3. Calls upon all States to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the texts of international instruments in this field;

4. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/15 of 30 May 1991 concerning the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

5. Recalls its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990 and takes note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/30 of 5 March 1991, in which the Commission recommended that the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights should pay particular attention to the effective implementation of existing standards and instruments in the field of human rights;

6. Welcomes Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/42, by which the Commission created a five-member working group to investigate cases of arbitrary detention, and requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources to the working group, taking into account its important and broad mandate;

7. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing existing international human rights standards in the administration of justice, in particular under the programme of advisory services of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat;

(b) To continue to provide all necessary support to United Nations bodies working on the promotion and protection of human rights and on international standard-setting in this field;

(c) To ensure the widest possible dissemination of the texts of the international instruments in this field, including those adopted unanimously by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to include the respective relevant texts in the next edition of the United Nations publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;

(d) To continue to coordinate activities in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, including the various technical advisory services carried out by the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, with a view to undertaking joint programmes and strengthening existing mechanisms;

8. Emphasizes the important role of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and United Nations institutes in the area of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in this field;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/120

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 27-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.38), orally revised: agenda item 98. Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

## Treatment of prisoners and detainees

Reports of the Secretary-General. In connection with the Subcommission's review of developments in the administration of justice and the human rights of detainees, the Secretary-General submitted in June 1991 a report, with a later addendum,<sup>(51)</sup> summarizing information from 17 Governments. Also in June,<sup>(52)</sup> he summarized material from one United Nations body, two specialized agencies and two intergovernmental organizations. By a July note,<sup>(53)</sup> he presented a synopsis of material from NGOs.

## Working Group on Detention

A five-member sessional Working Group on Detention, set up by the Subcommission on Human Rights, met at Geneva on 12, 14 and 15 August<sup>(54)</sup> to evaluate the 1991 synopsis of material received from NGOS<sup>(55)</sup> and to discuss a new United Nations programme on crime prevention and criminal justice which was being established. (See also PART THREE, Chapter XII.) Considering habeas corpus, the Group reached consensus that it should be a non-derogable right. The Group discussed the imposition of the death penalty, particularly on persons under 18 years of age, and the human rights of detained juveniles (see below). Special Rapporteur Miguel Alfonso Martinez (Cuba) presented a working paper on the privatization of prisons,<sup>(56)</sup> proposing that: the Subcommission consider the issue in 1992; Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations be requested to submit their views to the Secretary-General; and the Secretary-General submit in 1992 the said responses compiled and presented with analytical comment. By a 28 August 1991 decision,<sup>(56)</sup> the Subcommission endorsed the Special Rapporteur's proposals.

## Torture and cruel treatment

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In January 1991, Special Rapporteur Peter H. Kooijmans (Netherlands) submitted his sixth report to the Commission.<sup>(57)</sup> He said that he continued to receive requests for urgent action or information concerning persons who were allegedly being tortured or about whom it was feared that they might be so. He brought 70 of those cases to the immedi-



ate attention of the respective Governments, appealing to them to ensure humane treatment of persons in detention. Details on the contents of those appeals and of government replies were given in the report. The Special Rapporteur reported on his visit to the Philippines from 1 to 10 October 1990, in response to that country's invitation, where he had met with alleged victims of torture and NGOs concerned with human rights and visited prisons and detention centres.

The Special Rapporteur recommended establishing a treaty-based mechanism of periodic inspections of places of detention, as presented in a draft optional protocol to the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. He also made a number of other recommendations, some of which were taken up by the Commission in a March resolution (see below).

**Human Rights Commission action.** Commending the Special Rapporteur for his report, the Commission, on 5 March 1991, (58) stressed his conclusions and recommendations concerning: instituting a system of periodic visits by independent experts to places of detention; declaring illegal incommunicado detention under national law; adopting legal provisions giving a detainee prompt access to legal counsel after arrest and making it obligatory to inform relatives of the arrest and place of detention; organizing proper medical inspection; interrogating detainees at official interrogation centres, recording such interrogations and forbidding blindfolding or hooding; and establishing an independent authority to receive complaints about torture or other maltreatment. It endorsed the Special Rapporteur's recommendation that those responsible for acts of torture should be brought to trial and, if found guilty, severely punished. The Commission called on all States to sign and accede to or ratify the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. (59) It encouraged Governments to consider inviting the Special Rapporteur to visit their country to enable him to fulfil his mandate more effectively.

On 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/240, approved the Commission's encouragement to Governments to consider inviting the Special Rapporteur to visit their country.

#### Convention against torture

As at 31 December 1991, 64 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment, nine of them in 1991. (3) The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly in 1984, (59) opened for signature in 1985, and entered into force in 1987. (60) The optional provi-

sions of articles 21 and 22 (under which a party recognized the competence of the Committee against Torture, set up under the Convention, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a party claimed that another was not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention, and to receive communications from or on behalf of individuals claiming to be victims of a violation of the Convention by a State party) also entered into force in 1987; (60) 29 parties had made the required declarations. The Secretary-General reported on the status of the Convention as at 1 January 1991(61) and at 1 August 1991. (62)

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 5 March 1991,(63) the Commission urged all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; it asked all ratifying or acceding States and those States parties that had not done so to consider making the declaration provided for in articles 21 and 22. It requested the Secretary-General to continue submitting annual reports on the Convention's status and to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective functioning of the Committee against Torture.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By decision 46/428, of 16 December 1991, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, took note of the Secretary-General's report on the status of the Convention and asked him to report on it again in 1992.

#### Draft optional protocol

In January 1991, (64) Costa Rica submitted to the Commission an updated text of the draft optional protocol to the Convention which it had originally submitted in 1980. The text had been revised by a group of independent experts from 21 countries who had met at Geneva from 29 November to 1 December 1990. The draft optional protocol would establish a system of visits to be carried out by a committee of experts to places of detention within the jurisdiction of States parties to the protocol.

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 5 March 1991, (65) the Commission decided to consider the draft optional protocol at its 1992 session.

#### Committee against Torture

The Committee against Torture, established as a monitoring body under the Convention, held its sixth session at Geneva from 22 April to 3 May 1991. (66) It examined reports submitted by Algeria, Chile and Panama under article 19 of the Convention.

In April, the Committee adopted its general guidelines regarding the form and content of periodic reports to be submitted by States parties to

which it added consolidated guidelines, as drawn up in consultation with all of the treaty bodies. In three closed meetings devoted to its activities under article 20, the Committee studied confidential information which appeared to contain well-founded indications that torture was systematically practised in a State party to the Convention. Under article 22, the Committee considered three communications from individuals who claimed to be victims of violations by a State party of rights recognized in the Convention, one of which was found to be inadmissible. In addition, the Committee discussed a draft optional protocol to the Convention (see above).

The Committee held its seventh session, also at Geneva, from 11 to 21 November 1991, examining reports submitted by Australia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United Kingdom and Uruguay. It discussed its participation in the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, expressing the need to raise public awareness of the practice of torture and of the Committee's work.

By decision 46/430, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, took note of the Committee's report.

#### Fund for victims of torture

On 5 March 1991, (67) the Commission on Human Rights appealed to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, established in 1981. (68) It asked the Secretary-General to assist in making the Fund's humanitarian work better known and to inform it annually of the Fund's operations.

In his annual report to the Assembly on the status of the Fund, (69) the Secretary-General said that at its tenth session (Geneva, 17-26 April 1991) the Fund's Board of Trustees had recommended that 72 new grants should be made, of which 58—corresponding to 59 projects and sub-projects and representing an amount of \$2,025,700—dealt with continuing support for projects approved in the past; another 14 grants, for an amount of \$273,000, dealt with 11 new projects and sub-projects. The total amount of the grants recommended was \$2,238,700 for 1991 and \$60,000 for 1992. The projects recommended by the Board, carried out in about 40 countries and benefiting persons from many others, focused on supporting programmes providing direct medical, psychological, social and other assistance to torture victims and their families. The Board also recommended support to training programmes for health professionals on techniques to treat victims of torture, as well as for meetings of health professionals, in which they could compare their experiences.

The Board recommended that the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights set aside time to meet as a pledging conference for United Nations voluntary funds and submitted that suggestion to the Conference's Preparatory Committee. (70)

During the period from 24 October 1990 to 30 November 1991, the Fund received \$1,006,743 in contributions from 18 States. Contributions were also received from a number of individuals. In addition, pledges totalling \$553,717 were made by 6 States.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/110 without vote.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture  
The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

Recalling its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Alarmed at the widespread occurrence of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. Calls upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund;

3. Invites Governments to make contributions to the Fund, preferably on a regular basis, in order to enable the Fund to provide continuous support to projects that depend on recurrent grants;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments that pledged a contribution to the Fund at the 1991 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

6. Expresses its appreciation to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

7. Also expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees of the Fund by carrying out its decisions on an increasing number of projects;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

General Assembly resolution 46/110

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 27 November (meeting 54); 31-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.40); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session, 3rd Committee 38, 40-54; plenary 75.

#### Torture and inhuman treatment of detained children in South Africa

On 22 February 1991,(71) the Commission on Human Rights, vigorously condemning the detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa, demanded their immediate and unconditional release, the lifting of restrictions imposed on them and their basic and legitimate freedoms of movement, association and education. It appealed to the international community to maintain pressure on South Africa to eradicate apartheid and the inhuman practices associated with it. Requesting the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa to pay special attention to the detention, torture and other inhuman treatment of children in South Africa and to report in 1992, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to assist the Group in discharging its responsibilities. The Commission further requested all United Nations organs, specialized agencies and NGOs to launch a world-wide campaign to draw attention to monitoring and exposing the inhuman practices associated with apartheid targeted at children.

The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, in January 1991,(72) recounted testimony from witnesses and cited press reports concerning murders, arrests, torture and other ill-treatment and harassment of black children and adolescents in South Africa, often resulting from organized protests against discrimination in schools and the quality of education provided for black children. (For more details on the Group's activities, see under "Human rights violations".)

Also in January, (73) the Secretary-General noted United Nations action taken during 1990 concerning torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa. In September, (74) he reported that information requested from United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and NGOs on the subject had not been received.

By decision 46/430, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, took note of the Secretary-General's September report.

#### Detention of juveniles

Reports of the Special Rapporteur. In July 1991, (75) Special Rapporteur Mary Concepcion Bautista (Philippines) provided an overview of international standards applicable to the human rights of juveniles deprived of their liberty, among them the 1985 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules), (76) the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, (77) the 1990 United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines) and the 1990 United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty. (79) The Special Rapporteur summarized replies to a questionnaire on the application of international standards concerning human rights to juveniles received from 45 Governments, 3 specialized agencies and 17 NGOs. She recommended that countries review their legislation, forbid trying juveniles as adults, as well as detaining them, and guarantee them legal assistance.

Subcommission action. On 28 August 1991, (80) the Subcommission asked its Special Rapporteur to submit an updated report in 1992 and also asked the Secretary-General to explore the feasibility of organizing a meeting of experts under the auspices of the Centre for Human Rights, UNICEF and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs on the application of international standards concerning the human rights of detained juveniles.

#### Detention without charge or trial

Human Rights Commission action. On 5 March 1991, (81) the Commission, noting an analysis and recommendations in a revised 1990 report on the practice of administrative detention, (82) submitted by Special Rapporteur Louis Joinet (France), decided to create, for a three-year period, a working group of five independent experts to investigate cases of detention imposed arbitrarily or otherwise inconsistently with the international standards set forth in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (83) or in the relevant international legal instruments. It further decided that the working group should seek information from Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, individuals concerned, their families or their representatives. It asked the working group to carry out its task with discretion, objectivity and independence and to

report to it in 1992. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the working group.

On 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/243, approved the Commission's decision to set up a working group to investigate cases of arbitrary detention.

Working group activities. The five-member working group of independent experts held its first and second sessions from 16 to 20 September and 16 to 20 December 1991, respectively, both at Geneva. The group's preliminary report contained its views on its mandate and legal framework and discussed its methods of work. (84) The group's activities since its creation mainly consisted of transmitting letters to Governments concerning cases of alleged arbitrary detention which were reported to have occurred in their countries, and asking them to make inquiries and inform the group of the results within 90 days from the date of transmittal. In October and December the Chairman of the group sent letters to 17 countries concerning 223 cases of arbitrary detention. During its second session the group transmitted letters to nine Governments concerning 14 cases. At its December session, the group considered replies received from four Governments. In considering those cases it identified a number of situations which it decided to look into for consideration at its next session concerning failure to take pre-trial detention and detention prior to extradition into account; restricted residence; rehabilitation through labour; extradition not followed by trial; and grave and multiple violations of the right to a fair trial in certain pre-trial situations. Annexed to the report were the principles to be applied by the group in considering cases submitted to it and a model questionnaire to be completed by persons alleging arbitrary arrest or detention.

#### Hostage-taking

On 5 March 1991, (85) the Commission on Human Rights strongly condemned the taking of hostages in all circumstances and demanded the release of all those being held. It called on States to take preventive and punitive measures and put an end to cases of abduction and unlawful restraint. It asked the Secretary-General, whenever a State so requested, to use all available means to obtain the release of hostages.

#### Detained UN staff members

Report of the Secretary-General. On 14 February 1991, (86) the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission a report updating developments pertaining to the detention of international civil servants and their families. Annexed to the report was a consolidated list of staff members under arrest and detention or missing.

By an August 1991 note, (87) the Subcommission's Special Rapporteur Mary Concepcion Bautista (Philippines) stated that she had received information from two Governments, from the United Nations Security Coordinator and from six United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerning the human rights of United Nations staff members, experts and their families. She stated that two staff members detained in Ethiopia and two in Senegal had been released. She noted that of the 125 international civil servants who had been detained, executed, missing or disappeared, about 80 were in the Middle East.

Human Rights Commission action. On 5 March 1991 (88) the Commission on Human Rights appealed to Member States to respect and ensure respect for the rights of staff members and others acting under the authority of the United Nations and their families and urged them, in accordance with the 1988 Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, (89) to provide adequate and prompt information concerning their arrest or detention. It further urged States to allow medical teams to investigate cases in which the health of staff members, experts and their families who were being detained was reported to have suffered and to permit medical treatment, and called on them to allow representatives of international organizations to attend hearings concerning them. It asked the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the human rights, privileges and immunities of United Nations staff members, experts and their families were fully respected and to submit in 1992 an updated report on the situation of United Nations staff members, experts and their families detained, imprisoned, missing or held in a country against their will.

Subcommission action. On 28 August 1991, (90) the Subcommission adopted a similar resolution in which it requested its Special Rapporteur to submit a final report in 1992, including practical recommendations for measures to improve on a long-term basis the protection of United Nations personnel and their families.

#### Status of special rapporteurs

On 5 March 1991, (91) the Commission on Human Rights asked the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that all special rapporteurs and representatives, independent experts and members of the Subcommission and of working groups established by the Commission were considered as experts on mission within the context of article VI, section 22, of the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (92) and urged States to comply with their obligations under that Convention. It also asked him to take measures to ensure the protection of United Nations officials accompanying such personnel on field missions

and to report to the Commission in 1992 on action taken.

#### Extralegal executions

In February 1991,(93) Special Rapporteur S. Amos Wako (Kenya) submitted to the Commission on Human Rights his ninth report on summary or arbitrary executions, based on information received from Governments, NGOs, groups and individuals. He described urgent appeals and other communications transmitted to Governments, together with any replies or observations received from them, and outlined the legal and analytical framework within which he carried out his mandate. In concluding, he focused on death threats, deaths in custody, executions following inadequate trial or judicial procedures and extralegal executions in situations of internal conflict. The Special Rapporteur recommended that Governments: review national laws and regulations and the practice of judicial authorities; ensure the protection of those who played key roles in defending human rights; establish an independent body to improve cooperation between the United Nations system and all concerned organizations; include human rights instruction in primary and secondary schools, and university curricula; and include human rights law and practice in training law enforcement and military personnel. He urged international organizations to emphasize the importance of implementing international human rights norms and principles; organize seminars and training courses; and promote activities to disseminate the latest achievements in human rights. Annexed to the report were basic principles on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1990). (48)

Human Rights Commission action. On 6 March 1991, (94) the Commission, strongly condemning the large number of summary or arbitrary executions taking place, including extralegal executions, appealed urgently to Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and NGOs to take action to combat and eliminate such executions. It requested the Special Rapporteur to continue examining such executions and to respond to information he received, particularly when a summary or arbitrary execution was imminent or threatened or when such an execution had occurred. It asked the Secretary-General to provide assistance to the Special Rapporteur and to consider ways of publicizing his work and recommendations. It urged Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur and to take measures to lower the level of violence and needless loss of life during situations of internal violence, disturbances, tensions and public emergency.

On 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/255, approved the Commission's request that the Secretary-General provide assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

#### Disappearance of persons

Human Rights Commission action. On 5 March 1991,( 95) the Commission requested the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to submit in 1992 both a report on its work and recommendations to help eliminate the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances. The Commission encouraged Governments concerned to consider inviting the Group to visit their country and asked the Secretary-General to ensure that the Group received all necessary assistance, in particular staff and resources, especially in carrying out missions and holding sessions in countries prepared to receive it, a request approved by the Economic and Social Council on 31 May 1991 in decision 1991/242. On 7 February, by decision 1991/204, the Council decided that the Group's thirty-third session, which was to be held from 6 to 10 May 1991, would be held from 18 to 22 March, and, by decision 1991/282 of 26 July, it decided that the Group's thirty-fifth session should be held at Geneva from 28 October to 8 November.

The Commission further decided to establish an open-ended inter-sessional working group to consider the draft declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced or involuntary disappearance, (96) which had been completed by the Group and finalized by the Subcommission in 1990. Requesting the working group to meet for two weeks before the Commission's 1992 session, it asked the Secretary-General to invite comments, for consideration by the working group, from Governments, intergovernmental agencies and NGOs on the draft declaration and to circulate those comments to Governments before the group's meeting.

Also on 5 March, (97) the Commission, commending those Governments which had invited any of the thematic Special Rapporteurs or the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to visit their country, encouraged Governments to respond expeditiously to requests for information. It invited Governments concerned to study carefully the recommendations addressed to them under thematic procedures and to keep the relevant mechanisms informed on progress made in implementing them. The Commission encouraged thematic Special Rapporteurs and the Working Group to follow closely the progress made by Governments in their investigations carried out within their respective mandates.

Note by the Secretary-General. By a note of the Secretary-General, (98) the draft declaration on

the protection of all persons from enforced or involuntary disappearances was transmitted to the Economic and Social Council.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted resolution 1991/27 without vote.

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances  
The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/41 of 5 March 1991,

1. Authorizes an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the forty-eighth session of the Commission to consider the draft declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced or involuntary disappearances; prepared by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, with a view to its adoption by the Commission at its forty-eighth session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to extend all facilities to the working group for its meeting prior to the forty-eighth session of the Commission.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/27

31 May 1991 Meeting 13 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) without vote, 24 May (meeting 15); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1991/22); agenda item 8.

Working Group activities. The five-member Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, established in 1980,(99) held three sessions in 1991: its thirty-third (New York, 18-22 March) and thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth (Geneva, 26-31 August and 4-13 December). (100)

During those sessions, the Group held 4 meetings with government representatives and 16 with representatives of human rights organizations, associations of relatives of missing persons and families or witnesses directly concerned with reports of enforced or involuntary disappearances. Three members of the Group visited Sri Lanka at the Government's invitation from 7 to 18 October. Their report on the problem of disappearances in that country was contained in an addendum to the Working Group's report.

In 1991, the Group received some 17,000 reports of enforced or involuntary disappearances and transmitted 4,800 newly reported cases to the Governments concerned. It also transmitted to Governments 197 cases under its urgent action procedure and 34 of such cases were clarified during the year.

The Group recommended that concerned Governments improve habeas corpus, introducing legal reforms dealing with expeditious process, availability of the procedure and unimpeded access of authorities to suspected places of detention, and emphasized the need for countries to have up-

to-date and accessible registers of detainees. Noting that death squad activity appeared to be on the rise, the Group urged Governments to condemn such operations. Concerning the abuse of powers by civil defence units, especially disappearances, the Group advocated laws laying down conditions for their operation. Annexed to the Group's report were graphs showing the development of disappearances for the period 1973-1990 in countries with more than 50 transmitted cases, a list of NGOs which had contacted the Group from January 1990 to December 1991 and excerpts from a statement by the Group to the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (see under "Advancement of human rights").

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/125 without vote.

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances  
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 45/165 of 18 December 1990 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the practice of enforced disappearances in the world, and about the fact that, in certain cases, the families of disappeared persons have been the target of intimidation and ill-treatment.

Expressing its profound emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

Concerned by the growing number of reports concerning harassment of witnesses of disappearances or relatives of disappeared persons,

Recalling that the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances has referred on several occasions in its reports to the importance of drafting a declaration to enable it to fulfil its task properly,

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/41 of 5 March 1991,

1. Notes with satisfaction that the open-ended working group established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/41 has completed its consideration of the draft declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced or involuntary disappearances, which will be transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights for adoption at its forty-eighth session;

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give this question high priority at its forty-eighth session;

3. Appeals to Governments to take appropriate steps to prevent and suppress the practice of enforced disap-

pearances and to take action at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations to that end;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and thanks those Governments that have cooperated with it;

5. Recalls with satisfaction the decision made by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session to extend for two years the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20(XXXVI) of 29 February 1980, while maintaining the principle of annual reporting, and requests the Working Group to continue to fulfil its mandate in a rigorous and constructive fashion;

6. Appeals to the Governments concerned, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group, to cooperate fully with it so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role, and in particular to reply more quickly to the requests for information addressed to them;

7. Encourages the Governments concerned to consider the wish of the Working Group, when such a wish is expressed, to visit their countries, thus enabling it to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

8. Expresses its appreciation to those Governments that have cooperated with the Working Group and replied to its requests for information;

9. Extends its warm thanks to those Governments which have invited the Working Group, requests them to give all necessary attention to its recommendations and invites them to inform the Working Group of any follow-up measures taken;

10. Appeals to the Governments concerned to take steps to protect the families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or ill-treatment of which they may be the target;

11. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to be submitted by the Working Group to the Commission at its forty-eighth session;

12. Renews its request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/125

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721 & Corr.1) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 33-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.50); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

### Other aspects of civil and political rights

#### Slavery

**Working Group activities.** The Subcommission's five-member Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, at its sixteenth session (Geneva,

29 July-2 August and 9 August 1991),<sup>(101)</sup> considered as its main theme the prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others. It reviewed developments in other contemporary forms of slavery, including slavery and the slave trade, the sale of children, child labour (see under "Other human rights violations"), child soldiers, child prostitution and pornography, slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism and debt bondage.

The Group had before it a March 1991 report of the Secretary-General submitted in response to a 1983 Economic and Social Council resolution<sup>(102)</sup> summarizing replies from four Governments, one specialized agency, two United Nations organs and two intergovernmental organizations on the suppression of traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others<sup>(103)</sup>

**Subcommission action.** The Subcommission adopted on 29 August 1991 two drafts recommended by the Group, one recommending to the Commission for adoption a programme of action to prevent the traffic in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others<sup>(104)</sup> and another concerning other matters considered by the Group.<sup>(105)</sup>

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 6 March 1991<sup>(106)</sup> the Commission asked the Secretary-General to invite States parties to the 1926 Slavery Convention, the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery<sup>(107)</sup> and the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others<sup>(108)</sup> to submit regular reports on the situation in their countries. It invited States which had not signed or ratified the relevant Conventions to do so, or to explain in writing why they felt unable to do so. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were asked to supply information to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. The Commission encouraged its Subcommission to elaborate recommendations on ways of establishing an effective mechanism for implementing the Slavery Conventions on the basis of a 1989 study prepared by the Secretary-General<sup>(109)</sup> The Secretary-General was asked to designate the United Nations Centre for Human Rights as the focal point for coordinating United Nations activities for the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery. Recommending that a voluntary fund be established, it requested the Economic and Social Council to take further action (see below). It asked the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children (Viti Muntarhorn, Thailand) to examine ways of cooperating with the Group and asked Governments to pursue a policy of information, prevention and rehabilita-

tion of women victims of the exploitation of prostitution and to take appropriate economic and social measures to that effect.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/35 without vote.

#### Suppression of the traffic in persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/20 of 10 March 1982 on the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, 1988/42 of 8 March 1988, 1989/35 of 6 March 1989 and 1990/63 of 7 March 1990, and taking note of Commission resolution 1991/58 of 6 March 1991 on the report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Recalling also its resolutions 1982/20 of 4 May 1982 and 1983/30 of 26 May 1983 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others, 1988/34 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/74 of 24 May 1989 on the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and 1990/46 of 25 May 1990 on the suppression of the traffic in persons.

Considering that the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Economic and Social Council on the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others still constitutes a useful basis for further action,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others,

Noting that only a few Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations have submitted information on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1983/30,

Gravely concerned that slavery, the slave trade and slavery-like practices still exist, that there are modern manifestations of those phenomena and that such practices represent some of the gravest violations of human rights,

Aware of the complexity of the issue of the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, and the need for further coordination and cooperation to implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur and by various United Nations bodies,

1. Remind States parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949 that they should submit to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities regular reports on the situation in their countries,

as provided for under the relevant conventions and under Council decision 16(LVI) of 17 May 1974;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the Council, at its regular session of 1992, on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1983/30 by those Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations that have not yet submitted such information and to make that report available to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to ensure effective servicing of the Working Group and of other activities related to contemporary forms of slavery and slavery-like practices, and requests him to report to the Council at its regular session of 1992 on the steps taken in this regard;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to designate the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat as the focal point for the coordination of activities in the United Nations for the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery;

6. Urges the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to collaborate closely with the Centre for Human Rights on the issue of the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery;

7. Endorses the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1991/58, that the supervisory bodies of the International Labour Organisation give particular attention in their work to the implementation of provisions and standards designed to ensure protection of children and other persons exposed to contemporary forms of slavery;

8. Endorses the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1991/58, that the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, when examining periodic reports of States parties, give particular attention to the implementation of, respectively, articles 8 and 24 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, articles 10, 12 and 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, article 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and articles 32, 34, 35 and 36 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with a view to combating contemporary forms of slavery;

9. Decides to consider the question of the suppression of traffic in persons at its regular session of 1992 under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/35

31 May 1991 Meeting 13 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) without vote, 24 May (meeting 16); lo-nation draft (E/1991/C.2/L.13), orally amended by Algeria; agenda item 8.

Sponsors: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gambia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Philippines, Romania, Venezuela.



# United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted resolution 1991/34 without vote.

### United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decisions 16(LVI) and 17(LVI) of 17 May 1974, by which it authorized the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to establish a Working Group on Slavery, renamed the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1988/42 of 8 March 1988,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/58 of 6 March 1991, in which the Commission requested the Council to take further action on its recommendation to the General Assembly to establish a voluntary fund on contemporary forms of slavery,

Gravely concerned that slavery, the slave trade, slavery-like practices and even modern manifestations of this phenomenon still exist, representing some of the gravest violations of human rights,

Convinced that the establishment of a voluntary fund on contemporary forms of slavery would constitute a significant development for the protection of the human rights of victims of contemporary forms of slavery,

1. Requests the General Assembly to establish a voluntary trust fund on contemporary forms of slavery in accordance with the following criteria:

(a) The name of the fund shall be the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

(b) The purposes of the fund shall be, first, to assist representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and, secondly, to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery;

(c) Funding shall be obtained by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities;

(d) The only types of activity to be supported by the fund shall be those described in subparagraph (b) above;

(e) The only beneficiaries from the fund shall be:

(i) Representatives from non-governmental organizations dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery:

a. Who are so considered by the Board of Trustees of the fund, as described in subparagraph (f) below;

b. Who would not, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, be able to attend the sessions of the Working Group without the assistance provided by the fund;

c. Who would be able to contribute to a deeper knowledge on the part of the Working Group of the problems relating to contemporary forms of slavery;

(ii) Individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery and who are so considered by the Board of Trustees of the fund;

(f) The fund shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and other relevant provisions, with the advice of a Board of Trustees composed of five persons with relevant experience in the field of human rights and contemporary forms of slavery in particular, who will serve in their personal capacity; the members of the Board of Trustees shall be appointed by the Secretary-General for a three-year term renewable in consultation with the current Chairman of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/34

31 May 1991 Meeting 13 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) without vote, 24 May (meeting 16); 9-nation draft (E/1991/C.2/L.12); agenda item 8.

Sponsors: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Gambia, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Venezuela.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 46/122 without vote.

### United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

#### The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decisions 16(LVI) and 17(LVI) of 17 May 1974, by which it authorized the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to establish a Working Group on Slavery, renamed the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1988/42 of 8 March 1988,<sup>a</sup>

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/58 of 6 March 1991, on the report of the Working Group,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/34 of 31 May 1991, by which it requested the General Assembly to establish a voluntary fund on contemporary forms of slavery,

Gravely concerned that slavery, the slave trade, slavery-like practices and even modern manifestations of this phenomenon still exist, representing some of the gravest violations of human rights,

Convinced that the establishment of a voluntary trust fund on contemporary forms of slavery would constitute a significant development for the protection of the human rights of victims of contemporary forms of slavery,

1. Decides to establish a voluntary trust fund on contemporary forms of slavery in accordance with the following criteria:

(a) The name of the fund shall be the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

<sup>a</sup>E/1988/12 & Corr.1 (res. 1988/42).

(b) The purposes of the Fund shall be, first, to assist representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and, secondly, to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery;

(c) Funding shall be obtained by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities;

(d) The only types of activity to be supported by the Fund shall be those described in subparagraph (b) above;

(e) The only beneficiaries from the Fund shall be:

(i) Representatives from non-governmental organizations dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery;

a. Who are so considered by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, described in subparagraph (f) below;

b. Who would not, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, be able to attend the sessions of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery without the assistance provided by the Fund;

c. Who would be able to contribute to a deeper knowledge on the part of the Working Group of the problems relating to contemporary forms of slavery;

(ii) Individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery and who are so considered by the Board of Trustees;

(f) The Fund shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and other relevant provisions, with the advice of a Board of Trustees composed of five persons with relevant experience in the field of human rights and contemporary forms of slavery in particular, who will serve in their personal capacity; the members of the Board of Trustees shall be appointed by the Secretary-General for a three-year renewable term, in consultation with the current Chairman of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

2. Appeals to all Governments to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund.

General Assembly resolution 46/122

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 10-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.44); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Greece, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Romania, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38,40-55; plenary 75.

### Freedom of movement

**Working Group activities.** The Subcommittee's five-member Working Group on a draft declaration on freedom and non-discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country met on 22 August 1991 to discuss the draft

declaration.<sup>(110)</sup> It was agreed that a new consolidated draft and amendments and a previous draft, which were annexed to the Group's report, would serve as the basis of the Group's work. The Group, however, did not make major advances in the drafting due to the Subcommittee's heavy agenda and subsequent limited time.

**Subcommittee action.** On 29 August 1991,<sup>(111)</sup> the Subcommittee decided to transmit the Group's report to the Commission for its comments and guidance.

### Population transfer

**Subcommittee action.** On 29 August 1991,<sup>(112)</sup> the Subcommittee, recognizing that population transfer affected the basic human rights and freedoms of the peoples concerned, including the original inhabitants, the people removed and settlers, decided to continue to consider that matter taking into account a working paper submitted by Christy Ezim Mbonu (Nigeria).<sup>(113)</sup>

### Freedom of speech

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 5 March 1991,<sup>(114)</sup> expressing concern at the extensive occurrence of detention of persons who exercised their right to freedom of opinion and expression, the Commission appealed to States to ensure respect and support for that right. It also appealed to them to ensure that persons seeking to exercise those rights and freedoms were not discriminated against, or harassed, in areas such as employment, housing and social services. Welcoming the intention of two Special Rapporteurs (Louis Joinet, France, and Danilo Turk, Yugoslavia) to study in greater detail measures to strengthen and promote the right to freedom of expression, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to provide assistance to them.

**Report of the Special Rapporteurs.** In July 1991<sup>(115)</sup> the Special Rapporteurs updated their 1990 preliminary report.<sup>(116)</sup> They considered comments from Subcommittee members and NGOs on their preliminary report and discussed the question of permissible restrictions on freedom of expression in the context of the struggle against racism and in armed conflicts.

### Cooperation with UN human rights bodies

**Note by the Secretary-General.** In a note to the Commission of February 1991,<sup>(117)</sup> the Secretary-General discussed decisions and measures taken by United Nations policy-making organs with a view to protecting witnesses, complainants or persons trying to avail themselves of United Nations human rights procedures. Annexed to the report were allegations of intimidation and reprisal received and processed by special rapporteurs and working groups of the Commission.

Human Rights Commission action. On 6 March 1991,(118) the Commission on Human Rights requested all representatives of United Nations human rights bodies and treaty bodies monitoring the observance of human rights to continue to take urgent steps to prevent the occurrence of intimidation or reprisal. It also requested them to include in their reports a reference to allegations of intimidation or reprisal, as well as an account of action taken by them in that regard. It requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of such representatives to its resolution and invited him to submit in 1992 a report on the subject.

On 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/254, approved the Commission's invitation to the Secretary-General to submit a report on alleged reprisals against witnesses or victims of human rights violations.

Subcommission action. On 30 August 1991,(119) the Subcommission asked Special Rapporteurs Joinet and Turk to submit a report with conclusions and recommendations taking into account comments made during discussion of its updated preliminary report(115) and asked the Secretary-General to provide them with the assistance they needed. It invited the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteurs to pay particular attention to the situation of persons detained, ill-treated, or discriminated against for having exercised their right to freedom of opinion and expression.

#### Conscientious objectors

Report of the Secretary-General. In January 1991,(120) the Secretary-General summarized replies to a Commission request for comments or information on conscientious objection to military service received from 20 Governments, 3 United Nations bodies, 1 specialized agency, 1 inter-governmental organization and 8 NGOs.

Human Rights Commission action. On 6 March 1991,(121) the Commission requested the Secretary-General to report in 1993 on conscientious objection to military service, taking into account comments by Governments and further information received by him.

#### Amnesty

On 29 August 1991,(122) the Subcommission decided to request El Hadji Guisse (Senegal) and Louis Joinet (France) to expand and elaborate their August working paper(123) concerning measures to combat the increasingly widespread practice of impunity for perpetrators of serious human rights violations. The August paper updated a 1984 document prepared for a 1985 study of amnesty laws and their role in the safeguarding and

promotion of human rights, prepared by Special Rapporteur Joinet.(124)

#### Independence of the judicial system

Human Rights Commission action. On 5 March 1991,(125) the Commission welcomed recommendations made in a 1990 working paper(126) on means by which its Subcommission could monitor the implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and the protection of practising lawyers, which the Subcommission had endorsed in August 1990.(127) Taking note of a 1990 General Assembly resolution(128) welcoming the Subcommission's decision to entrust Louis Joinet (France) with preparing a report on strengthening the independence of the judiciary and protection of practising lawyers, the Commission endorsed that decision. It asked the Secretary-General to provide Mr. Joinet with all the necessary assistance to prepare that report, a request approved by the Economic and Social Council by decision 1991/241 of 31 May 1991. By the same decision, the Council also approved entrusting Mr. Joinet to prepare a report.

Report of the Special Rapporteur. The Special Rapporteur submitted a report in June 1991,(129) aimed at setting up means for monitoring favourable practices-constitutional, legislative and practical protection implemented by many States-and adverse practices-violations of international norms-affecting the independence of the judiciary and the protection of lawyers. He described United Nations promotional and training activities concerning the independence of the judiciary and the protection of lawyers such as training courses, workshops and seminars given, which fell under advisory services and technical assistance. Information received from 19 States was analysed regarding cases of measures and practices that had served to strengthen the safeguards of independence and protection concerning judges and lawyers. Also examined were measures and practices that had weakened those safeguards. The Special Rapporteur proposed guidelines for training courses, workshops and seminars, as well as for advisory services and technical assistance, and suggested improved coordination among United Nations bodies. Other recommendations were set out in a Subcommission resolution (see below).

Subcommission action. On 29 August 1991,(130) the Subcommission endorsed the Special Rapporteur's recommendations concerning advisory services and technical assistance, particularly those ensuring wider and more effective participation of professionals and NGO representatives; providing follow-up and evaluation; and calling for increased cooperation and effective support of States in strengthening the independence of the

judiciary. It decided to entrust him with preparing a further report on practices and measures which had served to strengthen or weaken the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession in accordance with United Nations standards. It asked the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance to complete that report and also to transmit it to Leandro Despouy (Argentina) and El Hadji Guissé (Senegal) to examine it with a view to making comments at the Subcommission's 1992 session. It further requested him to transmit its resolution to Governments and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including professional associations of judges and lawyers, requesting them to provide specific information on practices and measures which had served to strengthen or to weaken the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession.

#### Right to a fair trial

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 5 March 1991,<sup>(131)</sup> the Commission, having examined a brief report prepared by Stanislav Chernichenko (USSR) and William Treat (United States),<sup>(132)</sup> the recommendations of which had been endorsed by the Subcommission in 1990,<sup>(133)</sup> endorsed the Subcommission's decision to entrust them with preparing a study on the right to a fair trial: current recognition and measures to strengthen it. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to provide them with all the assistance they might require. It asked the two Special Rapporteurs to draft a questionnaire on the right to a fair trial and asked the Secretary-General to transmit it with the brief report to Governments, specialized agencies and NGOs for their responses and comments, and to transmit their responses to the Special Rapporteurs for consideration in connection with their study. It recommended for adoption a draft resolution by the Economic and Social Council (see below).

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted resolution 1991/28 without vote.

#### Right to a fair trial

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/108 of 7 March 1990,<sup>a</sup> in which the Commission welcomed the decision of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint Mr. Stanislav Chernichenko and Mr. William Treat as rapporteurs to prepare a report on existing international norms and standards

pertaining to the right to a fair trial, and taking note of Commission resolution 1991/43 of 5 March 1991,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 on setting international standards in the field of human rights,

Taking into account the brief report on the right to a fair trial prepared by Mr. Chernichenko and Mr. Treat,

1. Endorses resolution 1990/18 of 30 August 1990, adopted by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, by which the Subcommission decided to entrust Mr. Stanislav Chernichenko and Mr. William Treat with the preparation of a study entitled "The right to a fair trial: current recognition and measures necessary for its strengthening", and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/43;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the two special rapporteurs with all the assistance necessary to carry out the study referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. Requests the two special rapporteurs to draft a questionnaire on the right to a fair trial;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the questionnaire, together with the brief report on the right to a fair trial, prepared by Mr. Chernichenko and Mr. Treat, to Governments, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for their response and comments, and to transmit the responses to the special rapporteurs for consideration in connection with the study referred to in paragraph 1 above;

5. Requests the special rapporteurs to prepare a preliminary report based upon their study and the responses to the questionnaire, proposing ways to develop the basic guarantees necessary for a fair trial into an international standard such as a model code, and to submit the report to the Subcommission for consideration at its forty-third session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session for comment.

<sup>a</sup>E/1990/22 (dec. 1990/108)

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/28

31 May 1991                      Meeting 13                      Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) without vote, 24 May (meeting 15); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1991/22); agenda item 8.

financial implications. E/1991/C.2/L.18.

**Report of the Special Rapporteurs.** Responding to the Commission's request, Special Rapporteurs Chernichenko and Treat submitted in July 1991 their second report on the right to a fair trial: current recognition and measures necessary to strengthen it.<sup>(134)</sup> The report discussed the first brief report<sup>(132)</sup> and indicated several revisions to it; identified new sources of international fair trial norms issued since June 1990; and summarized the interpretations of fair trial standards by the Human Rights Committee under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.<sup>(1)</sup> Concerning the questionnaire

on the right to a fair trial, the report summarized replies received as at 17 June 1991 from six Governments, two specialized agencies and three NGOs.

**Subcommission action.** On 28 August 1991,(135) the Subcommission asked the Special Rapporteurs to continue preparing their study on the right to a fair trial.

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## Economic, social and cultural rights

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 1 March 1991,(1) the Commission requested the Secretary-General to organize, under the 1992-1993 United Nations human rights programme, an expert seminar to discuss indicators for measuring achievements in realizing economic, social and cultural rights and to promote coordination between United Nations human rights activities and those of development agencies. It asked the Subcommission's Special Rapporteur Danilo Turk (Yugoslavia), when preparing a progress report on problems, policies and progressive measures relating to a more effective realization of economic, social and cultural rights, to take into account comments made in the Commission, and asked that priority be given to identifying practical strategies to promote the rights contained in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.(2) Concerning the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Commission encouraged States parties to the Covenant to support and cooperate with the Committee; welcomed the 1990 revised guidelines for reporting by States parties; (3) noted a 1990 recommendation by Special Rapporteur Danilo Turk to organize a seminar on social and economic indicators;(4) and endorsed the Committee's view that a series of national workshops should be organized by the Secretary-General to promote a better understanding of the Covenant. Welcoming the Committee's decision to devote one day at each of its sessions to a general discussion of one specific right or particular article of the Covenant, the Commission noted the Committee's decision to study in 1991 the question of social and economic indicators. (For details of the Committee's action in 1991, see below.)

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/235 of 31 May 1991, approved the Commission's request to organize an expert seminar.

On 22 February 1991,(5) by a roll-call vote of 31 to 2, with 9 abstentions, the Commission asked its Subcommission to submit the third report of Special Rapporteur Danilo Türk to the Commis-

sion in 1992 and requested Governments to provide him with their comments and information about their experience concerning the impact of economic adjustment policies arising from foreign debt on the enjoyment of human rights (see below).

Report of the Special Rapporteur. The Special Rapporteur submitted in July his second progress report on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.<sup>(6)</sup> The report updated the Subcommission's discussion of indicators to measure progress in realizing those rights and discussed the effects of internationally supported policies of structural adjustment. It provided an insight into 18 selected aspects of the relationship between structural adjustment and human rights and focused on evolving World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) policies which were more comprehensive and beneficial to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights. The Special Rapporteur recommended drafting basic policy guidelines on structural adjustment and economic, social and cultural rights and identified as priority social concerns in the context of adjustment basic health care, primary education and food security.

Subcommission action. On 29 August 1991,<sup>(7)</sup> the Subcommission endorsed its Special Rapporteur's recommendations and asked him to submit his final report in 1992.

#### Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

As at 31 December 1991, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in 1966<sup>(2)</sup> and in force since 1976,<sup>(8)</sup> had been ratified or acceded to by 104 States. Albania, Estonia, Grenada, Israel, Lithuania, Nepal and Zimbabwe became parties to it in 1991. <sup>(9)</sup>

In his report to the Assembly on the International Covenants on Human Rights,<sup>(10)</sup> the Secretary-General provided information on the status of ratifications or accessions to and signatures of the Covenant as at 1 August 1991 (see also under "Advancement of human rights").

#### Implementation of the Covenant

Human Rights Commission action. On 22 February 1991,<sup>(11)</sup> the Commission on Human Rights appealed to all States that had not become parties to the Covenant to do so. It welcomed the efforts of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in preparing general comments on the provisions of the Covenant and encouraged Governments to publish and disseminate widely the Covenant's text in as many languages as possible. It asked the Secretary-General to report in 1992 on the status of the Covenant.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established in 1985<sup>(12)</sup> to succeed the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, held its sixth session in Geneva from 25 November to 13 December 1991.<sup>(13)</sup> The Committee's pre-sessional Working Group, a live-member Group established in 1988<sup>(14)</sup> to meet for one week prior to each session, held its meetings in Geneva from 16 to 20 September.

Concerning the rights covered by articles 6 to 9 under the Covenant (the right to work and to favourable conditions of work, trade union rights, and the right to social security), the Committee examined reports from Afghanistan<sup>(15)</sup> and Panama;<sup>(16)</sup> under articles 10 to 12 (protection of the family, mothers and children, and the right to an adequate living standard, and to physical and mental health), a report by Panama;<sup>(17)</sup> under articles 13 to 15 (covering the rights to education, including compulsory education, and cultural participation), reports from Colombia,<sup>(18)</sup> the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,<sup>(19)</sup> Finland,<sup>(20)</sup> Panama,<sup>(21)</sup> Spain<sup>(22)</sup> and Sweden;<sup>(23)</sup> and under articles 1 to 15, reports from Afghanistan<sup>(24)</sup> and the Syrian Arab Republic.<sup>(25)</sup>

The Committee considered additional information submitted by Colombia<sup>(26)</sup> concerning the right to health, social security, rights of women and protection of mothers and families, protection of children, right to decent housing, protection of individuals in extreme poverty and the situation of indigenous communities, and by Zaire<sup>(27)</sup> concerning family and equality between men and women in marriage, the status of women and children, and the rights to proper housing, education, work and freedom of association.

The Committee recommended three draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council: one by which the Council would authorize the holding of a three-week extraordinary additional session during 1992 or 1993 to consider the long-standing backlog of States parties' reports; a second by which it would appeal to 16 States parties which had yet to submit initial reports to do so; and a third by which it would note a Committee decision to offer to send two of its members to the Dominican Republic to advise the Government with regard to large-scale evictions. Annexed to the Committee's report was the status of submission of reports in accordance with a programme established by the Council.

The Committee continued its discussion on drafting an optional protocol to the Covenant that would permit the submission of communications

pertaining to some or all of the rights recognized in the Covenant. It also discussed the problems of the elderly as they related to the realization of rights recognized in the Covenant and the use of indicators to measure the degree to which economic, social and cultural rights were actually in place.

In discussing its contribution to the preparatory process for the World Conference on Human Rights, the Committee recommended that the Conference explore the establishment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights and the creation of an International Court for Human Rights.

By decision 1991/267 of 31 May, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee's 1990 session.<sup>(3)</sup>

### Right to development

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1990 General Assembly resolution,<sup>(28)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Human Rights in January 1991 a comprehensive report summarizing comments on the right to development from 4 Governments, 11 United Nations bodies or organs, 5 specialized agencies, 9 NGOs and 1 other organization.<sup>(29)</sup> By a September 1991 note,<sup>(30)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted his report to the General Assembly.

Human Rights Commission action. On 22 February 1991,<sup>(31)</sup> by a roll-call vote of 40 to 1, with 2 abstentions, the Commission, recalling the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right (Geneva, 8-12 January 1990),<sup>(32)</sup> asked the Secretary-General to submit concrete proposals on the effective implementation and promotion of the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development.<sup>(33)</sup> It called on the Preparatory Committee for the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, in examining the relationship between development and human rights, to take fully into account the 1986 Declaration.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 46/123 without vote.

### Right to development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the Declaration on the Right to Development,

Recalling its resolution 45/97 of 14 December 1990, and those of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, and taking note of Commission resolution 1991/15 of 22 February 1991.

Recalling also the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right,

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Mindful that the Commission on Human Rights has entered a new phase in its consideration of this matter, which is directed towards the implementation and further enhancement of the right to development,

Reaffirming the need for an evaluation mechanism so as to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration on the Right to Development,

Recalling its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990, in which it decided, *inter alia*, that one of the objectives of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights would be to examine the relation between development and the enjoyment by everyone of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights, recognizing the importance of creating the conditions whereby everyone may enjoy these rights as set out in the International Covenants on Human Rights.

Having considered the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General, prepared pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/18 of 23 February 1990 and General Assembly resolution 45/97,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries;

2. Takes note with interest of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session concrete proposals on the effective implementation and promotion of the Declaration on the Right to Development, taking into account the views expressed on the issue at the forty-seventh session of the Commission as well as any further comments and suggestions that may be submitted on the basis of paragraph 3 of Commission resolution 1990/18;

4. Reiterates the need for a continuing evaluating mechanism so as to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration;

5. Requests the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to continue coordination of the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration;

6. Urges all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the specialized agencies, when planning their programmes of activities, to take due account of the Declaration and to make efforts to contribute to its application;

7. Urges also the regional commissions and regional intergovernmental organizations to convene meetings of governmental experts and representative non-governmental and grass-roots organizations for the purpose of seeking agreement on arrangements for the implementation of the Declaration through international cooperation;

8. Requests the secretary-General to inform the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session and the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system on the implementation of the Declaration;

9. Calls upon the Commission to continue to make proposals to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the future course of ac-

tion on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right and replies contained in 'the report of the Secretary-General;

10. Endorses the call of the Commission to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights to take fully into account the Declaration in examining the relationship between development and the enjoyment of human rights;

11. Decides to consider this question at its forty-seventh session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

General Assembly resolution 46/123

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 41-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.46), orally revised: agenda item 98. Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia; Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38,40-56; plenary 75.

## Right to an adequate standard of living

### Fraudulent enrichment of State officials

Subcommission action. On 29 August 1991,<sup>(34)</sup> the Subcommission submitted a draft resolution to the Commission on Human Rights concerning the fraudulent enrichment of top State officials prejudicial to the public interest for action at its 1992 session.

## Extreme poverty

Human Rights Commission action. On 22 February 1991,<sup>(35)</sup> the Commission, reaffirming that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constituted a violation of human dignity, called on States, specialized agencies and United Nations bodies and other international organizations to give attention to extreme poverty when expressing their views on human rights based on solidarity, pursuant to a 1989 General Assembly resolution.<sup>(36)</sup> It encouraged the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to give attention to extreme poverty and exclusion from society and recommended that the Subcommission pay particular attention to the conditions in which the poorest could convey their experience and contribute to a better understanding of their lives.

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1989 Assembly resolution,<sup>(36)</sup> the Secretary-General summarized comments concerning human rights and extreme poverty received from five Governments, eight United Nations bodies,

five specialized agencies, three intergovernmental organizations and one NGO.<sup>(37)</sup>

Subcommission report. On 27 June 1991,<sup>(38)</sup> the Subcommission's expert, Eduardo Suesún Monroy (Colombia), submitted a method and plan of work for a study on human rights and extreme poverty, as requested by the Commission in 1990.<sup>(39)</sup>

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 46/121 without vote.

## Human rights and extreme poverty

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and other international instruments concerning human rights adopted by the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 44/148 of 15 December 1989 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989 and other relevant resolutions,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/14 of 22 February 1991, in which the Commission drew the attention of the General Assembly to the contradiction between the existence of situations of extreme poverty and exclusion from society, which must be overcome, and the duty to guarantee full enjoyment of human rights,

Recalling its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, in which it proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, one of the main characteristics of which is the search for a significant reduction in extreme poverty and a shared responsibility of all countries,

Recognising that extreme poverty is a violation of human dignity and could constitute a threat to the right to life,

Deeply concerned at the steady increase in extreme poverty in the world and at its effect on the most vulnerable groups of society, which are thus prevented from exercising their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Aware of the need for a better understanding of the causes of extreme poverty,

Recognizing that the elimination of widespread poverty and the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights are interrelated goals.

Recognizing that the "grave suffering of the great majority of human beings who live in conditions of extreme poverty demands the immediate attention of the international community and the adoption of concrete measures for the elimination of extreme poverty and social exclusion,

1. Affirms that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constitute a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international measures are therefore required to eliminate them;

2. Stresses the need for an in-depth and complete study of the nature of the phenomenon of extreme poverty which affects mankind;

3. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give appropriate consideration, in directing its studies of ex-



treme poverty, to the conditions in which the poorest themselves can convey their experience and so contribute to a better understanding of their situation of social exclusion;

4. Again requests States, the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies and other international organizations, including intergovernmental organizations, to give the necessary attention to this problem;

5. Notes with appreciation the concrete measures taken by the United Nations Children's Fund to lessen the effects of extreme poverty on children and the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme to give priority to the search for a means of alleviating poverty within the framework of the relevant resolutions;

6. Decides to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-seventh session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

General Assembly resolution 46/121

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 23-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.39/Rev.1); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Bahamas, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

### Right to own property

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission on Human Rights, on 1 March 1991,<sup>(40)</sup> requested its Chairman to entrust an independent expert with preparing a study on the means whereby and the degree to which respect for the right to own property alone as well as in association with others contributed to the development of individual liberty and initiative, which served to strengthen other human rights and fundamental freedoms; the Commission asked that a preliminary report be submitted at its 1992 session and a final report in 1993. It asked that the expert analyse the right to own property in relation to: personal property, including the residence of one's self and family; and economically productive property, including property associated with agriculture, commerce and industry.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/236 of 31 May 1991, approved the Commission's request to entrust an independent expert to prepare such a study.

On 29 August 1991, the Commission's Chairman appointed Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador) as the Special Rapporteur.

### Right to adequate housing

Subcommission action. On 29 August 1991,<sup>(41)</sup> the Subcommission entrusted Rajindar Sacher (India) with preparing a working paper for submission in 1992 on the right to adequate housing, with a view to determining how to further the recognition and enforcement of that right. It also

asked him to examine the utility of adopting an international declaration or convention on the right to adequate housing.

### Forced evictions

Subcommission action. On 26 August 1991,<sup>(42)</sup> the Subcommission drew to the attention of the Commission: the illegal, null and void character of establishing settlements in occupied territories; the fact that forced eviction constituted a gross human rights violation, particularly of the right to adequate housing; and the need for immediate measures aimed at eliminating forced evictions. It recommended that the Commission encourage Governments to take policy and legislative measures to curtail forced evictions.

### Popular participation and human rights

On 10 January 1991,<sup>(43)</sup> the Secretary-General summarized replies from five Governments, three United Nations organs, one specialized agency and eight NGOs regarding the extent to which the right to popular participation had been established and had evolved at the national level. The report complemented a 1985 study by the Secretary-General.<sup>(#)</sup>

The Commission, on 22 February 1991,<sup>(45)</sup> asked the Secretary-General to update his study, taking into account any further information received from Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies or NGOs.

### REFERENCES

- (1)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/18). (2)YUN 1966, p. 419, GA res. 2200 A (XXI), annex, 16 Dec. 1966. (3)E/1991/23 & Corr.1. (4)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/19. (5)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/13. (6)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/17. (7)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/27). (8)YUN 1976, p. 609. (9)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: as at 31 December 1991 (ST/LEG/SER.E/10), Sales No. E.92.V.4. (10)A/46/393. (11)1991/22 (res. 1991/16). (12)YUN 1985, p. 878, ESC res. 1985/17, 28 May 1985. (13)E/1992/23. (14)ESC res. 1988/4, 24 May 1988. (15)E/1984/6/Add.12. (16)E/1984/6/Add.19. (17)E/1986/4/Add.22. (18)E/1990/7/Add.4. (19)E/1988/5/Add.6. (20)E/1990/7/Add.1. (21)E/1988/5/Add.9. (22)E/1990/7/Add.3. (23)E/1990/7/Add.2. (24)E/1990/5/Add.8. (25)E/1990/6/Add.1. (26)E/1989/5/Add.3. (27)E/1989/5. (28)GA res. 45/97, 14 Dec. 1990. (29)E/CN.4/1991/12 & Add.1. (30)A/46/504. (31)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/15). (32)E/CN.4/1990/9/Rev.1. (33)YUN 1986, p. 717, GA res. 41/128, annex, 4 Dec. 1986. (34)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/36). (35)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/14). (36)GA res. 44/148, 15 Dec. 1989. (37)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/38 & Add.1.2. (38)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/18. (39)E/1990/22 (res. 1990/15). (40)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/19). (41)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/261. (42)Ibid. (res. 1991/12). (43)E/CN.4/1991/11. (44)YUN 1985, p. 835. (45)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/12).

### Advancement of human rights

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/117 by recorded vote.

Alternative approaches and ways and means  
within the United Nations system  
for improving the effective enjoyment of  
human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Covenants on Human Rights in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Noting with concern that many of the principles enunciated in resolution 32/130 have not yet been taken under consideration by the international community with all the necessary dynamism and objectivity,

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in the Declaration on the Right to Development, contained in the annex to its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the right to development, and also its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990, in which it decided that one of the objectives of the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 would be to examine the relation between development and the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights, recognizing the importance of creating the conditions whereby everyone may enjoy those rights,

Taking into the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,<sup>a</sup>

Reiterating that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

Expressing its particular concern about the progressive worsening of living conditions in the developing world and the negative impact thereof on the full enjoyment of human rights, and especially about the very serious economic situation of the African continent and the disastrous effects of the heavy burden of the external debt for the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America,

Reiterating its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and

protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

Deeply convinced that today more than ever, economic and social development and human rights are complementary elements leading to the same goal, that is, the maintenance of peace and justice among nations as the foundation for the ideals of freedom and well-being to which mankind aspires.

Reiterating that cooperation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, is essential for the promotion of peace and development.

Convinced that the primary aim of such international cooperation must be the achievement by all human beings of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Considering that the efforts of the developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

1. Reiterates its request that the Commission on Human Rights should continue its current work on overall analysis-with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the provisions and ideas set forth in General Assembly resolution 32/130;

2. Affirms that a primary aim of international cooperation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

3. Reaffirms that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. Reiterates once again that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (e) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

5. Considers that the issues mentioned in paragraph 4 above should be approached with due attention in the preparatory work for the World Conference on Human Rights so as to evaluate during the Conference the obstacles to achieving progress in the field of human rights;

6. Reaffirms that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

7. Reaffirms also that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving full realization of the right to development;

<sup>a</sup>A/44/551-S/20870.

8. Recognizes that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

9. Considers it necessary for all Member States to promote international cooperation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

10. Urges all States to cooperate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

11. Reaffirms once again that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all human rights without diminishing personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the right of workers to participate in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, entailing a restructuring of existing international economic relations;

12. Decides that the approach to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should also take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof;

13. Decides to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/117

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 123-2-34 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A146/721) by recorded vote (101-2-36), 29 November (meeting 55); 30-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.34/Rev.1); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iran, Iraq, Leo People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, 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, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

### National institutions for human rights protection

Report of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a 1989 General Assembly request,(1) the

Secretary-General submitted in January 1991 a report and later addendum(2) updating information received since his most recent (1989) report(3) from 16 Governments concerning conceptual models of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. By a September 1991 note,(4) the Secretary-General's report was transmitted to the Assembly.

Human Rights Commission action. On 5 March 1991,(5) the Commission welcomed the decision to convene a workshop with the participation of national and regional institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, to review, inter alia, their cooperation with international institutions such as the United Nations and its bodies, with a view to increasing their effectiveness. It requested the Secretary-General to publicize the proceedings of that meeting and to use the results in finalizing a manual on national institutions.

The workshop (Paris, 7-9 October 1991) discussed the role and functions of national institutions for promoting and protecting human rights and the ombudsman and similar institutions; 21 Governments presented examples of such institutions.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/124 without vote.

### National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions concerning national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, notably its resolution 41/129 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/40 of 10 March 1987, 1988/72 of 10 March 1988, 1989/52 of 7 March 1989 and 1990/73 of 7 March 1990, and taking note of Commission resolution 1991/27 of 5 March 1991,

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments for promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Affirming that priority should be accorded to the development of appropriate arrangements at the national level to ensure the effective implementation of international human rights standards,

Convinced of the significant role that institutions at the national level can play in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and freedoms,

Recognising that the United Nations can play a catalytic role in assisting the development of national institutions by acting as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience,

Mindful in this regard of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions

for the protection and promotion of human rights endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46 of 14 December 1978,

Recalling the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/30 of 5 March 1991 inviting the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights to examine ways and means by which the World Conference could encourage the establishment or strengthening of national institutions,

Noting the diverse approaches adopted throughout the world for the protection and promotion of human rights at the national level, and recognizing the value of such approaches to promoting universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the updated report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/64 of 8 December 1989;

2. Reaffirms the importance of development, in accordance with national legislation, of effective national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and of maintaining their independence and integrity;

3. Encourages Member States to establish or, where they already exist, to strengthen national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and to incorporate those elements in national development plans;

4. Notes the progress made in this area in the past few years and the increased number and effectiveness of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in all parts of the world;

5. Notes also the efforts of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to increase cooperation with regional and national institutions;

6. Encourages initiatives on the part of Governments and regional, international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations intended to strengthen existing national institutions and to establish such institutions where they do not exist;

7. Requests the Centre for Human Rights to continue its efforts in order to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and regional and national institutions, particularly in respect of advisory services and technical assistance, public information and education in the field of human rights;

8. Also requests the Centre for Human Rights to establish, upon the request of States concerned, United Nations centres for human rights documentation and training, and to do so on the basis of established procedures for the use of available resources within the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to respond favourably to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights as part of the programme of advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights, as well as national centres for human rights documentation and training;

10. Encourages all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and

experience concerning the establishment and operation of such national institutions;

11. Affirms the role of national institutions as agencies for the dissemination of human rights materials and other public information activities, prepared or organized under the auspices of the United Nations;

12. Recognizes the constructive role that non-governmental organizations can play in relation to national institutions;

13. Welcomes the convening of a workshop on this subject by the Centre for Human Rights in Paris in October 1991, as was requested in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/73;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to forward the results of that meeting to the Commission on Human Rights;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/124

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 19-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.48), orally revised; agenda item 98. Sponsors: Australia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Ukraine, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38,40-55; plenary 75.

## UN machinery

### Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights held its forty-seventh session at Geneva from 28 January to 8 March 1991. At that session, it adopted 82 resolutions and 10 decisions. In addition, the Commission recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council 7 draft resolutions and 31 draft decisions.

On 31 May, by decision 1991/264, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Commission's report on its forty-seventh session.(6)

With regard to the organization of its work, the Commission decided to: include in its 1991 agenda the situation of human rights in occupied Kuwait;(7) replace its item on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child with one on rights of the child and consider under it any matter relating to rights of children;(18) and consider the situation of human rights in Guatemala under item 21.(9) It also decided to invite a number of people to participate in its meetings.(10)

Pursuant to a 1990 Economic and Social Council request,(11) the Secretary-General submitted a February 1991 report on expanding the Commission's membership.(12)

### Organization of the work of the 1992 session

On 31 May 1991, by decision 1991/263, the Economic and Social Council authorized 40 fully serviced additional meetings for the Commission's forty-eighth (1992) session. The Council noted that

the Commission had requested its Chairman to make every effort to organize the session's work within the time normally allotted, additional meetings to be utilized only if absolutely necessary.

On 8 March,(13) the Commission had recommended to the Council the above conditions for organizing its 1992 session.

#### Guidelines for a revised 1993 provisional agenda

The Commission on Human Rights, on 8 March 1991,(14) decided to take note of guidelines for a revised provisional agenda for 1993. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare a working document containing a draft provisional agenda for 1993 based on those guidelines for discussion in 1992. The guidelines were annexed to the Commission's decision.

#### Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

##### Subcommission session

The Subcommission on Prevention and Discrimination and Protection of Minorities held its forty-third session at Geneva from 5 to 30 August 1991.(15) At that session, it adopted 39 resolutions and 19 decisions. In addition, it recommended to the Commission on Human Rights, its parent body, 10 draft resolutions for adoption.

The Subcommission adopted several decisions relating to: sessional working groups;(16) organization of work;(17) methods of voting concerning country situations;(18) consideration of communications; establishment of a working group on its methods of work;(20) and the composition of its working groups.(21)

Report of the Subcommission Chairman. In January 1991,(22) the Subcommission's 1990 Chairman, Danilo Türk (Yugoslavia), submitted a report on the implementation of guidelines for the Subcommission provided by the Commission in 1990.(23)

Working Group report. By a 1989 decision,(24) the Subcommission had established a Working Group of five of its members to prepare an overview and analysis of the suggestions and proposals to enable the Subcommission to better discharge its responsibilities. In 1991, the Group met on 8 and 9 August at Geneva(25) and adopted conclusions and recommendations on issues relating to studies on human rights violations.

Human Rights Commission action. On 6 March 1991,(26) the Commission set out guidelines for the Subcommission's work.

On 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/248, taking note of the Commission's guidelines for the Subcommission's work, approved the Commission's invitation to its

Chairman to inform the Subcommission on the debate on the Subcommission's 1990 session(27) and approved a Commission request to the Subcommission Chairman to report on the implementation of the guidelines it had provided.

#### Strengthening the independence of the Subcommission

Taking into account the relevant opinions of the United Nations Legal Counsel, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1991/32 of 31 May 1991, interpreted rule 59 of the rules of procedure of the Council's functional commissions to mean that the Subcommission might vote on resolutions concerning allegations of human rights violations in countries by secret ballot, when so decided by a majority of its members present and voting.

The Commission on Human Rights, by a roll-call vote of 23 to 4, with 15 abstentions, on 6 March 1991(28) had recommended adoption of the above resolution by the Council.

#### Strengthening the Centre for Human Rights

Human Rights Commission action. On 5 March 1991,(29) the Commission on Human Rights recognized that the workload of the Centre for Human Rights had greatly increased while resources had failed to keep pace with the expansion of its responsibilities, as noted in reports of the Secretary-General.(30,31) Welcoming a 1990 General Assembly resolution(32) providing interim measures for additional human resources for the Centre, it expressed the wish that those measures be implemented as soon as possible. Reiterating its concern that programme and resource proposals for long-term solutions responding to the Centre's needs and commensurate with its workload be included in the proposed 1992-1993 programme budget, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on developments relating to the Centre at the General Assembly's 1991 session.

Also on 5 March,(33) the Commission adopted a resolution concerning the Centre's coordinating role, in which it invited the Secretary-General to ask Governments, specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations for their views on strengthening the Centre, with special emphasis on new directions and forms, including increasing the representation of underrepresented groups of States, notably the developing countries, in senior and policy-formulating posts, while safeguarding the principles of equitable geographical distribution, and to submit in 1992 a report setting out those views.

Note by the Secretariat. A February 1991 note by the Secretariat(34) stated that the Centre's

overall needs would be further looked into by the Secretary-General in formulating the programme budget for 1992-1993 and that in making his proposals he would, in accordance with a 1990 Assembly resolution,(35) include programme and resource proposals for long-term solutions to the Centre's problems.

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1990 Assembly request,(35) the Secretary-General, in an October 1991 report concerning developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights,(36) noted that increased resources were accorded at the Assembly's 1990 session(32) in response to the critical situation anticipated by the Centre in 1991. Since then, he concluded, the Centre's workload had continued to increase in response to international concerns.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/36 without vote.

Developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat  
The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 45/180 of 21 December 1990, Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/23 of 5 March 1991 and Council resolution 1990/47 of 25 May 1990,

Bearing in mind also section V of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990 concerning interim measures for additional human resources for the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat,

Recognizing the important role of the Centre for Human Rights in the promotion, protection and implementation of human rights and the need to provide sufficient human resources to the Centre, particularly in view of the fact that its workload has greatly increased while resources have failed to keep pace with the expansion of its responsibilities,

1. Notes with regret that the report requested in paragraph 3 of the Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/23 has not been submitted to the Council;

2. Notes that the workload of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat has further increased owing to the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights;

3. Expresses its concern that unless appropriate financial measures are taken, the reduced efficiency of the servicing of human rights bodies by the Secretariat could be further impaired;

4. Calls upon the General Assembly to take into account the discrepancy between the resources of the Centre and its increased responsibilities and, in accordance with established procedures, to take appropriate and prompt action to rectify the problem;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/180 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/23, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress

report on developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/36

31 May 1991 Meeting 13 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) without vote, 24 May (meeting 16); 55-nation draft (E/1991/C.2/L.14); agenda item 8.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/118 without vote.

#### Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/135 of 15 December 1989 and 45/180 of 21 December 1990,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/46 of 6 March 1989, 1990/25 of 27 February 1990 and 1991/23 of 5 March 1991, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/47 of 25 May 1990 and 1991/36 of 31 May 1991,

Recalling its resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in particular, section V thereof,

Considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic purposes of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and an issue of the utmost importance for the Organization,

Recalling that the Secretary-General in his report on the work of the Organization for 1991 stated that the protection of human rights had become one of the keystones in the arch of peace,

Recognizing the important role of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in the promotion, protection and implementation of human rights and the need to provide sufficient human resources to the Centre, particularly in view of the fact that its workload has greatly increased, while resources have failed to keep pace with the expansion of its responsibilities,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and noting that, while increased resources were accorded by the General Assembly by its resolution 45/248 B, section V, in response to the critical situation faced by the Centre for Human Rights in 1991, since then, the workload of the Centre, by reason of decisions of intergovernmental and expert bodies, inter alia, has continued to increase in response to strongly felt international concerns,

Noting that the Centre for Human Rights was requested by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council to carry out additional mandates after the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993,

1. Emphasizes that, when the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 is required, adequate staffing, temporary assistance and other resources should be allocated to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat so as to enable it to respond to its increasing workload and to its needs in order to carry out all

the functions assigned to it, including those relating to the preparations for the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 and the Conference itself;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are accorded to the Centre for Human Rights to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all the mandates, including the additional ones, resulting from the decisions of intergovernmental and expert bodies;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights and on the measures taken to implement the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/118

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote. 27 November (meeting 54); 64-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.36); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, USSR, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-54; plenary 75.

### Strengthening United Nations action

Human Rights Commission action. On 6 March 1991, (37) the Commission reiterated that all peoples had the right to determine freely their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development and that every State had the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the United Nations Charter (see APPENDIX II), including respect for territorial integrity. It called on Member States to base their activities for the promotion, protection and full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the development of further international cooperation in this field, on the Charter, the 1966 International Covenants on Human Rights (38) and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities inconsistent with that international legal framework. It underlined the continuing need for accurate, impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events in all countries. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to invite Governments to provide comments on its resolution and requested the Subcommission's Special Rapporteurs Louis Joinet (France) and Danilo Türk (Yugoslavia) to comment on it in the context of their study on the right to freedom of opinion and expression. (39) (See under "Civil and political rights".)

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/129 without vote.

Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity  
The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and its determination to promote social progress and better standards of living in greater freedom,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Bearing in mind equally that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being that are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and that, in accordance with Article 56, all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55,

Reiterating that Member States should continue to act in the human rights field in conformity with the provisions of the Charter,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international cooperation should be based on the principles embodied in international law, especially the Charter, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant instruments,

Deeply convinced that United Nations action in this field should be based not only on a profound understanding of the broad range of problems existing in all societies but also on full respect for the political, economic and social realities of each of them, in strict compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and for the basic purpose of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through international cooperation,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/163 of 18 December 1990,

Recalling its resolutions 32/130 of 16 December 1977, 37/200 of 18 December 1982, 41/155 of 4 December 1986 and 43/155 of 8 December 1988,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 2131(XX) of 21 December 1965, 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 36/103 of 9 December 1981,

Bearing in mind also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/79 of 6 March 1991,

Taking note of the recommendation made by the Commission on Human Rights in the annex to its resolu-

tion 1991/30 of 5 March 1991, that the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, being guided by a spirit of consensus, should make suggestions aimed at ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues in United Nations human rights forums,

Aware of the fact that the promotion, protection and full exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as legitimate concerns of the world community should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends,

Underlining the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under international law, especially the Charter, as well as various international instruments in the field of human rights,

1. Reiterates that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity;

2. Reaffirms that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States in cooperation with the Organization to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur;

3. Calls upon all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international cooperation in this field, on the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;

4. Considers that international cooperation in this field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

5. Affirms that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as legitimate concerns of the world community, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends;

6. Expresses its conviction that an unbiased and fair approach to human rights issues contributes to the promotion of international cooperation as well as to the effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. Underlines, in this context, the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

8. Invites Member States to consider adopting, as appropriate, within the framework of their respective legal systems and in accordance with their obligations under international law, especially the Charter, as well as international human rights instruments, the measures that

they may deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

9. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-eighth session, to continue to examine ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in this regard, on the basis of the present resolution and of Commission resolution 1991/79;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments, in responding to the request in paragraph 8 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/79, to comment also on the present resolution and on ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in this regard, in time for the transmission of their comments to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights and the regional conferences for their consideration;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights with the United Nations documentation relevant to the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/129

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 56); 6-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.59), orally revised; agenda item 98. Sponsor: Afghanistan, Cuba, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nigeria, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38,40-56; plenary 75.

### 1993 World Conference on Human Rights

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 5 March 1991,<sup>(40)</sup> the Commission appealed to Member States, specialized agencies and observers to take part in the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights. It recommended that its Chairman, the chairpersons or other designated members of human rights bodies and working groups, as well as special and thematic rapporteurs, participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee. On 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/239, approved that recommendation.

The Commission also recommended that the Secretary-General of the Conference convene the Committee's first meeting at Geneva from 9 to 13 September. It set out a number of guidelines for the Committee's work and asked the Secretary-General to report in 1992 on progress made in the preparations for the Conference. Annexed to the Commission's resolution were further recommendations for the Committee's work.

**Subcommission action.** On 30 August 1991,<sup>(41)</sup> the Subcommission decided that its Chairman, Louis Joinet (France), should be its representative at the first session of the Preparatory Committee.

**Communication.** By a letter of 14 June 1991,<sup>(42)</sup> Germany reiterated its 9 May invitation to the Secretary-General to hold the 1993 United Nations World Conference on Human Rights at Berlin.



### Preparatory Committee

The Preparatory Committee for the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights at its first session (Geneva, 9-13 September 1991) elected its officers, adopted its agenda and rules of procedure and discussed its organization of work.<sup>(43)</sup> It adopted a decision proposing that the provisional agenda, documentation and draft rules of procedure for the Conference be taken up at its second session and that the Conference be convened at Berlin for two weeks in 1993. It further proposed that the Secretary-General give the Conference and its preparatory process the widest possible publicity and that the General Assembly ask him to ensure full coordination of public information activities in the area of human rights within the United Nations system.

The Committee recommended that it meet for three further sessions at Geneva, twice in 1992 and once in 1993. Noting that a number of least developed countries had been unable to send representatives to its first session because of a lack of voluntary contributions provided for in a 1990 Assembly resolution<sup>(44)</sup> the Committee recommended to the Assembly that it reiterate its invitation for contributions to extrabudgetary resources for that purpose and also that the Secretariat intensify its efforts. The Committee proposed that regional meetings be convened and that the Secretary-General be asked to prepare specific documentation on human rights. It recommended that the Assembly encourage the Commission on Human Rights Chairman, the chairmen or other designated members of human rights bodies and working groups and special and thematic rapporteurs to contribute as observers by taking part in its work and that of the Conference.

**Reports of the Secretary-General.** Pursuant to a 1990 General Assembly request<sup>(44)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted an August 1991 report with later addenda<sup>(45)</sup> containing views and recommendations on the Conference by 14 Governments, 3 specialized agencies, 4 United Nations bodies, 2 United Nations human rights treaty bodies and 24 NGOs.

In November 1991<sup>(46)</sup> the Secretary-General stated that the total requirements for the preparatory activities and the Conference itself would amount to \$6 million.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 46/116** without vote.

### World Conference on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the goal of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as set out in the Charter of the

United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recognizing that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of another,

Noting that violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to occur,

Bearing in mind that all Member States have pledged themselves to achieve the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in conformity with relevant articles of the Charter,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations towards this goal and the fact that there are areas in which further progress should be made,

Recalling its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990 in which it decided, *inter alia*, to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 and to establish a Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/30 of 5 March 1991 entitled "World Conference on Human Rights", and in particular the recommendations contained in the annex to that resolution,

Taking note also of the views and recommendations of Governments, specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights, contained in the report of the Secretary-General,

Welcoming the appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights as Secretary-General of the Conference,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights on its first session;

2. Expresses its appreciation to Governments, United Nations bodies and organs and non-governmental organizations for their contributions to the preparatory meetings;

3. Decides that the Preparatory Committee, at its second session, will base the elaboration of the provisional agenda for the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 on the objectives stated in paragraph 1 of resolution 45/155;

4. Decides, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee:

- (a) (i) That the provisional agenda for the Conference and the documentation related thereto shall be taken up by the Preparatory Committee at its second session;
- (ii) That the draft rules of procedure for the Conference shall be taken up by the Preparatory Committee at its second session;
- (iii) That the Conference shall be convened at Berlin, for a period of two weeks in 1993;
- (iv) That the Secretary-General shall give the Conference and the preparatory process thereto the widest possible publicity and ensure full coordination of public information activities in the area of human rights within the United Nations system;
- (b) That the Preparatory Committee shall meet for three further sessions at Geneva, twice in 1992 and once

in 1993, the next session to last two weeks and the two further sessions one to two weeks each, if necessary, and decides also that no more than two meetings shall take place simultaneously during the sessions of the Preparatory Committee and that no inter-sessional working group shall be established;

(c) To reiterate its invitation for contributions of extrabudgetary resources to meet the costs of participation of representatives of the least developed countries in the preparatory meetings, including regional meetings, and the Conference itself, and to request the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts in this regard;

(d) That, in accordance with the objectives and provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/155, regional meetings shall be convened for each region that so desires within the institutional framework or with the assistance of the regional commissions and that these meetings shall be financed as part of the preparatory work for the Conference, as recommended by the Commission on Human Rights in paragraph 8 of the annex to its resolution 1991/30;

(e) To request the Secretary-General to prepare the following documentation as soon as possible and to report to the Preparatory Committee at its next session on the progress made in this regard:

- (i) A limited number of short, analytical and action-oriented studies on issues referred to in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 45/155 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/30, in particular, paragraph 2 of the annex thereto, bearing in mind documentation prepared for, as well as statements made at, the first session of the Preparatory Committee;
- (ii) Reports of meetings that have been organized under the auspices of the United Nations human rights programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/155;
- (iii) A reference guide to all United Nations studies and reports on human rights or related aspects;
- (iv) An update of the publication entitled United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights;
- (v) An update of the publications entitled Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments and Human Rights: Status of International Instruments, including also texts of regional instruments on human rights;

and to note that the Preparatory Committee decided that the experts and consultants employed for this purpose should be selected with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

(f) To encourage the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the chairmen or other designated members of human rights bodies, including the chairmen of bodies established under international human rights instruments or their designated representatives, as well as special rapporteurs and the chairmen or designated members of working groups, to participate as observers, as appropriate, in the work of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference;

5. Renews its request to Governments, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights to assist the Preparatory Committee and to undertake reviews and submit recommendations concerning the Conference and the preparations therefor to the

Preparatory Committee through the Secretary-General and to participate actively in the Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to encourage initiatives at the national, regional and international levels designed to make the Conference process a success;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Committee with all necessary assistance;

8. Requests the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress of its work.

General Assembly resolution 46/116

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 87-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.26); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/778; S-G. A/C.3/46/L.35, A/C.5/46/58.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; 5th Committee 51, 52; plenary 75.

### Public information activities

The Secretary-General presented to the Commission in 1991 a report on the development of public information activities in the human rights field with special emphasis on the activities of the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, by the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI).(47)

The World Public Information Campaign, launched by the General Assembly in 1998,(48) sought to increase understanding and awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as provide education on international human rights machinery and the efforts of the United Nations to promote and protect human rights. Activities within the Campaign focused on preparing and disseminating printed information and reference materials; workshops, seminars and training courses; fellowships and internships; special human rights observances; and coverage and promotion activities.

Human Rights Commission action. On 5 March 1991,(49) the Commission asked the Secretary-General to ensure that recent periodic reports of States parties to treaty-monitoring bodies and summary records of discussions of them in treaty bodies were available in United Nations information centres of the submitting countries. It encouraged Member States to provide, facilitate and promote publicity for United Nations human rights activities and to accord priority to

disseminating in their national and local languages the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>(50)</sup> the 1966 International Covenants on Human Rights<sup>(38)</sup> and other international instruments. Urging Member States to include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues, it encouraged the efforts of the Centre for Human Rights to develop a manual for higher education, in cooperation with UNESCO, and, to that end, to organize a meeting of experts in 1991. The Commission asked DPI to use fully its available resources in human rights to produce materials on such issues and asked the Centre for Human Rights to coordinate the activities of the World Campaign and maintain liaison with Governments, regional and national institutions and individuals in developing and implementing those activities. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to take advantage, in implementing the World Campaign, of NGO collaboration and to submit a report in 1992 on public information activities.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted decision 1991/266. Noting the importance that it had consistently attached to public information activities in the field of human rights, the Council asked the Secretary-General to undertake, as soon as possible, the preparation and publication of a brochure or booklet describing the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

#### Advisory services

In 1991, under the United Nations programme of advisory services in human rights established in 1955,<sup>(51)</sup> training courses were held in Brasilia, Brazil, and Caracas, Venezuela, on human rights issues, and a regional seminar on international human rights standards and administration was held at Cairo, Egypt (8-12 July). In May, Poland and the Centre for Human Rights concluded a technical cooperation accord to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights in Poland; Bulgaria and the Centre concluded such an accord in July. In addition, a three-member United Nations expert team visited Lesotho in November to assist in the legal and technical aspects of democratic elections for parliamentary elections scheduled for 1992.

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 5 March 1991,<sup>(52)</sup> the Commission, taking note of a report by the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights,<sup>(53)</sup> asked him to: provide urgently more human and financial

resources to enlarge advisory services; pursue his efforts for a medium-term plan for advisory services and technical assistance; further intensify coordination within the United Nations system for providing such services and assistance; explore possibilities offered by cooperation between the Centre for Human Rights and specialized bodies of the system; bring the need for further technical assistance in the legal field to the attention of the relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies; and report to the Commission in 1992 on progress made in implementing the programme of advisory services. It requested its special rapporteurs and representatives, as well as the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, to inform Governments of the possibility of availing themselves of the services provided for under the programmes of advisory services and to include in their recommendations proposals for specific projects.

#### Equatorial Guinea

On 6 March 1991,<sup>(54)</sup> the Commission on Human Rights, commending Expert Fernando Volio Jiménez (Costa Rica) for his report on the human rights situation in Equatorial Guinea,<sup>(55)</sup> recommended that Equatorial Guinea avail itself of advisory services in the field of human rights to prepare initial reports on the situation in that country and asked the Secretary-General to continue to provide such advisory services and other forms of assistance, especially to codify basic civil and criminal laws and prepare initial reports. It urged Equatorial Guinea to establish a commission to monitor implementation of a plan of action proposed by the United Nations in 1981<sup>(56)</sup> and accepted by the Government and to draw up a general associations act to facilitate implementation of the human rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights ratified by Equatorial Guinea. It requested the Secretary-General to extend the Expert's mandate to study the existing situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Equatorial Guinea and asked the Expert to report in 1992.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/260, approved extension of the Expert's mandate.

#### Guatemala

**Human Rights Commission action.** Taking note of a report by independent expert Christian Tomuschat (Germany) on the situation of human rights in Guatemala,<sup>(57)</sup> the Commission on Human Rights, on 6 March 1991,<sup>(58)</sup> expressed its gratitude to Guatemala for collaborating in carrying out its advisory activities and asked the Secretary-General to continue to provide that country with advisory services. Urging Guatemala

to undertake investigations to identify and bring to justice those responsible for acts of torture, disappearances, murders and extralegal executions, the Commission requested Guatemala to intensify efforts to ensure that its authorities and security forces fully respected the human rights of the Guatemalan people. It asked the Secretary-General to extend the expert's mandate and asked the expert to report in 1992.

Extension of the expert's mandate was approved by the Economic and Social Council by decision 1991/246 of 31 May 1991.

Subcommission action. On 23 August 1991,(59) the Subcommission, by a secret ballot of 19 to 1, with 1 abstention, adopted a resolution on the situation of human rights in Guatemala.

#### Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services

On 5 March 1991,(60) the Commission called on Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to consider making voluntary contributions to implement projects within the programme of the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services, established in 1987. (61) It asked the Secretary-General to continue to elaborate comprehensive programmes of advisory services and technical cooperation, distinguishing between technical cooperation projects financed under the Fund and other activities such as seminars, fellowships and dissemination of documentation financed under the regular United Nations budget and within the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights. Encouraging the Secretary-General to pay due attention to the particular needs of developing countries and explore possibilities offered by the cooperation of specialized agencies with the Centre for Human Rights, it asked him to bring regularly to the attention of all Governments and of human rights organs the opportunities that existed under the Fund. It also asked him to guarantee transparency of the criteria applied, and of the rules of procedure to be followed in carrying out technical cooperation, and to report annually on the operation and administration of the Fund in a distinct part of his annual report on advisory services and technical cooperation.

#### International human rights instruments

##### Human rights treaty bodies

In 1991, there were seven human rights treaty instruments in force providing for monitoring of treaty implementation by expert bodies. These instruments and their respective treaty bodies were the: 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination(62) (CERD); 1966 International Covenant on Eco-

nomie, Social and Cultural Rights(38) (Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights); 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights(38) (Human Rights Committee); 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women(63) (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women); 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment(64) (Committee against Torture); 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child(65) (Committee on the Rights of the Child); and 1973 International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid(66) (Group of Three).

Human Rights Commission action. On 1 March 1991, (67) the Commission, taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the second meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies (Geneva, 10-14 October 1988)(68) and those of the third meeting (Geneva, 1-5 October 1990),(69) endorsed continuing efforts to streamline, rationalize and improve reporting procedures by treaty bodies and by the Secretary-General. The Commission also endorsed the third meeting's recommendation to institutionalize the meetings and asked the General Assembly to take action to enable them to be held biennially. Welcoming a February 1991 note(70) by the Secretary-General transmitting comments made by the Human Rights Committee on a 1989 study on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations human rights instruments,(71) the Commission asked him to report in 1992 on the comments of the remaining treaty bodies. He was also asked to consider establishing a committee resource room to gather and facilitate access to various sources of information indispensable for the effective functioning of various treaty bodies and to submit to the Assembly in 1991 a report examining the financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies. Urging the Secretary-General to expedite the implementation of the 1990 recommendations of the Task Force on Computerization,(72) it further asked him to prepare an inventory of all international human rights standard-setting activities to facilitate better-informed decision-making.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In January 1991, (73) the Secretary-General reported to the Commission on Human Rights on progress made during 1990 in computerizing the work of human rights treaty-monitoring bodies in relation to reporting systems. He intended to invite Member States of the United Nations to make generous contributions to cover the estimated initial, one-time cost of the proposed system.

In September 1991,<sup>(74)</sup> the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly on progress achieved in enhancing the effective functioning of the treaty bodies.

Pursuant to a 1990 Assembly resolution,<sup>(75)</sup> the Secretary-General reported in November on the financial and legal implications of full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies.<sup>(76)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/111 without vote.

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/85 of 14 December 1990, as well as its other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/20 of 1 March 1991 and Economic and Social Council decision 1990/226 of 25 May 1990, by which the Council approved the recommendations of the Task Force on Computerization for computerizing the human rights treaty system,

Reaffirming that the effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights is of major importance to the efforts made by the Organization, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to United Nations instruments on human rights is indispensable for the full and effective implementation of such instruments,

Expressing concern about the continuing and increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties of United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

Expressing further concern about the non-fulfilment by many States parties of their financial obligation under the relevant 'United Nations instruments on human rights,

Reaffirming its responsibility to ensure the proper functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to instruments adopted by the General Assembly and, in this connection, further reaffirming the importance of:

(a) Ensuring the effective functioning of systems of periodic reporting by States parties to these instruments;

(b) Securing sufficient financial resources to overcome existing difficulties with the effective functioning of treaty bodies;

(c) Addressing the question of reporting obligations and that of financial implications whenever elaborating any further instruments on human rights;

Recalling the conclusions and recommendations of the second meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988, and the endorsement of the recommendations aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures by the General Assembly

in its resolution 44/135 of 15 December 1989 and the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1989/47 of 6 March 1989,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on progress achieved in enhancing the effective functioning of the treaty bodies, pursuant, *inter alia*, to the conclusions and recommendations of the second meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies,

Taking particular note of the conclusions and recommendations of the third meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 1 to 5 October 1990,

Welcoming the study on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, prepared by an independent expert, pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions,

welcoming also the report of the Secretary-General examining the financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies,

1. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, and supports the continuing efforts in this connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence;

2. Once again expresses its satisfaction with the study by the independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, which contains several recommendations on reporting and monitoring procedures, servicing and financing of supervisory bodies and long-term approaches to human rights standard-setting and implementation mechanisms, and which was presented to the Commission on Human Rights for detailed consideration at its forty-sixth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to give high priority to establishing a computerized database to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the treaty bodies;

4. Again urges States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties, to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures as well as enhancing coordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including specialized agencies;

5. Welcomes the emphasis placed by the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and by the Commission on Human Rights on the importance of technical assistance and advisory services and, further to this end:

(a) Endorses the request of the Commission that the Secretary-General report regularly to it on possible technical assistance projects identified by the treaty bodies;

(b) Invites the treaty bodies to give priority attention to identifying such possibilities in the regular course of their work of reviewing the periodic reports of States parties;

6. Endorses the recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources

for the operations of the treaty bodies and, with this in mind:

(a) Reiterates its request that the Secretary-General review the need for adequate staffing resources in regard to the various treaty bodies;

(6) Requests that the Secretary-General report on this question to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

7. Calls upon all States parties to meet fully and without delay their financial obligations under the relevant instruments on human rights, and requests the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of strengthening collection procedures and making them more effective;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to consider administrative and budgetary measures to alleviate the current financial difficulties of the treaty bodies and thus guarantee their regular functioning and to report on these measures to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session;

9. Emphasizes that any administrative and budgetary measures shall be provided without prejudice to the duty of States parties under United Nations human rights instruments to meet all their current and outstanding financial obligations pursuant to such instruments;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a further report examining the financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies;

11. Invites the States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to consider, as a matter of priority, all possible measures for meeting the costs of implementing these treaties on a viable, guaranteed basis, including the amendment of the funding provisions of these treaties;

12. Endorses the recommendation, made in October 1990, of the third meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, that the General Assembly should take appropriate measures to ensure the financing of each of the committees from the United Nations regular budget;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps in order to finance the biennial meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies from resources available from the regular budget of the United Nations;

14. Decides to give priority consideration at its forty-seventh session to the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

General Assembly resolution 46/111

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee [A/46/721] without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 20-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.41); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee A/46/778; S-G, A/C.3/46/L.66, A/C.5/46/58.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; 5th Committee 51, 52; plenary 75.

### Reporting obligations of States parties

Human Rights Commission action. In February 1991 <sup>(77)</sup> the Commission urged States parties to fulfil their reporting obligations under the International Covenants on Human Rights and asked the Secretary-General to consider ways to assist States parties in preparing their reports, including seminars and workshops.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1991/265, by which it appealed to the following States, which had been parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for more than 10 years but had not submitted even the initial report required by the Covenant, to do so as soon as possible: El Salvador, the Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Sri Lanka and Suriname.

### International Covenants on Human Rights

Human Rights Commission action. On 22 February 1991, <sup>(77)</sup> the Commission adopted a resolution on the 1966 International Covenants on Human Rights, <sup>(38)</sup> which corresponded largely to resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly later in the year (see below). The Commission asked the Secretary-General to report in 1992 on the status of the Covenants and on the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/33 without vote.

### International Covenants on Human Rights The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind its important responsibilities in relation to the coordination of activities to promote the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, form the core of the International Bill of Rights,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and

Cultural Rights in promoting and implementing the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fifth session, as well as the general comments of the Human Rights Committee adopted at its thirty-ninth session,

Noting, in this regard, that a number of States Members of the United Nations have yet to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established in accordance with the relevant provisions of international instruments on human rights plays a fundamental role and hence represents an important continuing concern of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as major parts of the international effort to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Appeals strongly to all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

3. Invites the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

4. Appeals to States parties to the Covenants that have exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservations should be reviewed;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to intensify the systematic efforts to encourage States to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights and, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to provide technical assistance to the States that are not parties to the Covenants, with a view to assisting them in ratifying or acceding to the Covenants;

6. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties to the Covenants with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

7. Stresses the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation and the need for strict observance of all the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

8. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Human Rights Committee to strive for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and appeals to other bodies dealing with similar questions of human rights to respect those standards as expressed in the general comments of the Human Rights Committee;

9. Also welcomes the adoption by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of a general comment at both its third and fourth sessions, and encourages the Committee to continue using that mechanism to develop a fuller appreciation of the obligations of States parties under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

10. Further welcomes the fact that the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in its general comment on article 2, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, adopted at its fifth session, dealt with the nature of obligations of States parties;

11. Invites States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in conformity with article 2, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, to consider identifying benchmarks to measure achievements in the progressive realization of the rights recognized in the Covenant and, in that context, to pay particular regard to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Commission against Apartheid in Sports, the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights, established under the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and, where appropriate, other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, and to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to all those bodies;

13. Encourages all Governments to publicize the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in as many languages as possible, and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

14. Invites States parties to the Covenants, at their regular meetings in 1992, to consider the general comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

15. Decides to transmit the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for consideration under the agenda item entitled "Human rights questions".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/33

31 May 1991 Meeting 13 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) without vote, 24 May (meeting 16); 19-nation draft (E/1991/C.2/L.11), orally amended by Algeria; agenda item 8.

Sponsors: Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom.

Report of the Secretary-General. In September 1991,<sup>(78)</sup> the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly on the status of the International Covenants as at 1 August, as well as on questions related to their implementation. (See also under "Civil and political rights".)

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/113 without vote.

## International covenants on human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/135 of 14 December 1990 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/16 of 22 February 1991,

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, form the core of the International Bill of Human Rights,

Considering that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Covenants on 16 December 1991 provides an appropriate occasion to focus on the fundamental importance and special status of these basic human rights instruments of the United Nations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Noting the entry into force on 11 July 1991 of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,

Noting, in this regard, that a number of States Members of the United Nations have yet to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto,

Also recognizing the important role of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Welcoming the submission to the General Assembly of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fifth session,

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established in accordance with the relevant provisions of international instruments on human rights plays a fundamental role and hence represents an important continuing concern of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the ongoing efforts of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to improve their methods of work,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports from States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions;

2. Also take note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fifth session, including its suggestions and recommendations;

3. Expresses its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which both Committees are carrying out their function;

4. Urges States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights to pay active attention to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights, taking into consideration their indivisible and interrelated character and the fact that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights;

5. Urges those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request;

6. Also urges States parties to fulfil their reporting obligations under the International Covenants on Human Rights;

7. Notes with satisfaction that the majority of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and an increasing number of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have been represented by experts in the presentation of their reports, thereby assisting the respective monitoring bodies in their work, and hopes that all States parties to both Covenants will arrange such representation in the future;

8. Again urges all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

9. Invites the States parties to the international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

10. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

11. Stresses the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation, and underlines the necessity of strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bearing in mind the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification for and appropriateness of measures taken in these circumstances can be assessed;

12. Appeals to States parties to the Covenants that have exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservations should be reviewed;

13. Urges States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the special-



ized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and cooperation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the other treaty bodies, the Commission on Human Rights, the functional commissions concerned, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and, as appropriate, the specialized agencies, and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to those bodies;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of their respective mandates;

16. Again urges the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps to give more publicity to the work of that Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

17. Encourages all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions", a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

General Assembly resolution 46/113

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 22-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.49); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, USSR. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

## Twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the international Covenants

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/81 without vote.

Declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the

International Covenants on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights,

Recalling, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Covenants, the fundamen-

tal importance and special status of these basic human rights instruments of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the importance of the observance and effective implementation of the universally recognized standards in the field of human rights as contained in the Covenants,

Solemnly declares that acceptance of the International Covenants on Human Rights contributes greatly to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and urges all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocols to the latter at the earliest moment.

General Assembly resolution 46/81

16 December 1991 Meeting 73 Adopted without vote

Draft by Norway (A/46/L.48); agenda item 98 (a).

## Electoral processes

### Periodic and genuine elections

Pursuant to a 1990 General Assembly resolution,(79) the Secretary-General submitted a November 1991 report on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections.(80) He summarized replies received from 41 Governments, 1 specialized agency and 3 inter-governmental organizations concerning suitable approaches to permit the United Nations to respond to Member States' requests for electoral assistance. He stated that he shared the view of most Member States that electoral verification by the United Nations should remain an exceptional activity and be undertaken only in well-defined circumstances.

The Secretary-General gave an account of United Nations experience in election monitoring, focusing on Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Namibia, and plans for a United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara and electoral verification in Panama, Nicaragua and Haiti. (For more details on Non-Self-Governing Territories, see PART FOUR, Chapter II; for Haiti, see PART TWO, Chapter II.)

The Secretary-General, outlining criteria which should be met before agreeing to requests for electoral verification, stated that: requests should pertain to situations with a clear international dimension; the monitoring of an election or referendum should cover the entire electoral process; broad public support must be present in the State for the United Nations to assume such a role; and there should be approval by the United Nations competent organ. He was requesting the United Nations Office for Research and the Collection of Information, with the assistance of a task force, to develop detailed guidelines and terms of reference for United Nations electoral involvement and prepare uniform criteria for assessing electoral pro-

cesses and a manual for use by United Nations election monitors.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/137 by recorded vote on 17 December 1991.

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/146 of 15 December 1989 and 45/150 of 18 December 1990, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/51 of 7 March 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Aware of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his or her country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his or her country, that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government and that this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures,

Noting that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin; property, birth or other status, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country,

Condemning the system of apartheid and any other denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that, under the Charter, all States enjoy sovereign equality and that each State, in accordance with the will of its people, has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems,

Recognizing that there is no single political system or electoral method that is equally suited to all nations and their people and that the efforts of the international community to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections should not call into question each State's sovereign right, in accordance with the will of its people, freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems, whether or not they conform to the preferences of other States,

Noting with appreciation the advisory services and technical assistance provided by the Centre for Human

Rights of the Secretariat as well as the technical assistance provided by the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme to some Member States, including those in transition to democracy, at their request, and inviting those bodies to continue and intensify these efforts as requested,

Noting the electoral assistance provided to Member States at their request by the Organization,

Affirming that electoral verification by the United Nations should remain an exceptional activity of the Organization to be undertaken in well-defined circumstances, primarily in situations with a clear international dimension,

Taking note of the criteria contained in paragraph 79 of the report of the Secretary-General which ought to be met before the Organization agrees to requests for electoral verification,

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

2. Underscores the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which establish that the authority to govern shall be based on the will of the people, as expressed in periodic and genuine elections;

3. Stresses its conviction that periodic and genuine elections are a necessary and indispensable element of sustained efforts to protect the rights and interests of the governed and that, as a matter of practical experience, the right of everyone to take part in the government of his or her country is a crucial factor in the effective enjoyment by all of a wide range of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, embracing political, economic, social and cultural rights;

4. Declares that determining the will of the people requires an electoral process that provides an equal opportunity for all citizens to become candidates and put forward their political views, individually and in cooperation with others, as provided in national constitutions and laws;

5. Underscores the duty of each Member State, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to respect the decisions taken by other States, in accordance with the will of their people, in freely choosing and developing their electoral institutions;

6. Reaffirms that apartheid must be abolished, that the systematic denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race or colour is a gross violation of human rights and an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, and that the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship and universal franchise is essential for the exercise of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;

7. Affirms the value of the electoral assistance that the United Nations has provided at the request of some Member States, in the context of full respect for their sovereignty;

8. Believes that the international community should continue to give serious consideration to ways in which the United Nations can respond to the requests of Member States as they seek to promote and strengthen their electoral institutions and procedures;

9. Endorse the view of the Secretary-General that he should designate a senior official in the Offices of the Secretary-General to act as focal point, in addition to existing duties and in order to ensure consistency in the

handling of requests of Member States organizing elections, who would assist the Secretary-General to coordinate and consider requests for electoral verification and to channel requests for electoral assistance to the appropriate office or programme, to ensure careful consideration of requests for electoral verification, to build on experience gained to develop an institutional memory, to develop and maintain a roster of international experts who could provide technical assistance as well as assist in the verification of electoral processes and to maintain contact with regional and other intergovernmental organizations to ensure appropriate working arrangements with them and the avoidance of duplication of efforts, and requests the Secretary-General to designate such an official to take on these tasks;

10. Determines that the designation of the senior official would neither pre-empt nor supersede ongoing arrangements regarding electoral assistance nor prejudice the operational arrangements for missions that the Organization may decide to undertake;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to allocate whenever appropriate, and within existing resources, a small number of staff and other resources to support the designated senior official in carrying out his or her functions;

12. Commends the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat as well as the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme for the advisory services and technical assistance that they have provided and continue to provide to requesting Member States, and requests that they collaborate closely with the senior official designated by the Secretary-General and inform him or her of the assistance provided and activities undertaken by them in the area of electoral assistance;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to notify the competent organ of the United Nations upon receipt of official requests from Member States for electoral verification and, upon the direction of that organ, to provide appropriate assistance;

14. Also requests the Secretary-General to establish, in accordance with United Nations financial regulations, a voluntary trust fund for cases where the requesting Member State is unable to finance, in whole or in part, the electoral verification mission and to propose guidelines for disbursements therefrom;

15. Affirms the effectiveness of and the need for coordination with intergovernmental organizations, including regional organizations having international electoral assistance experience;

16. Commends the efforts of non-governmental organizations that have provided electoral assistance at the request of Member States;

17. Invites those Member States which have not responded to the Secretary-General's request, pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 45/150, to submit views concerning suitable approaches that will permit the Organization to respond to the requests from Member States for electoral assistance! to do so in order to enable the Secretary-General to include those views in his next report to the General Assembly;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, on the experience of the Organization in providing electoral assistance to requesting Member States and on recommendations

for providing such assistance, on the detailed guidelines and terms of reference being developed for United Nations electoral involvement and on the nature and disposition of the requests from Member States, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

General Assembly resolution 46/137

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 134-4-13 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721/Add.1 & Add.1/Corr.1) by recorded vote (115-3-15), 10 December (meeting 58)1; 28-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.61/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/784; S-G, A/C.3/46/L.69, A/C.5/46/67.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-58; 5th Committee 53; plenary 75.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kenya, Namibia.\*

Abstaining: Angola, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Sudan, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

\*Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

Before approval of the text in the Third Committee, Cuba introduced a document(82) containing a series of proposed amendments to that draft. A motion by Luxembourg that no action be taken on those amendments was approved by a recorded vote of 61 to 22, with 33 abstentions.

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference

In response to a 1990 General Assembly resolution,(83) the Secretary-General summarized replies from 11 Governments concerning respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes.(84) Presenting a summary of action taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its 1991 session, the Secretary-General stated that no specific action had been taken to review the fundamental factors negatively affecting the observance of those principles, but a number of resolutions had referred to the issue of elections in the context of guaranteeing the free

expression of the will of peoples. They had concerned Afghanistan;(85) Albania;(86) El Salvador;(87) Haiti;(88) South Africa;(89) and strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity.<sup>(37)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By decision 46/430, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, took note in December of the Secretary-General's report.

On 17 December 1991, also on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/130 by recorded vote.

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Also recalling its resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Further recalling the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, which establishes that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Also reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to decide freely on their own future,

Recognising that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections;

Also recognising that there is no single political system or single model for electoral processes equally suited to all nations and their peoples, and that political systems and electoral processes are subject to historical, political, cultural and religious factors,

Recalling its resolutions 44/147 of 15 December 1989 and 45/151 of 18 December 1990,

1. Reiterates that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

2. Reaffirms that it is the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation;

3. Also reaffirms that any activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that intend to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Recognizes that there is no universal need for the United Nations to provide electoral assistance to Member States, except in special circumstances such as cases of decolonization, in the context of regional or international peace processes or at the request of specific sovereign States, by virtue of resolutions adopted by the Security Council or the General Assembly in each individual case, in strict conformity with the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

5. Urges all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system;

6. Strongly appeals to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country;

7. Condemns any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders;

8. Solemnly declares that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution to the situation in South Africa;

9. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to determine their political, economic and social system, without interference;

10. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-eighth session, to give priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the im-

plementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

General Assembly resolution 46/130

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 102-40-13 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) by recorded vote (86-40-11), 29 November (meeting 55); 9-nation draft (A/C3/46/L60), orally revised; agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Granada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Honduras, Jamaica, Lebanon, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Samoa.

### Regional arrangements

Human Rights Commission action. On 5 March 1991,(90) the Commission, taking note of a report by the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia and Pacific region,(91) asked him to ensure a continuing flow of human rights materials to the library of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Encouraging all States in that region to further consider establishing regional arrangements to promote and protect human rights, the Commission also asked him to organize a seminar to discuss that matter. It further asked him to consult the States in the region on the widest possible basis in implementing its resolution and to submit a further report in 1992 incorporating information on progress achieved.

Activities during 1991 included a workshop on human rights (Jakarta, Indonesia, 21-22 January) and a training course on international human rights standards and national legislation (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 28 October-1 November). In addition, a United Nations mission to Mongolia in June 1991 provided advice on including relevant human rights clauses in that country's new constitution.

### Responsibility to promote and protect human rights

Working group activities. The working group to draft a declaration on the right and responsi-

bility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms met at Geneva from 16 to 25 January and on 28 February 1991.(92) It provisionally adopted, at first reading, texts including elements of chapters I, III, IV and V of the draft declaration. It further considered texts including elements for the preamble and chapters I, III and V. Annexed to the group's report was a compilation of all the texts showing the state of the whole draft declaration.

Human Rights Commission action. On 6 March 1991,(93) urging the working group to complete its work as soon as possible, the Commission decided to continue at its 1992 session work on elaborating the draft declaration and to make meeting time available to the working group prior to and during that session. It asked the Secretary-General to transmit the working group's report to all Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. It recommended a draft resolution to the Economic and Social Council, the text of which is summarized below.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/31 without vote, by which it authorized the working group to meet for two weeks prior to the Commission's 1992 session to continue work on the draft declaration. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to extend all necessary facilities to the group for its meeting.

### International cooperation in human rights

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission, on 5 March 1991,(94) called on Member States to implement the international standards for the promotion and protection of human rights enshrined in the Charter, the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights,(50) the 1966 International Covenants,(38) and other relevant international instruments. Urging all States to cooperate fully with United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental forums, it asked them to cooperate closely with special rapporteurs appointed by the Commission. Noting the results of a meeting of the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Paris, 30 May-23 June 1989), it reaffirmed the importance of developing effective national institutions for promoting and protecting human rights and of maintaining their independence and integrity. It asked all States and international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and views on ways to strengthen international cooperation in solving problems of a social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and en-

couraging universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, for consideration at its 1992 session.

### Internally displaced persons and humanitarian assistance

On 5 March 1991,<sup>(95)</sup> the Commission on Human Rights, expressing concern at problems encountered by internally displaced persons and a lack of humanitarian assistance, asked Governments and international organizations to intensify their cooperation and assistance to address those problems. Stressing the importance of strict adherence by States parties to their obligations under international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law, it asked the Secretary-General to consider the protection of human rights and needs of internally displaced persons in his system-wide review aimed at ensuring an effective response by the United Nations system to the problems of refugees, displaced persons and returnees. It also asked him to submit in 1992 an analytical report on internally displaced persons, based on information submitted by Governments, specialized agencies, relevant United Nations organs and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a request approved by the Economic and Social Council by decision 1991/238 of 31 May 1991.

**Subcommission action.** On 29 August 1991,<sup>(96)</sup> the Subcommission invited the international community to intensify cooperation with Somalia to ensure the protection of internally displaced persons and suggested UNHCR assistance measures. It also suggested that UNESCO consider establishing a mass educational programme in technical skills and the liberal arts. The Subcommission asked the Secretary-General to offer advisory services and technical assistance to restore infrastructure and support services.

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### PUBLICATION

Manual on Human Rights Reporting, Sales No. E.91.XIV.1.

## Human rights violations

Situations involving alleged violations of human rights on a large scale in several countries were again examined in 1991 by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, as well as by special bodies and officials appointed to examine some of those situations.

In addition, situations of alleged human rights violations involving the self-determination of peoples (see above, under "Civil and political rights") were discussed with regard to Afghanistan, Cambodia, South Africa, Western Sahara and the Palestinian people.

Under a procedure established by the Council in 1970(1) to deal with communications alleging denial or violation of human rights, the Working Group on Communications of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities met from 22 July to 2 August 1991. Following its consideration of the Working Group's confidential report, the Subcommission referred to the Commission for consideration certain situations which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested human rights violations. The Subcommission decided to defer action on certain communications until 1992 and to take no action on a communication which had been pending since its 1990 session.

## Africa

## South Africa

Working Group activities. In 1991, the six-member Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, established by the Commission on Human Rights in 1967,(2) prepared a preliminary report which the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly by a September 1991 note,(3) and an interim report to be submitted to the Commission in 1992. (4)

The Group's preliminary report discussed human rights developments in South Africa between February and August 1991 dealing with the repeal of apartheid legislation; constitutional negotiations; the right to life; political trials and administration of justice; freedom of expression; trade union activities and the situation of black workers; and the right to education.

In its interim report, the Group re-examined its mandate and discussed its organization of work concerning fact-finding missions aimed at gathering testimony from witnesses (London, 22-26 July, and Geneva, 29 July-2 August 1991). Subjects of inquiry dealt with by the Group concerned: the right to life, physical integrity and protection from arbitrary arrest and detention; apartheid, including bantustanization and forced population removals; right to education, right to health, and freedom of expression and of movement; right to work and freedom of association; treatment of children and adolescents; and negotiations towards a constitutional settlement. Annexed to the report was a list of apartheid laws still on the statute books as at 23 September 1991 and a list of political prisoners held and security force actions and deaths occurring between 1 July and 13 October 1991.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By decision 46/430, the General Assembly took note in December of the Secretary-General's note transmitting the Group's preliminary report.

Human Rights Commission action. On 1 March 1991,(5) the Commission congratulated the Working Group for the commendable and impartial manner in which it had prepared its progress report on the 1990 human rights situation in South Africa.(6) It condemned civil, political, economic, social and cultural human rights violations under apartheid in South Africa and reaffirmed the right of the people of South Africa to eradicate apartheid and participate in a transition to a democratically elected government based on a universal equal and non-racial franchise. Commending positive changes in South Africa in 1990 under its President, F. W. de Klerk, by which some political prisoners were released, political organizations unbanned, the state of emergency lifted and the Sep-

arate Amenities Act repealed, the Commission took note of a recent major policy pronouncement by South Africa to repeal some of the basic discriminatory acts and urged it to implement its declared intentions fully and speedily.

Condemning the policy of apartheid and demanding its abolition as expressed in the 1989 Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa(7) the Commission called on South Africa to repeal discriminatory and repressive legislation, release all political prisoners and detainees, contain intercommunal violence aggravated by elements opposed to the democratic transformation of South Africa, and negotiate an agreement with all parties on transitional arrangements on drawing up and adopting a new constitution, including holding elections. It called on the international community to assist the front-line States and regional efforts to resolve conflicts; promote national reconciliation and peace in southern Africa; maintain measures, including sanctions, against South Africa; adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the 1989 Declaration on Apartheid; and observe fully the mandatory arms embargo and the Security Council's 1977 request to monitor effectively the implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa.(8)

The Commission renewed the Working Group's mandate to study human rights violations in South Africa, requesting it, in cooperation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, to continue investigating cases of torture and ill-treatment of detainees and the deaths of detainees in South Africa as well as infringements of trade union rights. It renewed its request to South Africa to allow the Working Group to visit that country to gather information from individuals and organizations concerning the situation of human rights in South Africa and asked the Group to submit its final report in 1993.

By decision 1991/237 of 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision to renew the Working Group's mandate.

Subcommission action. By a secret ballot of 20 to none, with 1 abstention, the Subcommission, on 23 August 1991,(9) reaffirming that apartheid was a crime against humanity, condemned all collaboration, particularly nuclear, military and economic, with South Africa.

## 1973 Convention against apartheid

As at 31 December 1991, there were 91 parties to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid,(10) which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1973(11) and entered into force in 1976.(12) In 1991, Estonia, Oman and Zimbabwe

acceded to the Convention. In his annual report to the General Assembly on the status of the Convention,(13) the Secretary-General provided a list of States that had signed, ratified or acceded to it as of 1 August.

Activities of the Group of Three. The Group of Three—established under article IX of the Convention to consider reports by States parties on measures taken to implement the Convention's provisions and in 1991 composed of Ethiopia, Mexico and the Philippines—held its fourteenth session at Geneva from 21 to 25 January.(14)

The Group examined, in the presence of the representatives of the reporting States, the initial report from Bolivia(15) and the second periodic report from Panama.(16)

The Group also continued to consider whether actions of transnational corporations (TNCs) operating in South Africa came under the definition of the crime of apartheid and had before it a note by the Secretary-General summarizing the views of two States parties on the subject.(17) The Group concluded that, by their complicity, TNCs must be considered, in conformity with article III (6) of the Convention, accomplices in the crime of apartheid and must be prosecuted for their responsibility in continuing that crime. It called on all States parties to incorporate provisions to that effect in their legislation.

Noting with concern that 180 reports from States parties were overdue as at 31 December 1990 and that 35 States parties had not submitted any report, as listed in a note by the Secretary-General,(18) the Group urged those parties to fulfil their reporting obligations.

The Group made a number of recommendations, some of which were incorporated into a Commission on Human Rights resolution of 22 February 1991 (see below).

Human Rights Commission action. By a 22 February 1991 resolution,(19) adopted by a roll-call vote of 29 to 1, with 12 abstentions, the Commission urged States which had not yet done so to ratify or accede to the 1973 Convention against Apartheid without delay and to ratify the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.(20) It asked the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to disseminate information on the Convention against Apartheid and its implementation and to consider drawing up model legislation to serve as a guide for States parties in implementing the Convention's provisions.

The Commission requested States parties to submit their initial reports not later than two years after the entry into force of the Convention for the States parties concerned and their periodic reports at four-year intervals, on the understanding that they might submit additional information to the Group of Three at any time in the intervening

period if they wished to do so. The Commission recommended that States parties take account of the guidelines laid down by the Group in 1978 for the submission of reports,(21) and reiterated its recommendation that parties be represented during the Group's consideration of their reports. It requested the Secretary-General once again to invite States parties to express their views on the extent and responsibility of TNCs for the continued existence of apartheid and asked him to invite States parties to the Convention, specialized agencies and NGOs to provide the Commission with relevant information concerning the types of crimes of apartheid, as described in article II of the Convention. The Group was asked to continue examining the extent and nature of TNCs' responsibility for the apartheid system and legal actions that could be taken against TNCs whose operations came under the crime of apartheid, and to report to the Commission in 1993. The Commission decided that the Group should meet every two years rather than annually to consider the reports submitted by States parties.

The Commission called on States parties to terminate their dealings with TNCs which continued to do business with South Africa and appealed to them to strengthen cooperation to implement United Nations decisions concerning the prevention, suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid. It appealed to States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and NGOs to step up their activities to enhance public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by South Africa.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/84 by recorded vote.

#### Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/103 of 4 December 1986, 42/56 of 30 November 1987, 43/97 of 8 December 1988, 44/69 of 8 December 1989 and 45/90 of 14 December 1990,

Mindful that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid constitutes an important international treaty in the field of human rights and serves to implement the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming its conviction that apartheid is a crime against humanity and constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and a gross violation of human rights, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Condemning the abhorrent policy and system of apartheid and the repression it engenders, which continue to aggravate the situation in South Africa,



Emphasizing that the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa is apartheid and the racist regime's policy of destabilization against the front-line and other neighbouring States,

Deeply concerned at the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist regime of South Africa, particularly in the political, economic, military and other fields, as an encouragement of its odious policy of apartheid,

Convinced that universal ratification of or accession to the Convention and the immediate implementation of its provisions will contribute to the eradication of the crime of apartheid,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

2. Commends those States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. Calls upon all States whose transnational corporations continue to do business with South Africa to take appropriate steps to terminate their dealings with South Africa;

4. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to intensify, in cooperation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, its efforts to compile and update periodically the list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate that list among all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to the Convention, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Commission on Human Rights with relevant information concerning the forms of the crime of apartheid, as described in article II of the Convention, committed by transnational corporations operating in South Africa;

7. Appeals to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities to enhance public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist regime with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

8. Underlies the importance of the universal ratification of the Convention, which would be an effective contribution to the fulfilment of the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments;

9. Appeals once again to those States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay;

10. Request the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380(XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

General Assembly resolution 46/84

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 118-1-39 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/718) by recorded vote (96-1-36), 13 November (meeting 40); 18-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.11); agenda item 92.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 3-12. 20,40; plenary 74.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Federated States of Micronesia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

\*Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

## Foreign support of South Africa

Human Rights Commission action. By a resolution of 1 March 1991,(22) adopted by a roll-call vote of 25 to 13, with 3 abstentions, the Commission vigorously condemned assistance to South Africa by major Western countries and Israel, particularly in the military field, and demanded that that assistance, which it was convinced was a hostile action against the people of South Africa and its neighbouring States, be immediately terminated. Condemning the continuing nuclear collaboration of some Western States, Israel and others with South Africa, the Commission urged them to stop supplying it with nuclear equipment and technology. Noting with appreciation measures taken by some Western States, parliamentarians, institutions, trade unions and NGOs to exert pressure on South Africa, the Commission called on them to maintain their efforts to force South Africa to comply with United Nations resolutions and decisions. It also noted the disinvestment, trade restrictions and other positive measures taken by some countries and TNCs, urging them to continue, and expressed concern that certain States were taking advantage of such measures. The Commission called on Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures to prevent their nationals and corporations under their jurisdiction from trading, manufacturing and investing activities in South Africa, to end technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and mili-

tary supplies there and to cease nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

The Commission rejected all policies that encouraged South Africa to intensify its repression of South Africans and to escalate its aggression against neighbouring States. It called on Governments to maintain sanctions and all forms of pressure against South Africa until agreement had been reached on drawing up and adopting a new constitution and holding elections. Demanding that South Africa cease acts of aggression and destabilization aimed at undermining the economies and political institutions of neighbouring States, it appealed to States, specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations to cooperate with the liberation movements of southern Africa and to intensify their campaign to mobilize public opinion to maintain economic and other sanctions against South Africa. It urgently requested all specialized agencies, particularly IMF, to refrain from granting any type of loan or financial assistance to South Africa.

The Commission expressed appreciation to the Subcommittee's Special Rapporteur, Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), for his updated 1990 report on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to South Africa.<sup>(23)</sup> It asked the Secretary-General to give the report the widest dissemination and to issue it as a United Nations publication, and called on Governments to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur.

On 22 February 1991,<sup>(24)</sup> the Commission, by a roll-call vote of 28 to 13, with 1 abstention, recommended a draft text to the Economic and Social Council which was adopted on 31 May 1991 (see below).

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/26 by recorded vote.

Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 39/15 of 23 November 1984, 41/95 of 4 December 1986, 43/92 of 8 December 1988 and 45/84 of 14 December 1990,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Ahmed Khalifa, for his updated report;

2. Expresses its thanks to all Governments and organizations that provided information to the Special Rapporteur;

3. Recalls its resolution 1990/34 of 25 May 1990 and Commission on Human Rights resolution

1990/22 of 27 February 1990, and invites the Special Rapporteur:

(a) To continue to update, subject to annual review, the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa, giving such details regarding enterprises listed as the Special Rapporteur may consider necessary and appropriate, including explanations of responses, if any, and to submit the updated report to the Commission through the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(b) To use all available material from other United Nations organs, Member States, national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other relevant sources, in order to indicate the volume, nature and adverse human consequences of the assistance given to the racist regime of South Africa;

(c) To intensify direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Centre Against Apartheid of the Secretariat, with a view to consolidating mutual cooperation in updating the report;

4. Calls upon all Governments:

(a) To cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in making the report even more accurate and informative;

(b) To disseminate the updated report and give its contents the widest possible publicity;

5. Calls upon all Governments and organizations to maintain sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa until the total dismantlement of the apartheid system, in conformity with the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989 and contained in the annex thereto;

6. Invites the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its forty-third session and the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session to consider the updated report;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/84, to make available to the Special Rapporteur two economists to help him develop his analysis and documentation on specific cases of special importance;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance that he may require in the exercise of his mandate, with a view to intensifying direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Centre Against Apartheid and to consolidating mutual cooperation in updating his report;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to bring the updated report of the Special Rapporteur to the attention of Governments whose national financial institutions continue to deal with the regime of South Africa, and to call upon them to provide the Special Rapporteur with any information or comments they may wish to present on the matter;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to contact the Government of South Africa with a view to enabling the Special Rapporteur to undertake a visit to South

Africa on special mission within the perspective of the next update of his report;

11. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to give the updated report of the Special Rapporteur the widest distribution and publicity as a United Nations publication.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/26

31 May 1991 Meeting 13 36-16-0 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) by recorded vote (33-17-0), 24 May (meeting 15); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1991/22); agenda item 8.

Financial implications. E/1991/C.2/L.18.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Ecuador, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

**Report of the Special Rapporteur.** In July 1991, the Special Rapporteur presented to the Subcommittee an updated report(25) with an addendum listing banks, insurance companies, firms and other enterprises giving, directly or indirectly, military, economic and other assistance to South Africa.

**Subcommission action.** On 20 August 1991,(26) the Subcommittee recommended that the Commission recommend to the Economic and Social Council a resolution requesting the Special Rapporteur to continue updating his report and calling on all Governments to cooperate with him.

#### Trade union rights

**Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts.** The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa (see above) continued in 1991 to study the situation relating to the right to work and trade union rights and the conditions of black workers. Its findings, included in its report to the Commission as requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1990 (27) were submitted to the Council separately in March 1991.(28)

**Note by the Secretary-General.** By an April 1991 note,(29) the Secretary-General transmitted to the Economic and Social Council the text of a February reply from South Africa referring to his May 1990 note verbale(30) regarding examination by the Council, in accordance with a 1950 Council resolution,(31) of a request from the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider certain allegations of the infringement of trade union rights in South Africa. South Africa stated that its representative at Geneva had been authorized to transmit a letter from the Minister of Manpower to the Director-General of the International Labour Office confirming that the Government was prepared to agree that the allegations submitted by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) in May 1988(32) be

referred to the ILO Fact-finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, on the understanding that South Africa would have full access to all information, documents and other evidence or arguments submitted to the Conciliation Commission and be given fair opportunity to respond to it. Appended to South Africa's reply was the text of the Minister of Manpower's letter to the Director-General of the International Labour Office. In 1989, the Council had asked the Secretary-General to persist in his efforts to ensure the referral of the complaint made by COSATU to the Conciliation Commission.(33)

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/37 by recorded vote.

#### Infringements of trade union rights in South Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/82 of 24 May 1989, in which it requested the Secretary-General to persist in his efforts to ensure referral of the complaint made by the Congress of South African Trade Unions to the Fact-finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Organisation,

Recalling also its resolution 1990/44 of 25 May 1990,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights,

Having examined the relevant section of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights,

Noting the evolving situation in South Africa,

Aware of the ever-growing importance of the independent black trade union movement in the struggle against apartheid,

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General, submitted pursuant to Council resolution 1989/82, annex II to which contains the note verbale dated 27 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for persisting in his efforts to ensure the implementation of paragraph 9 of Council resolution 1989/82;

3. Regrets that the apartheid regime in South Africa has placed some conditions on its decision to agree that the allegations made by the Congress of South African Trade Unions should be referred to the Fact-finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Organisation, and invites it to cooperate fully in the matter;

4. Decides to transmit to the Fact-finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, through the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, the allegations of infringement of trade union rights made by the Congress of South African Trade Unions in May 1988;

5. Demands once again the unimpeded exercise of trade union rights, the immediate unconditional release of all trade unionists imprisoned for exercising their legitimate trade union rights and the cessation of the persecution

of trade unionists and repression of the independent black trade union movement;

6. Takes note of the relevant section of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights;

7. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to continue to study the situation and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council;

8. Also requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, in discharging its mandate, to consult with the International Labour Organisation and the Special Committee against Apartheid, as well as with international and African trade union confederations;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, at its regular session of 1992, for consideration and action, as appropriate, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/37

31 May 1991 Meeting 13 53-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) without vote, 24 May (meeting 16); draft by Burundi for African States (E/1991/C.2/L.16); agenda item 8.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

## Asia and the Pacific

### Afghanistan

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In accordance with a 1990 request of the Commission,<sup>(34)</sup> as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council,<sup>(35)</sup> Special Rapporteur Felix Ermacora (Austria) presented a January 1991 report<sup>(36)</sup> to the Commission on the human rights situation in Afghanistan, including the plight of some 5 million Afghan refugees.

The Special Rapporteur had visited Pakistan from 2 to 4 January and Afghanistan from 4 to 6 January 1991.

The military situation had remained unchanged, he noted. He observed that although the approaches to election schemes proposed by the Government and opposition parties and commanders were at odds with each other, it appeared that there was movement towards selecting genuine legitimate representatives from among various segments of the Afghan population. He emphasized the importance of ensuring the representation of the refugees.

The number of convicted political prisoners remained at 3,000; several hundred others were under interrogation. The Special Rapporteur had learned of three incidents of massive summary execution carried out in late 1990 by the opposition

forces whereby hundreds of persons had been killed.

The Special Rapporteur also dealt with conditions in prisons and in a rehabilitation centre for juveniles and the refugee situation.

He recommended: support for the free return of refugees to Afghanistan; halting the conflict and banning the use of weapons of mass destruction; increasing efforts to achieve a general cease-fire; stopping acts of terrorism against civilians; expediting the exchange of prisoners; allowing ICRC to visit all prisoners; investigating the fate of Afghan orphans; improving accommodations for juvenile detainees; and vigilance by the Commission as long as no political solution existed. He reiterated recommendations presented to the General Assembly in 1990.<sup>(37)</sup>

Human Rights Commission action. On 6 March 1991,<sup>(38)</sup> the Commission, noting the Special Rapporteur's report, urged all parties concerned to reiterate efforts to achieve a political solution based on the right to self-determination through democratic procedures acceptable to the Afghan people, including free and fair elections, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of conditions that would permit the free return of refugees to their homeland. It also urged them to respect the accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols,<sup>(39)</sup> halt the use of weapons against civilians, protect prisoners from reprisals and violence, including ill-treatment, torture and summary execution, expedite the exchange of prisoners and grant ICRC unrestricted access to all parts of the country and the right to visit all prisoners. It called on the Afghan authorities to investigate the fate of disappeared persons, apply amnesty decrees equally to foreign detainees, reduce the period during which prisoners awaited trial, treat all prisoners in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the first United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1955<sup>(40)</sup> and apply to all convicted persons article 14, paragraph 3 (d) and paragraph 5, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. (41) It noted with concern allegations of atrocities committed against Afghan soldiers, civil servants and captured civilians. Expressing concern at reports that the living conditions of refugees, especially those of women and children, were becoming increasingly difficult because of the decline in international humanitarian assistance, the Commission urgently appealed to Member States and humanitarian organizations to promote the implementation of projects envisaged by the Coordinator for United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan and UNHCR

programmes. It also urgently appealed to Member States, humanitarian organizations and all parties concerned to cooperate fully, especially on the subject of mine detection, to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes in safety and dignity. The Commission urged all parties concerned to undertake all measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of organizations involved in implementing United Nations humanitarian and economic assistance programmes and extend their full cooperation to the Commission and its Special Rapporteur. Deciding to extend the Special Rapporteur's mandate and to have him report to the Assembly in 1991 and the Commission in 1992, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to give him all necessary assistance.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/259, approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the Special Rapporteur's mandate and its request that he report to the Assembly in 1991 and to the Commission in 1992 and that the Secretary-General give him all necessary assistance.

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur. In November 1991, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly an interim report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan from March to October,<sup>(42)</sup> prepared by the Special Rapporteur in accordance with the Commission's request.

The Special Rapporteur had visited Pakistan from 10 to 17 September and from 21 to 22 September, and Afghanistan from 17 to 21 September. In 1991, there were new attempts to reach a political solution to the conflict. He noted that the Secretary-General had announced a live-point peace plan containing elements which could constitute the basis for preparing the ground for restoring human rights and was encouraged by the Joint Declarations of Islamabad (Pakistan) and Tehran (Iran) of 30 July and 29 August respectively, which showed that the parties involved were aware that political steps must be taken in order to pave the way for implementing the peace plan. A joint USSR/United States statement of 13 September<sup>(43)</sup> concerning a simultaneous cut-off of arms deliveries to their respective Afghan allies indicated that they were opting for a political rather than a military solution to the conflict.

However, there were some 6 million Afghan refugees in Iran, Pakistan and other countries and heavy casualties and material losses continued among civilians, as did acts of terrorism. The fate of political prisoners under interrogation or awaiting trial or sentencing remained alarming, with allegations of ill-treatment and torture being

raised. The fate of foreign prisoners also remained a matter of concern. Allegations continued to be made that prisoners held by the opposition forces were not treated in accordance with humanitarian law. Due to the conflict, Afghan society was fragmented and therefore the right to self-determination was only partially implemented and not guaranteed to refugees. On the positive side, the Special Rapporteur welcomed the dissolution of special courts of national security and the establishment of a new, unified judiciary and attorney system. In addition, the Government had recently established an institution offering legal defence assistance and consideration was being given to altering the system of capital punishment in favour of the right to life. The enjoyment of economic and social rights was more effective and better organized in government-controlled areas than in the rest of the country.

The Special Rapporteur recommended: releasing political prisoners through amnesties, pardons or exchanges of prisoners; the right to retrial for political prisoners under the new judicial system; treatment of prisoners considered as combatants in accordance with humanitarian law; reconsideration of applying capital punishment; access to legal remedies for persons under interrogation; ICRC visits to prisoners on remand, awaiting trial or awaiting sentencing held by the Ministry of State Security; and holding genuinely free and universal elections under United Nations auspices.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/136 without vote.

#### Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of the inhabitants of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces,

Recalling also its resolution 45/174 of 18 December 1990 and all its other relevant resolutions, as well as the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and decisions of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note in particular of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/78 of 6 March 1991, in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan for one year, and of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/259 of 31 May 1991, in which the Council confirmed the extension and requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the relevance and validity for all parties concerned of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988,<sup>a</sup> which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution,

Underlining the importance of the statement by the Secretary-General of 21 May 1991, in which he provided a five-point peace plan to serve as the basis for a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan, acceptable to the majority of the Afghan people,

Noting with satisfaction the joint statement of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 13 September 1991, on the simultaneous cut-off of weapons deliveries to the Afghan parties by 1 January 1992, and expressing the hope that such agreement will be implemented on a broader basis,

Noting with deep concern that a situation of armed conflict persists in Afghanistan, that acts of terrorism are perpetrated on a wide scale against the civilian population, that the treatment of prisoners detained in connection with the conflict usually does not conform to the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,

Deeply concerned that more than five million refugees are still living outside Afghanistan, that many Afghans are displaced within the country and that despite a slight improvement of the conditions for the return of refugees no massive return has been reported,

Aware that the reasons given by the refugees for not returning to Afghanistan pending the achievement of a comprehensive political solution and the establishment of a broad-based government include the continued fighting in some provinces, the use of very destructive arms in the conflict, the minefields that have been laid in many parts of the country, the lack of an effective authority in many areas, the destruction of the economy and other obstacles that would be encountered by refugees in returning to the country,

Commending the activity carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross in cooperation with the Afghan authorities, as well as non-governmental organizations, in favour of the people of Afghanistan,

Taking note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

1. Welcomes the cooperation of the Afghan authorities with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;

2. Welcomes the cooperation that the Afghan authorities have extended, in particular to the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and to international organizations, such as the specialized agencies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

3. Welcomes the fact that the Special Rapporteur was able to visit areas in Afghanistan not under government control;

4. Welcomes the steps taken by the Afghan authorities to reform the judicial system in order to conform it to international standards, and encourages them to continue with this process;

5. Urges all parties concerned to increase their efforts in order to achieve a comprehensive political solution based on the five points of the Secretary-General's plan on the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the people of Afghanistan through democratic procedures acceptable to them, including free and fair elections, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of conditions that will permit the free return of refugees to their homeland in safety and honour, whenever they wish, and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all Afghans;

6. Also urges all parties to the conflict to respect accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population, to protect all prisoners from acts of reprisals and violence, including ill-treatment, torture and summary executions, to transmit to the International Committee of the Red Cross the names of all prisoners, to expedite the exchange of prisoners wherever they may be held and to grant to the Committee unrestricted access to all parts of the country and the right to visit all prisoners in accordance with its established criteria;

7. Calls upon all States and parties concerned to render all possible assistance in order to resolve the issue of all prisoners of war detained as a result of the conflict, including those from the forces loyal to the Afghan authorities and opposition groups, as an important humanitarian question;

8. Also calls upon all States and parties concerned to render all possible assistance in order to resolve the issue of the Soviet prisoners of war as an important humanitarian question;

9. Calls upon the Afghan authorities to investigate thoroughly the fate of those persons who have disappeared, to apply amnesty decrees equally to foreign detainees, to reduce the period during which prisoners await trial, to treat all prisoners, especially those awaiting trial or those in custody in juvenile rehabilitation centres, in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to apply to all convicted persons article 14, paragraphs 3 (d) and 5, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

10. Takes note with interest of the reply of the Soviet authorities concerning the fate of those Afghan children who are in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

<sup>a</sup>S/19835.

11. Notes improvements in the treatment of prisoners and urges all the parties to the conflict to conform fully to the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977;

12. Notes with concern the allegations of atrocities that are still committed against Afghan soldiers, civil servants and captured civilians;

13. Requests the Afghan authorities to take the proper steps in order to permit activity by the political opponents, and appeals to all conflicting parties to act likewise;

14. Appeals to the Afghan authorities to commute the death sentences imposed on the persons who were allegedly involved in the attempted coup d'état of March 1991;

15. Expresses its concern at reports that the living conditions of refugees, especially those of women and children, are becoming increasingly difficult because of the decline in international humanitarian assistance;

16. Urgently appeals to all Member States, humanitarian organizations and all parties concerned to cooperate fully, especially on the subject of mine detection and clearance, in order to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes in safety and dignity, in conformity with the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan;

17. Urgent& appeals to all Member States and humanitarian organizations to continue to promote the implementation of the projects envisaged by the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, especially the pilot projects for the repatriation of refugees;

18. Urges all parties concerned to undertake all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of humanitarian organizations involved in the implementation of United Nations humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

19. Also urges all parties concerned to extend their full cooperation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

21. Decides to keep under consideration, during its forty-seventh session, the situation of human rights in Afghanistan in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

General Assembly resolution 46/136

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); draft by Chairman based on informal consultations (A/C.3/46/L.58), orally revised: agenda item 98.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

## Cambodia

The Commission on Human Rights, its Sub-commission and the Economic and Social Council expressed concern about the protection of human rights in Cambodia (see under "Civil and political rights").

## Iran

Report of the Special Representative. Special Representative Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador) presented in February 1991 his final report on the human rights situation in Iran.<sup>(44)</sup> He had received information on alleged incidents and cases concerning the right to life; enforced or involuntary disappearances; right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; administration of justice; freedom of opinion, expression, press and association and the right to peaceful assembly; freedom of movement; the right to leave one's country and to return; allegations of intimidation or reprisal; situation of women; rights of children; acts of violence against civilians; freedom of religion; and the Baha'i community. The detailed allegations had been transmitted to Iran to enable it to verify their accuracy; Iran's replies were reflected in the Special Representative's report. The Special Rapporteur had submitted his interim report to the General Assembly in November 1990.<sup>(45)</sup>

The Special Representative noted a number of positive measures adopted including Iran's replies to many allegations; a favourable outcome in a number of cases submitted for consideration on humanitarian grounds; the periodic adoption of clemency measures benefiting ordinary and political prisoners; a 31 December 1990 decree requiring a defence lawyer to be present at all stages in criminal proceedings; and permission to ICRC to visit prisons and all prisoners.

Iran had acknowledged 113 executions between March and November 1990 and the media had announced several dozen executions in January 1991, mostly of persons accused of drug trafficking and others for political and ordinary offences of various kinds. Incidents of terrorism had taken place and information had been received on the persecution of Christian evangelical groups. The situation of the Baha'is continued to be uncertain, given the unequal treatment they received in different provinces and cities, depending on the ideas and temperament of individual officials.

The Special Representative recommended reducing the application of the death penalty; replacing forms of torture such as stoning and amputation with fine or imprisonment; initiating legislative and administrative reform to make national institutions compatible with international human rights instruments; equal rights for all citizens; establishing a climate of confidence and legal certainty to ensure freedom of expression; applying rules of due process of law; regular ICRC visits; authorizing the legal functioning of independent organizations; ending prior examination of books and forms of artistic creation; guaranteeing genuine freedom for the media and journalists; granting compensation to persons or family mem-

bers affected by human rights violations; investigating allegations transmitted to the Government; granting clemency to convicted persons; and proceeding with a human rights teaching programme.

Annexed to the report were lists of names and particulars of persons allegedly executed in Iran, supplementary to those contained in the Special Representative's previous reports.

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 7 March 1991,(46) the Commission, welcoming Iran's cooperation with the Special Representative, called on Iran to comply with international human rights instruments to which it was party and ensure that all individuals, including religious groups, enjoyed the rights recognized in those instruments. It took note of Iran's invitation to ICRC to visit prisons there following the conclusion of an agreement in accordance with ICRC modalities. The Commission endorsed the Special Representative's view that displaced persons and refugees as well as victims of chemical weapons in Iran could fall within his mandate and be covered in his report. It asked the Secretary-General to respond favourably to requests for technical assistance from Iran. Requesting the Special Representative to maintain his contacts and cooperation with Iran and report on further progress regarding his recommendations, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to give him all the necessary assistance. These latter two requests were approved by the Economic and Social Council by decision 1991/261 of 31 May 1991.

**Subcommission action.** On 23 August 1991,(47) the Subcommission, by a secret ballot of 19 to 2, with 1 abstention, expressed concern at the escalating grave violations of human rights in Iran and at reports of a continuing wave of arrests and executions there and of political assassinations abroad. It called on Iran to grant ICRC access to prisons and asked the Secretary-General to inform the Subcommission in 1992 of relevant reports by special rapporteurs or bodies, as well as of steps taken by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission to prevent human rights violations in Iran.

## Iraq

**Human Rights Commission action.** By a roll-call vote of 30 to 1, with 10 abstentions, the Commission, on 6 March 1991,(48) expressing grave concern at flagrant human rights violations by Iraq, urged that country to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular: to stop arbitrary and summary executions and arbitrary detention of political and religious opponents; end enforced or involuntary disappearances and torture; guarantee full respect for human rights of all persons in Iraq irrespective of their origin; and halt deportation of Iraqi citizens

and allow deported persons to return and receive reparation for damage suffered. It further urged Iraq to cooperate with the Commission and help clarify pending cases of enforced or involuntary disappearances noted in the report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances(49) and to communicate to the Commission any new human rights measures it might take. The Commission asked its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur whose mandate it would be to study human rights violations by Iraq based on information the special rapporteur might deem relevant, including information provided by inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and any comments and material provided by Iraq, and submit an interim report to the General Assembly in 1991 and a report to the Commission in 1992. It called on Iraq to abide by its obligations under the International Covenants and urged it to cooperate with the Commission's special rapporteur. The Secretary-General was asked to give the special rapporteur all the assistance he needed.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1991/256 by recorded vote.

### Situation of human rights in Iraq

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/74 of 6 March 1991, approved the Commission's request to the Chairman of the Commission after consultation with the Bureau, to appoint an individual of recognized international standing in the field of human rights as special rapporteur of the Commission whose mandate would be to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq and submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and a report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the special rapporteur.

### Economic and Social Council decision 1991/256

31 May 1991 Meeting 13 43-0-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) by recorded vote (43-1-4). 24 May (meeting 15); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1991/22); agenda item 8.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan.

On 25 June 1991, the Chairman of the Commission appointed Max van der Stoep (Netherlands) as Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq.



Subcommission action. By a secret ballot of 16 to 2, with 4 abstentions, the Subcommission, on 26 August 1991,<sup>(50)</sup> expressing grave concern at flagrant and massive human rights violations committed by Iraq, urged that country to ensure full respect for human rights and called on it to allow unhindered access by international organizations to those in need of assistance and to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur.

On 29 August,<sup>(51)</sup> the Subcommission renewed its appeal to the effect that in implementing United Nations sanctions against Iraq all States and international organisations should take urgent measures to prevent the death of thousands of innocent persons and ensure that their needs for food and health care were met.

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In November 1991, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly an interim report<sup>(52)</sup> by the Special Rapporteur, who had addressed a memorandum to Iraq in September concerning allegations of human rights violations to which Iraq had replied in October. Concluding that it was premature to render any definitive conclusions, he commented on specific replies by Iraq concerning arbitrary detention; disappearances; torture and inhuman or degrading practices; extrajudicial killings; control of civil disturbances; hostage-taking and the use of persons as "human shields" during hostilities; laws in force in that country; effects of amnesties; treatment of ethnic groups; religious practices and cultural properties; and access to food and health care.

The Special Rapporteur also discussed individual cases of alleged human rights abuse. He noted that on a number of questions it seemed clear, owing to the complexity of the allegations and the arguments made by Iraq, that matters of evidence and proof required closer examination. Appended to the report was a list of 78 persons reportedly disappeared in southern Iraq in March 1991 and 62 persons reportedly arrested on 20 March 1991 with the Grand Ayatollah Sayyid Abul Qasim al-Khoei.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/134 by recorded vote.

#### Situation of human rights in Iraq

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Mindful that Iraq is a party to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling Security Council resolution 688(1991) of 5 April 1991, in which the Council demanded an end to the repression of the Iraqi civilian population and insisted that Iraq should cooperate with humanitarian organizations and ensure that the human and political rights of all Iraqi citizens are respected,

Recalling also the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which expressed grave concern at the flagrant violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq,

Recalling in particular Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/74 of 6 March 1991, in which the Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, based on all information the special rapporteur may deem relevant, including information provided by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and any comments and material provided by the Government of Iraq, and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and a report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session,

Deeply concerned by the volume and extent of allegations of human rights violations by the Government of Iraq, such as arbitrary arrests and detentions, enforced or involuntary disappearances, torture, inhuman or degrading practices, extrajudicial killings, summary or arbitrary executions, hostage-taking and use of persons as "human shields", the lack of freedom of expression and the absence of an independent judiciary,

Noting the view of the Special Rapporteur that these allegations are each day increasing and necessitate considerable and detailed examination,

Deeply concerned by the fact that chemical weapons have been used on the Kurdish civilian population, by the forced displacement of hundreds of thousands of Kurds and the destruction of Kurdish towns and villages, as well as by the situation of tens of thousands of displaced Kurds living in camps in the north of Iraq and by the deportation of thousands of Kurdish families,

Also deeply concerned by the repressive measures taken by the Government of Iraq against the Shiah communities in the south of Iraq,

Concerned especially by the alleged use of excessive force by the Government of Iraq against Iraqi civilians, in particular the Kurds and the Shiites,

Noting with interest the message conveyed to the Special Rapporteur by the Government of Iraq of its intention fully to cooperate with him, with such cooperation including acceptance of a visit to Iraq to investigate the allegations of violations of human rights in that country,

Regretting, however, that the Government of Iraq has failed to answer a considerable number of specific questions asked by the Special Rapporteur on acts being committed by the Government of Iraq that are incompatible with international human rights instruments that are binding on that Government,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur and the considerations and observations contained therein;

2. Expresses its deep concern about the numerous and detailed allegations of grave human rights violations by

the Government of Iraq to which the Special Rapporteur has referred in his report, in particular:

(a) Arbitrary detention, including that of women, children and the elderly, as well as the systematic practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading practices, and of enforced or involuntary disappearances as a part of a general structured programme of repression aimed at quelling opposition;

(b) Extrajudicial killings, including political killings and summary or arbitrary executions throughout the country, particularly in the northern Kurdish autonomous region, in southern Shia centres and in the southern marshes;

(c) Hostage-taking and the use of persons as "human shields", a most grave and blatant violation of Iraq's obligations under international law;

3. Calls upon the Government of Iraq to release all persons arrested and detained without ever being informed of charges against them, and without access to legal counsel or due process of law;

4. Also calls upon the Government of Iraq, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to abide by its obligations under this Covenant and under other international instruments on human rights, and particularly to respect and ensure these rights for individuals irrespective of their origin within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including Kurds and Shiites;

5. Regrets the failure of the Government of Iraq to provide satisfactory replies to all the allegations of violations of human rights, and calls upon it to reply quickly in a comprehensive and detailed manner to these allegations so as to enable the Special Rapporteur to form an accurate assessment as a basis for his recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights;

6. Urges, therefore, the Government of Iraq to accord its full cooperation to the Special Rapporteur during his forthcoming visit to Iraq to investigate the allegations of violations of human rights;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to fulfil his mandate;

8. Decides to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in Iraq during its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Human rights questions", in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

General Assembly resolution 46/134

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 129-1-17 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) by recorded vote (109-1-12), 29 November (meeting 55); 32-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.53); agenda item 98. Sponsor: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Is-

rael, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against Iraq.

Abstaining: Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

## Kuwait under Iraqi occupation

Human Rights Commission action. By a roll-call vote of 41 to 1, the Commission, on 6 March 1991,<sup>(53)</sup> strongly condemned Iraqi authorities and occupying forces for their grave human rights violations against the Kuwaiti people and nationals of other States. Expressing serious concern about the destruction, dismantling and pillaging of Kuwait's economic infrastructure, which, it said, undermined the Kuwaiti people's enjoyment of their economic, social and cultural rights, the Commission demanded that Iraq comply with its obligations under the Charter and contemporary norms of international law. It condemned Iraq's rejection of the offer of Kuwait and various humanitarian organizations to send humanitarian assistance to the Kuwaiti people under occupation. It also condemned Iraq's failure to treat all prisoners of war and detained civilians in accordance with internationally recognized principles of humanitarian law and, insisting that Iraq refrain from subjecting them to acts of violence, demanded their release. The Commission further condemned Iraq for failing to ensure respect for international standards applicable under international law and to cooperate with humanitarian organizations, especially ICRC. Deciding to appoint a special rapporteur to examine human rights violations in occupied Kuwait by Iraqi forces who would report to the General Assembly as soon as possible and to the Commission in 1992, the Commission authorized the special rapporteur to seek information from Kuwait, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. It asked the special rapporteur to prepare a preliminary report as soon as possible and also asked the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted decision 1991/251 by recorded vote.

### Situation of human rights in Kuwait under Iraqi occupation

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission

on Human Rights resolution 1991/67 of 6 March 1991, approved the Commission's decision to appoint an individual of recognized international standing as special rapporteur with a mandate to examine the human rights violations committed in occupied Kuwait by the invading and occupying forces of Iraq and to report as soon as possible to the General Assembly and to the Commission at its forty-eighth session, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the special rapporteur to enable him to carry out his mandate in the best possible conditions.

Economic and Social Council decision 1991/251

31 May 1991 Meeting 13 50-0 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) by recorded vote (50-1), 24 May (meeting 15); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1991/22); agenda item 8.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

On 3 May 1991, the Commission's Chairman appointed Walter Kälin (Switzerland) as Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in occupied Kuwait.

Subcommission action. On 23 August 1991,<sup>(54)</sup> by a secret ballot of 16 to 4, with 2 abstentions, the Subcommission expressed its hope that the special rapporteur appointed pursuant to the Commission's resolution would give due attention to alleged gross human rights violations in Kuwait and would inform the Commission of the situation of human rights in Kuwait since the withdrawal of Iraqi forces.

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In October 1991, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly a preliminary report on the human rights situation in Kuwait under Iraqi occupation prepared by the Special Rapporteur.<sup>(55)</sup> Following a description of his mandate and activities, the events relating to the invasion and occupation of Kuwait (see PART TWO, Chapter III) and the general legal framework on which his report was based, he discussed the human rights situation and the corresponding guarantees of international humanitarian law concerning arbitrary arrest, detention and deportation; torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment; the right to life and arbitrary and summary execution; special protection of children and women; economic, social and cultural rights; and the problem of missing persons.

In his recommendations on the fate of missing persons, the Special Rapporteur stated that United Nations organs should urge Iraq to provide information on events occurring between 2 August 1990

and 26 February 1991 concerning: persons deported from Kuwait who might still be detained; persons arrested in Kuwait who died during or after that period while in detention as well as on the site of their graves; and executions of persons arrested in Kuwait and carried out in Kuwait or Iraq during or after that period. He recommended that United Nations organs ask Iraq to search for persons still missing and cooperate with international humanitarian organizations in that regard. He also recommended that Kuwait be asked to take measures to cooperate with international organizations to identify all remaining unidentified persons killed there. Governments concerned were urged to allow for the repatriation of persons to the country of their former residence.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/135 by recorded vote.

#### Situation of human rights in Kuwait under Iraqi occupation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/170 of 18 December 1990,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Expressing its grave concern at the grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms during the occupation of Kuwait,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/67 of 6 March 1991;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Kuwait under Iraqi occupation for his preliminary report;

3. Expresses its deep concern for Kuwaiti and third-country national detainees and missing persons in Iraq;

4. Requests the Government of Iraq to provide information on all Kuwaiti persons and third-country nationals deported from Kuwait between 2 August 1990 and 26 February 1991 who may still be detained and, in accordance with its obligations under article 118 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949 and article 134 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, to release these persons without delay;

5. Also requests the Government of Iraq to provide, in accordance with its obligations under articles 120 and 121 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and articles 129 and 130 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civil-

ian Persons in Time of War, detailed information on persons arrested in Kuwait between 2 August 1990 and 26 February 1991 who may have died during or after that period while in detention, as well as on the site of their graves;

6. Further request the Government of Iraq to search for the persons still missing and to cooperate with international humanitarian organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, in this regard;

7. Requests that the Government of Iraq cooperate with and facilitate the work of international humanitarian organizations, notably the International Committee of the Red Cross, in their search for and eventual repatriation of Kuwaiti and third-country national detainees and missing persons.

General Assembly resolution 46/135

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 155-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) by recorded vote (137-1), 29 November (meeting 551; 25-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.57), orally revised; agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Botswana, Canada, Costa Rica, Egypt, Hungary, India, Kuwait, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone; Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Iraq.

## Myanmar

In 1990 the military junta in Myanmar, which had taken power in 1988, organized elections and subsequently refused to hand over the Government to Aung San Suu Kyi after her opposition party won a sweeping victory; Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest in 1991. During the year, the Secretary-General repeatedly appealed to the authorities in Myanmar for her early release.

In October 1991, he welcomed her receipt of the Nobel Prize for Peace.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/132 without vote.

## Situation in Myanmar

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stated in the Charter of the United Nations and elaborated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other applicable human rights instruments,

Aware that, in accordance with the Charter, the Organization promotes and encourages respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government",

Recalling that the Government of Myanmar has assured the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies of its intention to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the elections held in 1990,

Noting with concern substantive available information indicating a grave human rights situation in Myanmar,

Welcoming the statement by the Secretary-General on the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Aung San Suu Kyi and his repeated appeals for her early release from house arrest,

1. Notes the assurances of the Government of Myanmar to take firm steps towards the establishment of a democratic State and looks forward to the early implementation of this commitment;

2. Expresses its concern at the information on the grave human rights situation and stresses the need for an early improvement of this situation;

3. Urges the Government of Myanmar to allow all citizens to participate freely in the political process in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. Decides to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/132

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721 & Corr.1) without vote, 29 November (meeting 56); 28-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.43), orally revised; agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, India, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Mauritius, Norway, Panama, Poland, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38,40-56; plenary 75.

Before adoption of the draft in the Third Committee, a draft text on respect for the will of the people of Myanmar,<sup>(56)</sup> deferred by the Assembly in 1990,<sup>(57)</sup> was withdrawn by its sponsors.

## Tibet

On 23 August 1991,<sup>(58)</sup> the Subcommission, by a secret ballot of 9 to 7, with 4 abstentions, called on China to respect fully the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the Tibetan people and asked the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights information on the situation in Tibet provided by China and other reliable sources.

## Europe and the Mediterranean

## Albania

Report of the Secretary-General. In February 1991, (59) the Secretary-General reported on action taken pursuant to a March 1990 Commission on Human Rights resolution concerning human rights in Albania.(60) He stated that he had requested information from Albania on steps taken to implement the resolution's provisions and had visited Albania from 11 to 13 May 1990. Annexed to the report were two communications from Albania to the Secretary-General issued in 1990 and one issued in 1991.

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission, on 6 March 1991,(61) called on Albania to free all political prisoners and adopt legislative and administrative measures to meet the requirements of relevant international human rights instruments. Emphasizing that all Albanian citizens should exercise their right to vote and that measures should be taken to guarantee the free expression of the will of the electors during the next proclaimed elections, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to bring its resolution to Albania's attention and ask it for information regarding its implementation and to report to the Commission in 1992.

## Cyprus

Report of the Secretary-General. In February 1991(62) the Secretary-General reported on human rights in Cyprus pursuant to a 1990 Commission decision. (63) The Secretary-General described action taken in 1990 by the Security Council and the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus.

Human Rights Commission action. On 27 February 1991,(64) the Commission decided to postpone until 1992 debate on the question of human rights in Cyprus, on the understanding that action required by previous resolutions would continue to remain operative, including the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide a report regarding their implementation.

## Romania

Report of the Special Rapporteur. Special Rapporteur Joseph Voyame (Switzerland) in January 1991(65) outlined the main events relating to the human rights situation in Romania which had occurred since the submission of his previous report in 1990.(66) He described his activities in carrying out his mandate and analysed information compiled in connection with various human rights and fundamental freedoms and their *de jure* and *de facto* implementation.

The Special Rapporteur concluded that respect for human rights had improved considerably in

Romania but that the process was far from complete. The right to life and to physical and moral integrity was guaranteed in principle and respected in general. Respect for privacy was guaranteed, but confidence had not yet been restored and many people were convinced that telephone tapping and correspondence tampering existed. With regard to the administration of criminal justice, he suggested that regulations governing places of detention be amended, as he had noted overcrowding in prisons and police stations. A number of freedoms had been completely restored, such as freedom of movement, expression and opinion, and assembly and association. The right to an adequate standard of living was affected by difficult economic conditions. The situation of the Hungarian ethnic minority was improving and the gypsy community was beginning to receive recognition.

The Special Rapporteur recommended that the Commission note that despite regrettable lapses, respect for human rights was continuing to improve. He also recommended that Romanian authorities continue to ensure that human rights were respected; pay particular attention to the points raised by him; and consider the possibility of continuing to use the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services, particularly to establish a Human Rights Institute, which would act as a documentation, research and information centre.

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission, taking note of the Special Rapporteur's report, incorporated his recommendations in a resolution of 6 March 1991.(67) It noted with appreciation Romania's readiness to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur. Extending the Special Rapporteur's mandate for another year, the Commission asked him to report in 1992 and asked the Secretary-General to continue to assist him.

Those requests were approved by the Economic and Social Council by decision 1991/253 of 31 May 1991.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

## Cuba

Report of the Secretary-General. In February 1991(68) the Secretary-General reported on the results of his contacts with Cuba concerning human rights since 1989, except those which by virtue of his good offices functions remained confidential. Annexed to the report was an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and Cuba and a list of persons whose cases had been raised by him with Cuban authorities.

Human Rights Commission action. By a roll-call vote of 22 to 6, with 15 abstentions, the Commission on 6 March 1991 (69) expressing appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report and for the efforts made through his good offices,

recognized Cuba's cooperation. It asked the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to maintain direct contact with the Government and citizens and called on Cuba to continue its cooperation. It asked the appointed special representative to report in 1992.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted decision 1991/252 by recorded vote.

#### Situation of human rights in Cuba

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/68 of 6 March 1991, approved the commission's request to the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Chairman and the Bureau of the Commission, to appoint a special representative to maintain direct contact with the Government and citizens of Cuba on the issues and questions contained in, and associated with, the report of the mission which took place in Cuba, and also approved the Commission's request to the appointed special representative to report to the Commission, at its forty-eighth session, on the results of the endeavours carried out pursuant to Commission resolution 1991/68.

#### Economic and Social Council decision 1991/252

31 May 1991 Meeting 13 19-11-23 (recorded Vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) by recorded vote (19-11-23).  
24 May (meeting 15); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1991/22); agenda item a.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: Algeria, Burkina Faso, China, Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Zambia.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Ecuador, Guinea, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

On 2 July 1991, the Secretary-General appointed Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia) as Special Representative.

#### El Salvador

Report of the Special Representative (January). Special Representative Jose Antonio Pastor Ridruejo (Spain) submitted to the Commission a report on human rights in El Salvador, covering events in 1990.<sup>(70)</sup> He described the overall political situation and reported that the armed conflict had resulted in an alarming deterioration in living conditions. Violations of economic, social and cultural rights continued, as did politically motivated summary executions and disappearances. He noted defects in the criminal justice system in the area of investigation and fact-finding. However, he expressed optimism concerning El Salvador's determination to improve human rights.

The Special Representative recommended to El Salvador's constitutional authorities: adopting measures to prevent threats and psychological intimidation against certain sectors of the population; reforming the judicial system and establishing an efficient criminal investigation body; accelerating judicial proceedings instituted for massacres committed in late 1989; and carrying out agrarian and other structural reforms. He recommended that the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) and guerrilla organizations continue their policy of not attacking the transport and communications system and of not planting contact mines among civilians.

The Special Representative further recommended that States increase assistance to alleviate and improve the situation of Salvadorian citizens displaced, made refugees or resettled.

Human Rights Commission action. On 6 March 1991,<sup>(71)</sup> the Commission, commending the Special Representative for his report and endorsing his recommendations, called on the parties to the conflict to guarantee respect for humanitarian rules applicable to non-international armed conflicts, particularly regarding the evacuation of the war wounded and maimed and the non-use of explosive devices affecting civilians. It urged the parties to take all measures to ensure that in the electoral process scheduled for 10 March 1991 the will of the Salvadorian people would be expressed. The Commission requested that United Nations organs and organizations, on the basis of a 1990 General Assembly resolution<sup>(72)</sup> and its own 1990 resolution,<sup>(73)</sup> provide advice and assistance as requested by El Salvador in order to achieve higher standards in promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. Deciding to extend the Special Representative's mandate for a year, it asked him to submit another report to the Assembly in 1991 and to the Commission in 1992.

By decision 1991/257 of 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council approved extension of the Special Representative's mandate for another year, with a report to be submitted to the Assembly in 1991 and to the Commission in 1992.

Subcommission action. By a secret ballot of 18 to 1, with 3 abstentions, the Subcommission, on 26 August 1991,<sup>(74)</sup> welcomed the conclusion of an agreement between El Salvador and FMLN for the verification of human rights obligations as an essential condition for guaranteeing a just and lasting peace and expressed satisfaction at the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL). Urging the parties to take action to eradicate human rights violations and give their fullest support to ONUSAL, it further urged them to continue negotiations until they had reached an agreement to end the armed confrontation.

Report of the Special Representative (October). As requested by the Commission, the Special Representative presented to the Assembly in October a report on the human rights situation in El Salvador in 1991,<sup>(75)</sup> in which he stated that government harassment of humanitarian, trade union and peasant organizations and resettled communities continued, as did politically motivated summary executions, although their number was slightly lower than in the previous year. He noted reports of politically motivated disappearances and expressed concern at the lack of progress in criminal proceedings instituted on many serious human rights violations committed in past years. Deaths resulting from the armed conflict among civilians continued, although their number was lower than in 1990.

The Special Representative reiterated the recommendations made in his January report (see above).

Note of the Secretary-General. By a note of 15 November 1991, the Secretary-General transmitted the second report of ONUSAL, annexed to which was a report of the Director of the ONUSAL Human Rights Division briefly describing the Mission's verification activities and the human rights situation in El Salvador.

(For further details concerning the political situation in El Salvador, see PART TWO, Chapter II.)

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/133 without vote.

#### Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocol II to the Conventions, of 1977,

Taking into account the commitments undertaken by the Central American Presidents in various joint statements on the promotion of, respect for and exercise of human rights,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional are pursuing the negotiating process that began on 4 April 1990 under the auspices of the Secretary-General, with a view to ending the armed conflict through political means as speedily as possible, promoting the democratization of the country, guaranteeing unrestricted respect for human rights and reunifying Salvadorian society,

Taking into account the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, whose initial task, as part of a comprehensive peace-keeping operation, is to verify compliance with the partial agreement on human rights signed at San José on 26 July 1990,<sup>a</sup>

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional have agreed in Mexico City on important constitutional reforms on the issues relating to the armed forces, the judicial system, the electoral-system and human rights which, with the exception of the issue relating to the armed forces, have already been ratified by the Legislative Assembly, and on the establishment of the Commission on the Truth for the purpose of investigating serious acts of violence that have occurred in El Salvador since 1980,

Noting with satisfaction the agreement reached by the two parties in New York on 25 September 1991, on the basis of which the negotiating process has continued intensively and without interruption, creating hopes that the set of political agreements necessary for ending the armed conflict can be agreed upon in the shortest possible time,

Concerned that, despite a reduction in their number, serious violations of human rights and of the humanitarian rules of warfare persist,

Noting with satisfaction that, in the present context of the negotiating process, the Frente-Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional has unilaterally decided to desist from all offensive actions, urban operations and economic sabotage, and the Government of El Salvador has, for its part, decided to stop aerial bombing and the use of heavy artillery, decisions whose implementation is important in terms of increasing mutual trust and creating the necessary conditions for the achievement of a permanent cease-fire and the other objectives set out in the agreement signed at Geneva on 4 April 1990,<sup>b</sup>

1. Commends the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for his provisional report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, and endorses the recommendations contained therein;

2. Expresses its full support for the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador which, since 26 July 1991, has been verifying compliance with the partial agreement on human rights, and requests the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to extend all facilities required for the discharge of its functions, ensure its security and comply as promptly as possible with the recommendations made to them;

3. Expresses its satisfaction that the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, as part of their efforts to resolve the armed conflict, have signed agreements and established mechanisms for verification and monitoring in the field of human rights, full respect for which is essential to the attainment of a just and lasting peace;

4. Calls upon the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to take forthwith the actions and steps required to eradicate serious violations of human rights and of the humanitarian rules of warfare;

5. Urges the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to continue negotiations until the necessary political agreements are arrived at to put an end to the armed con-

<sup>a</sup> A/44/971-S/21541.

<sup>b</sup> A/45/706-S/121931.

flict as speedily as possible, lay firm foundations for promoting the democratization of the country, guarantee full respect for human rights and bring about the reunification of Salvadorian society;

6. Recognizes that it is an important precedent in Salvadorian penal justice to have pronounced guilty, on 25 September 1991, two soldiers, one of them of high rank, involved in the assassination of the Rector and other Jesuit priests of the Central American University, their housekeeper and her daughter, and urges the competent authorities to continue their investigation in order to determine whether other persons may have been involved, with a view to assigning responsibility as appropriate;

7. Notes with satisfaction that, in conformity with the New York Agreement, the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace has been set up in its transitory phase, constituting a mechanism for the monitoring of and for the participation of civilian society in the process of the changes resulting from the negotiations between the parties;

8. Urges the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to strengthen the confidence-building and security measures adopted unilaterally in order to keep the armed conflicts suspended until political agreements are reached which will definitively put an end to the armed conflict and achieve the other objectives established in the agreement signed at Geneva on 4 April 1990;

9. Supports the work of mediation being done by the Secretary-General and his personal representative in the search for a political solution to the armed conflict;

10. Decides to keep under consideration, during its forty-seventh session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in conformity with the course of events in the country.

General Assembly resolution 46/133

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 17-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.51); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

## Haiti

Report of the Independent Expert. Independent Expert Philippe Texier (France) submitted to the Commission in January 1991 a report on the human rights situation in Haiti during 1990.(77) He noted that the instability which had been an essential feature of the long transition towards democracy that began in February 1986 did not seem to have ended. The economic situation had not improved since his last report to the Commission in 1990;(78) the population, estimated at 6.3 million, was constantly expanding and a large proportion suffered from malnutrition. More than 77 per cent were illiterate. The public debt was growing and emigration and the "boat people" phenomenon had continued. Judicial authorities were still characterized by incompetence, lack of will or independence and corruption.

The Expert visited Haiti from 25 January to 2 February 1991 to evaluate elections held on 16 De-

cember 1990 and 6 and 20 January 1991 which had made it possible to elect a President of the Republic, a Parliament consisting of two chambers, 135 three-member municipal councils and 565 three-member local district administrative councils. The Expert noted that while an era of hope had opened for the vast majority of Haitians, the transition towards democracy that was to begin would be a period of terrible fragility. Violence was still present between opponents of any form of democracy and the masses.

On the positive side, the Expert observed that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights(41) had been published in the official gazette of Haiti and the instrument of accession had been sent to United Nations Headquarters; the President Elect was to ratify those conventions which had not yet been ratified; Haiti's 1987 Constitution was fully restored and legal institutions were being set up. However, he noted that the Government and judicial authorities had not taken effective measures to investigate past and present human rights violations and had not been able to stop abuses committed by section heads in rural areas or to prevent massacres of peasants and murders of political and trade union leaders. In the Expert's opinion, obstacles to improving the human rights situation in Haiti were an ineffective judicial system; highly militarized rural areas; failure to separate the army and the police forces; failure to try persons responsible for the principal massacres; and paramilitary forces that hindered the movement towards democracy. The situation regarding economic, social and cultural rights was still very disturbing.

The Expert recommended to the Commission that it: continue to monitor human rights in Haiti; express concern at the persistence of serious human rights violations and fundamental freedoms; and express satisfaction at the smooth way in which elections had proceeded but maintain an independent expert to study the development of human rights, report on the situation and foster the provision of technical assistance.

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission incorporated the Expert's recommendations in a resolution of 6 March 1991.(79) Expressing its conviction that it was important to pursue a fruitful dialogue with the new Government, the Commission asked its Chairman to appoint an independent expert to examine developments in the human rights situation in Haiti and to help devise measures to make the necessary improvements. The Commission called on the Haitian authorities to continue cooperating with the expert, who was to report in 1992.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/258 of 31 May 1991, approved the appointment of an expert and the request that the Secretary-General provide him with the necessary assistance.



(For more details concerning Haiti, see PART TWO, Chapter II.)

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/138 without vote.

#### Human rights in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Reaffirming that all Member States are required to promote and protect human rights and to comply with the obligations laid down in the various instruments in this field,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/77 of 6 March 1991 on the situation of human rights in Haiti,

Deeply concerned at the grave events occurring in Haiti since 29 September 1991, which abruptly and violently interrupted the democratic process in that country and have resulted in the violation of human rights and the loss of human lives,

Concerned also at the current mass exodus of Haitian nationals from the country because of the deteriorating political and economic situation since 29 September 1991,

Noting the unanimous declaration on the situation of the displaced Haitians, adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States on 22 November 1991, and the subsequent dispatch by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of an investigating team to Haiti on 4 December 1991,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 46/7 of 11 October 1991 concerning the situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti;

2. Strongly condemns the overthrow of the constitutionally elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and the use of violence and military coercion and the subsequent violation of human rights in that country;

3. Condemns also the flagrant human rights violations committed under the illegal Government set up following the coup of 29 September 1991, particularly summary executions, arbitrary arrests and detentions, torture, searches without warrant, rape, ransacking of private and public buildings, restrictions on the freedoms of movement, expression, assembly and association and the repression of popular demonstrations calling for the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the work it is doing in favour of the Haitian nationals fleeing the country and invites Member States to continue giving financial and material support for these efforts;

5. Calls the attention of the international community to the fate of the Haitian nationals who are fleeing the country and requests its support for the efforts undertaken to assist them;

6. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session to consider the report of the independent expert appointed by the Secretary-General to review the situation of human rights in Haiti, and invites

the independent expert to submit an updated report to the Commission in the light of the events of 29 September 1991 and subsequent developments.

General Assembly resolution 46/138

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721/Add.1) without vote. 10 December (meeting 58); 41-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.64/Rev.1) agenda item 98. Sponsors: Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38,40-58; plenary 75.

#### Middle East

##### Lebanon

Human Rights Commission action. On 6 March 1991,(80) the Commission, by a roll-call vote of 41 to 1, condemned Israel for its human rights violations in southern Lebanon manifested by arbitrary detention of civilians, destruction of homes, confiscation of property, their expulsion from the occupied area, and bombardment of villages and called on Israel to end such practices immediately and implement relevant Security Council resolutions requiring its immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from all Lebanese territory and respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. It also called on Israel to comply with the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (fourth Geneva Convention) and to facilitate the humanitarian mission of ICRC and similar organizations. It asked the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to Israel's attention and invite Israel to provide information on its implementation. He was asked to report to the General Assembly in 1991 and to the Commission in 1992 on the results of his efforts. Those requests were endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in decision 1991/268 of 31 May 1991.

In accordance with the Commission's request, the Secretary-General reported in September(81) that he had asked Israel in June for information on the implementation of the Commission's resolution; as at 6 December he had received no reply.(82)

By decision 46/430, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, took note in December of the Secretary-General's report.

##### Territories occupied by Israel

In 1991, the question of human rights violations in the territories occupied by Israel as a result of the 1967 hostilities in the Middle East was again considered by the Commission. Political and other aspects were considered by the General Assembly,

its Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and other bodies (see PART TWO, Chapter V).

Reports of the Secretary-General. As requested in 1990,<sup>(83)</sup> the Secretary-General reported to the Commission in 1991 that he had brought the Commission's two resolutions on human rights violations in the Israeli-occupied territories to the attention of Governments, General Assembly and Security Council members, the Special Committee on Israeli Practices, and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;<sup>(84)</sup> they had also been transmitted to the specialized agencies, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and international humanitarian organizations and NGOs and through United Nations press releases, publications, audiovisual programmes and journalists' encounters on the question of Palestine.

Also in accordance with a 1990 Commission request,<sup>(83)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a list of all United Nations reports issued since 9 March 1990 on the situation of the population of the occupied Arab territories.<sup>(85)</sup>

Human Rights Commission action. By a 15 February 1991 resolution,<sup>(86)</sup> adopted by a roll-call vote of 28 to 1, with 10 abstentions, the Commission condemned Israel's policies and practices which violated the human rights of the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories. Affirming the right of the Palestinians to resist the Israeli occupation by all means, the Commission called on Israel to desist from all forms of violations in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories and to respect the principles of international law, and its commitments to the Charter and to withdraw from the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other occupied Arab territories in accordance with United Nations and Commission resolutions.

By another resolution adopted on the same day by a roll-call vote of 26 to 1, with 11 abstentions, <sup>(87)</sup> the Commission, reaffirming the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention to the territories, including Jerusalem, strongly condemned Israel for refusing to apply that Convention and for ill-treating and torturing Palestinian detainees and prisoners. It also strongly condemned Israel for deporting Palestinians and called on it to comply with Security Council, General Assembly and Commission resolutions providing for their return to their homeland, and to desist from this policy. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to report in 1992 on progress in implementing the resolutions, after bringing them to the attention of Governments,

United Nations organs and agencies, inter-governmental and international humanitarian organizations and NGOs.

Also on 15 February 1991,<sup>(88)</sup> the Commission strongly condemned Israel for refusing to comply with United Nations resolutions on the Syrian Golan Heights and demanded that Israel rescind its 1981 decision<sup>(89)</sup> to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the territory, which, the Commission said, was null and void and without international legal effect. Condemning Israel's persistence in changing the Golan Heights' physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status, the Commission emphasized that displaced persons must be allowed to return and recover their properties. It determined that all Israeli measures that altered the Golan Heights' character and legal status were null and void, violated international law and the fourth Geneva Convention and had no legal effect. Strongly condemning Israel for attempting to impose Israeli citizenship and identity cards on Syrians and for its practices of annexation, establishing settlements, confiscating lands, diverting water resources and imposing a boycott on agricultural products, it called on Israel to desist from its settlement designs and policies aimed against academic institutions and from its repressive measures. Once again it called on Member States not to recognize any measures and actions taken by Israel. It asked the Secretary-General to give the resolution wide publicity and report to the Commission in 1992.

By a fourth resolution, also adopted on 15 February,<sup>(90)</sup> by a roll-call vote of 38 to none, with 1 abstention, the Commission reaffirmed that the installation of Israeli civilians in the occupied territories was illegal and constituted a violation of the relevant provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention. It urged Israel to abstain from installing settlers, including immigrants, in the occupied territories.

Subcommission action. On 29 August 1992,<sup>(91)</sup> the Subcommission, by a roll-call vote of 10 to 4, with 6 abstentions, recommended a draft text to the Commission by which it would recommend that the Economic and Social Council request an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on what the legal consequences were for States arising from the building by Israel of settlements in the territories occupied since 1967, notwithstanding Security Council resolutions adopted in 1979<sup>(92)</sup> and 1980.<sup>(93)</sup>

Pursuant to a 1990 Subcommission request,<sup>(94)</sup> the Secretary-General, in July 1991, updated a list of reports, studies, statistics, documents and United Nations decisions and resolutions on Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.<sup>(95)</sup>

### Other alleged human rights violations

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/223, decided to take no action on a draft introduced by Cuba concerning a United States economic embargo against Cuba and its adverse effects on the full enjoyment of human rights by the Cuban people.(96)

### Mass exoduses

Human Rights Commission action. On 6 March 1991,(97) the Commission invited Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations to intensify their cooperation in efforts to address the problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses. It asked Governments to ensure the implementation of the relevant international instruments, so as to contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons, and took note of the Secretary-General's 1990 report on human rights and mass exoduses.(98) Welcoming a 1990 report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows,(99) the Commission invited the Secretary-General, intergovernmental agencies and offices and international agencies to implement JIU's recommendations, particularly with regard to establishing a working group and consultative machinery within the United Nations system for early warning of possible refugee flows and displaced persons. It asked the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to develop the role of the United Nations Office for Research and the Collection of Information (ORCI) to strengthen the coordination of information-gathering and analysis with agencies so as to provide early warning of developing situations requiring the Secretary-General's attention, as well as to provide a focal point within the United Nations system for policy response, including identification of policy options. It also asked him to make the necessary information available to the competent United Nations organs bearing in mind JIU recommendations. The Commission urged the Secretary-General to allocate the necessary resources to consolidate and strengthen the system for such early-warning activities by, inter alia, computerizing ORCI, UNHCR, the Centre for Human Rights and the relevant specialized agencies, and ensuring that data collection and information handling processes were harmonized and, where possible, making use of computerized systems.

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1990 Assembly request(100) and the Commission's March 1991 resolution,(97) the Secretary-General submitted in October 1991(101) a report on human rights and mass exoduses. He stated

that he had made further efforts to consolidate and strengthen the United Nations role in undertaking early-warning activities. He had made his good offices available to assist in solving situations reported to him by ORCI which were likely to generate new massive flows of refugees and other displaced persons. In April,(102) the Administrative Committee on Coordination decided to establish an Ad Hoc Working Group on Early Warning regarding New Flows of Refugees and Displaced Persons. ORCI had intensified its search for additional resources to accelerate computerizing its early-warning work and had initiated close contacts with a large number of United Nations agencies and offices in order to elaborate a system-wide network for early warning of potential mass exoduses.

Annexed to the report were the views of eight Governments, one specialized agency and one NGO relating to the recommendations contained in a 1986 report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees.(103)

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/127 without vote.

### Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly.

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the increasing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject<sup>a</sup> and also in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs to be taken into account when studying violations of human rights in any part of the world,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own and upon the international community as a whole, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need for international cooperation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees while providing durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

<sup>a</sup>E/CN.4/1503

Reaffirming its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, in which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

Bearing in mind its resolution 45/153 of 18 December 1990 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/73 of 6 March 1991, as well as all previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

Welcoming the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes,

Noting that the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has specifically acknowledged the direct relationship between observance of human rights standards, refugee movements and problems of protection,

1. Reaffirms its support for the recommendation of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees that the principal organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competencies under the Charter of the United Nations for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

2. Again invites all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their cooperation with and assistance to world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses;

3. Requests all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

4. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to supporting the early-warning arrangement instituted by the Secretary-General to avert new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

5. Notes with appreciation the emphasis placed by the Secretary-General in his annual report on the work of the Organization, on the need to develop the capacity of the United Nations for early warning and preventive diplomacy to help deter humanitarian crises;

6. Reiterates, in this regard, its previous resolutions on the question of human rights and mass exoduses and requests the Secretary-General, in the further development of the capacity of the Secretariat for early warning and preventive diplomacy, to pay particular attention to international cooperation to avert new flows of refugees;

7. Notes in this connection that mass movements of populations are caused by multiple and complex factors, either man-made or natural, ranging from wars and armed conflicts, invasions and aggressions, violations of human rights, forcible expulsions, economic and social factors, natural disasters, to degradation in the environment, which indicates that early warning requires an intersectoral and multidisciplinary approach;

8. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses, and reiterates its request that future reports include information concerning the modalities and operations of early-warning activities to avert new and massive flows of refugees;

9. Specials encourages the Secretary-General to continue to discharge the task described in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, including the continuous monitoring of all potential outflows, and to implement the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit contained in its report entitled "The coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows";

10. requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to develop the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information of the Secretariat as a focal point for the operation of an effective early-warning system and the strengthening of coordination of information-gathering and analysis among United Nations agencies with a view to preventing new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

11. Reiterates the importance of the early-warning function of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information;

12. Urges the Secretary-General to allocate the necessary resources to consolidate and strengthen the system for undertaking early-warning activities in the humanitarian area by, inter alia, the computerization of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and strengthened coordination among the relevant parts of the United Nations system, especially the Office for Research and the Collection of Information, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the relevant specialized agencies;

13. welcomes the information in the report of the Secretary-General that a temporary post is expected to become available in the biennium 1992-1993 in order that a computer specialist can be recruited to further the development of the data system of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary information available to the competent United Nations organs, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on coordination;

15. Invites bodies of the United Nations system to consider the most expedient ways and means of following up the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on coordination;

16. welcomes the initiation of close contacts between the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and a large number of United Nations agencies and offices in pursuit of a system-wide network for early warning of potential mass exoduses;

17. welcomes also the establishment by the Administrative Committee on Coordination of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Early Warning regarding New Flows of Refugees and Displaced Persons with a mandate to develop an effective early-warning system related to possible flows of refugees and displaced persons, including practical measures of cooperation and procedures for gathering, analysing and disseminating information in a timely manner to all concerned, and to make recommendations on the need for an inter-agency consultative mechanism;

18. Urges the Ad Hoc Working Group to carry out its mandate and submit to the Administrative Committee on Coordination in 1992 its report on the early-warning mechanism to be established;

19. Emphasizes the significance of this task of the Ad Hoc Working Group in view of the continuing situation with regard to mass exoduses;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the strengthened role that he is playing in undertaking early-warning activities, especially in the humanitarian area, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

21. Invites the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of the efforts to follow up recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

22. Also invites the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session detailed information on the programmatic, institutional, administrative, financial, and managerial efforts instituted to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to avert new flows of refugees and to tackle the root causes of such outflows;

23. Decides to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/127

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 19-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.55), orally revised; agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria Philippines, Poland, Samoa, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38,40-55; plenary 75.

## Other aspects of human rights violations

### Responsibility for human rights violations

On 6 March 1991,(104) the Commission, expressing concern at human rights violations still occurring in many parts of the world, particularly, gross and systematic violations, considered that establishing further clear rules regulating responsibility for such violations could serve as one of the basic preventive guarantees aimed at averting any infringements of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It invited competent United Nations bodies to consider the question of State responsibility for violations of international obligations and appealed to States which had not yet done so to undertake legislative measures to establish appropriate legal responsibility under domestic law of those responsible for violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

### Restitution for human rights violations

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In July, the Subcommission's Special Rapporteur, Theo van Boven (Netherlands), submitted a progress report on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms,(105) taking into account comments on his 1989 preliminary report.(106) He discussed relevant decisions

adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1990)(107) and decisions and views of international human rights organs such as the Human Rights Committee, CERD, the Committee against Torture, and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

Subcommission action. On 29 August 1991,(108) the Subcommission asked the Special Rapporteur to continue his study and to submit in 1992 a second progress report and in 1993 a final report containing conclusions and recommendations.

## REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1970, p. 530, ESC res. 1503(XLVIII), 27 May 1970.
- (2)YUN 1967, p. 509. (3)A/46/401. (4)E/CN.4/1992/8. (5)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/21). (6)E/CN.4/1991/10. (7)GA res. S-16/1, annex, 14 Dec. 1989. (8)YUN 1977, p. 161, SC res. 418(1977), 4 Nov. 1977.
- (9)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/4). (10)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the secretary-General: Status as at December 1991 (ST/LEG/SER/E/10), Sales No. E.92.V.4. (11)YUN 1973, p. GA res. 3068(XXVIII), annex, 30 Nov. 1973. (12)YUN 1976, p. 575. (13)A/46/391. (14)E/CN.4/1991/42. (15)E/CN.4/1991/40/Add.2. (16)E/CN.4/1991/40/Add.1. (17)E/CN.4/1991/41. (18)E/CN.4/1991/40. (19)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/10). (20)YUN 1948-49, p. 959, GA res. 260 A (III), annex, 9 Dec. 1948. (21)YUN 1978, p. 677. (22)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/17). (23)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/13 & Add.1. (24)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/9). (25)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/13 & Add.1. (26)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/1). (27)ESC res. 1990/44, 25 May 1990. (28)E/1991/41. (29)E/1991/57. (30)E/1990/87. (31)YUN 1950, p. 539, ESC res. 277(X), 17 Feb. 1950. (32)E/1989/49. (33)ESC res. 1989/82, 24 May 1989. (34)E/1990/22 (res. 1990/53). (35)ESC dec. 1990/234, 25 May 1990. (36)E/CN.4/1991/31. (37)A/45/664. (38)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/78). (39)YUN 1977, p. 706. (40)YUN 1955, p. 209. (41)YUN 1966, p. 423, GA res. 2200 A (XXI), annex, 16 Dec. 1966. (42)A/46/606. (43)A/46/595-S/23163. (44)E/CN.4/1991/35. (45)A/45/697. (46)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/82). (47)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/9). (48)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/74). (49)E/CN.4/1991/20. (50)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/13). (51)Ibid. (dec. 1991/108). (52)A/46/647. (53)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/67). (54)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/7). (55)A/46/544 & Corr.1. (56)A/C.3/46/L.2. (57)GA dec. 45/432, 18 Dec. 1990. (58)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/10). (59)E/CN.4/1991/29. (60)E/1990/22 (res. 1990/49). (61)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/76). (62)E/CN.4/1991/27. (63)E/1990/22 (dec. 1990/104) (64)E/1991/22 (dec. 1991/106). (65)E/CN.4/1991/30. (66)E/CN.4/1990/28 & Add.1. (67)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/69). (68)E/CN.4/1991/28. (69)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/68). (70)E/CN.4/1991/34. (71)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/75). (72)GA res. 45/172, 18 Dec. 1990. (73)E/1990/22 (res. 1990/77). (74)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/11). (75)A/46/529. (76)A/46/658-S/23222 & Corr.1. (77)E/CN.4/1991/33 & Add.1. (78)E/CN.4/1990/44. (79)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/77). (80)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/66). (81)A/46/446. (82)E/CN.4/1992/36. (83)E/1990/22 (res. 1990/2 A & B, 1990/3). (84)E/CN.4/1991/6. (85)E/CN.4/1991/7. (86)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/1 A). (87)Ibid. (res. 1991/1 B). (88)Ibid. (res. 1991/2). (89)YUN 1981, p. 308. (90)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/3). (91)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/38). (92)YUN 1979, p. 400, SC res. 446, 22 March 1979. (93)YUN 1980, p. 427, SC res. 465, 1 March 1980. (94)E/CN.4/1991/2 (res. 1990/12). (95)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/15. (96)E/1991/L.22 & Rev.1. (97)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/73). (98)A/45/607. (99)A/45/649 & Corr.1. (100)GA res. 45/153, 18 Dec. 1990. (101)A/46/542. (102)ACC/1991/DEC/1-16 (dec. 1991/9). (103)YUN 1986, p. 851. (104)E/1991/22 (res. 1991/72) (105)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/7. (106)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/10. (107) A/CONF.144/28. (108)E/CN.4/1992/2 (res. 1991/25).

## Other human rights questions

### Additional Protocols I and II to the 1949 Geneva Conventions

In August 1991,(1) the Secretary-General reported on the status of the two 1977 Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of war victims.(2) As at 17 July 1991, 104 States had ratified or acceded to Protocol I (on protection of victims of international armed conflicts). Five States—Australia, Chile, Djibouti, Germany, Uganda—did so in 1991. All of these parties—except 12—also adhered to Protocol II (on protection of victims of non-international conflicts). Two States—France and the Philippines—adhered only to Protocol II.

In July 1991,(3) the Secretary-General submitted to the Subcommission an analytical review of information received from 41 Governments on the scope of education provided to members of the police and armed forces. The diversity of replies received, and the fact that relevant international organizations and NGOs had not been heard in relation to the review, prevented the drafting of a comprehensive report as intended. The Secretary-General recommended that a questionnaire on the subject be sent to Governments, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs to yield more homogeneous and precise information.

### Rights of the child

#### Convention on the Rights of the Child

##### Accessions and ratifications

As at 31 December 1991,(4) there were 107 parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in 1989(5) and in force since 2 September 1990. In 1991, 44 States ratified or acceded to the Convention.

The Secretary-General reported on the status of the Convention in January(6) and again in August 1991.(7)

##### Implementation

##### Committee on the Rights of the Child

The first Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention (New York, 27 February-1 March 1991) elected its Chairman and other officers and adopted its agenda and rules of procedure. As provided for under the Convention, it established the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to examine progress made by States parties in realizing the obligations undertaken. (For Committee members, see APPENDIX III.)

CRC activities. CRC held its first session at Geneva from 30 September to 18 October 1991. At that session, it elected its Chairman and other officers, adopted its agenda and rules of procedure and considered guidelines for reports to be submitted by States parties.(9) The provisions of the Convention and cooperation with specialized agencies, UNICEF and other United Nations organs and competent bodies were discussed. In an interim report,(10) the Committee made a number of recommendations concerning its sessions and those of its subsidiary bodies, sources of information, relations with other United Nations bodies and treaty bodies, information activities and the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (see under “Advancement of human rights”). Annexed to the report was the Committee’s agenda, a list of its members and guidelines concerning the form and content of initial reports of States parties.

The Secretary-General in August 1991 submitted to CRC a list of States that had signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention as at 31 July 1991 and texts of reservations and declarations by 34 States and objections to reservations and declarations made by one State with respect to the Convention from 2 September 1990 to 31 July 1991.(11) Also in August,(12) the Secretary-General listed 57 States parties from which initial reports were due in 1992.

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission, on 6 March 1991,(13) welcoming the successful conclusion of the 1990 World Summit for Children, particularly the adoption of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration,(14) called on States that had not done so to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a matter of priority. It asked the Secretary-General to provide facilities and assistance to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to it. The Commission also asked him to ensure staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of CRC and to submit a report on the status of the Convention in 1992.

UNICEF report. In February 1991,(15) UNICEF reported that it had taken measures to implement the Convention through its country programmes, monitoring the implementation of children’s rights, activities in industrialized countries and international cooperation. The UNICEF Executive Director made recommendations concerning those areas to the Executive Board.

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/112 without vote.

### Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, by which it adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Recalling also its resolutions 45/104 of 14 December 1990 and 45/217 of 21 December 1990, and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/74 of 7 March 1990, and taking note of Commission resolution 1991/52 of 6 March 1991,

Reaffirming that the rights of children require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as for their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of inadequate social and economic conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and of the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

convinced that the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, makes a positive contribution to protecting the rights of children and ensuring their well-being,

Bearing in mind the successful conclusion of the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990, in particular the adoption of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children, while emphasizing the need for implementation of the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, and stressing the necessity to ensure follow-up to the Summit at the national and international levels,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention,

Bearing in mind that the Committee on the Rights of the Child held its first session from 30 September to 18 October 1991,

Encouraged by the fact that an unprecedented number of States have to date become signatories and parties to the Convention, thereby demonstrating the widespread commitment that exists to strive for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

2. Recalls with deep satisfaction the entry into force of the Convention on 2 September 1990 as a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. Expresses its satisfaction at the number of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention since it was opened for signature, ratification and accession on 26 January 1990;

4. Calls upon all States that have not done so to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention as a matter of priority;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the dissemination of

information on the Convention and its implementation, with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

6. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

7. Recognises the important role of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities so that the functions of the Committee may be carried out effectively;

9. Supports the organization of the future work of the Committee on the basis of two sessions annually, each for a duration of two or three weeks, and the establishment of a pre-sessional working group for a preliminary review of reports from States parties;

10. Decides to take appropriate action at its forty-seventh session on the recommendations of the Committee in its biennial report to be submitted to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to article 44, paragraph 5, of the Convention;

11. Invites the Secretary-General to convene a brief meeting of the States parties to the Convention, preferably during the forty-seventh session, to determine the duration of the future meetings of the Committee, prior to the consideration of the question by the Assembly;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to consider favourably the possibility of enabling a working group of the whole of the Committee to meet in 1992, as recommended by the Committee;

13. Invites United Nations bodies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the Convention;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

15. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

General Assembly resolution 46/112

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); B&N draft (A/C.3/46/L.42); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee. A/46/778; S-G, A/C.3/46/L.66, A/C.5/46/58.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; 5th Committee 51, 52; plenary 75.

Sale of children,  
child prostitution and pornography

Report of the Special Rapporteur. Special Rapporteur Vitit Muntarbhorn (Thailand), ap-

pointed in 1990, gave a preliminary assessment in January 1991<sup>(16)</sup> of some of the key problems concerning the sale of children for adoption, child labour and organ transplant, and child prostitution and pornography. Obstacles identified concerned both economic and socio-cultural problems, including ingrained attitudes against women, the image of children as property of parents and acceptability of sexual exploitation in some communities. The Special Rapporteur recommended establishing an information base to help gather data and proof concerning the sale of children, child prostitution and pornography. Political and social will, programme-linked policies, development assistance and budgetary commitment were long-term requisites. He advocated greater collaboration with child-oriented strategies and agencies, parents, consumers, professional associations, the private sector, community organizations, law enforcement personnel, financial institutions and individuals.

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 6 March 1991,<sup>(17)</sup> the Commission asked its Special Rapporteur to continue his mandate and to report in 1992.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/247 of 31 May 1991, approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to continue his work and to the Secretary-General to give him all the assistance he needed.

#### Programme of action

**Report of the Secretary-General.** In January 1991<sup>(18)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted an analytical summary of comments from 21 States, 1 United Nations body, 4 specialized agencies, 7 intergovernmental organizations and 20 NGOs on the draft programme of action for prevention of sale of children, child prostitution and pornography, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in 1990.<sup>(19)</sup> The text of the draft programme of action was annexed to the Secretary-General's report.

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 6 March 1991,<sup>(20)</sup> the Commission decided to refer to the Subcommittee the draft programme of action so that it might make amendments in the light of opinions received from Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. It asked the Subcommittee to reflect, in reformulating the programme of action, the 10-point programme of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children<sup>(14)</sup> and to give it the highest priority so that it might be adopted by the Commission in 1992. The Commission asked the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights to provide the necessary cooperation to the Subcommittee and asked Special Rapporteur Vitit

Muntarbhorn (Thailand) to consider submitting his comments and suggestions to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by attending its meetings.

**Subcommission action.** On 29 August 1991,<sup>(21)</sup> the Subcommittee decided to transmit the draft programme of action, as reformulated by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on the basis of comments submitted by States, specialized agencies and NGOs,<sup>(22)</sup> to the Commission.

Also in August,<sup>(23)</sup> the Subcommittee submitted a written statement prepared by UNICEF citing efforts by Governments, ILO, UNICEF and NGOs to prevent the sale of children, child prostitution and child labour.

#### Child labour

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 6 March 1991,<sup>(24)</sup> the Commission decided to transmit to Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their comments a draft programme of action for the elimination of the exploitation of child labour and asked the Secretary-General to submit in 1992 a summary of their replies. Annexed to the Commission's resolution was the draft programme of action proposing an information campaign, education and vocational training, social action, development aid, labour standards, duties of States and cooperation at the local, national and international levels.

Also on 6 March 1991,<sup>(20)</sup> the Commission requested Member States to support ILO's programme on the elimination of child labour and asked the Secretary-General to submit an analytical summary of replies from Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the draft programme of action.

#### Youth and human rights

**Human Rights Commission action.** On 6 March 1991,<sup>(25)</sup> the Commission reaffirmed the role of youth in promoting the full enjoyment of human rights and the fact that youth attached crucial importance to promoting international peace and cooperation and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Commission called on States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, United Nations organs and specialized agencies to devote constant attention to the exercise by young people of all human rights, including the right to education and vocational training and the right to work, with a view to ensuring full employment and the solution of the problem of unemployment among young people. It also called on States to take legis-



lative, administrative and other action for the exercise by youth of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to create conditions for their active participation in programmes for the overall development of their countries.

Report of the Special Rapporteur. The Subcommission's Special Rapporteur Dumitru Mazilu (Romania) submitted a progress report in July 1991 on human rights and youth,<sup>(26)</sup> focusing on life, liberty and the security of youth and difficulties in ensuring their fundamental rights to education and work. He discussed the causes of continuing human rights violations of youth and measures to ensure and promote their rights and freedoms. He proposed that the Subcommission request the Secretary-General to ask Governments for their opinion on the protection and development of youth and that it organize consultations with major youth organizations to obtain their views on that subject. He recommended sending the text of a draft charter of the rights and freedoms of youth to various national youth organizations for their comments and to include in a final report all the problems regarding the rights and freedoms of youth. He further recommended that he be authorized to check information received concerning the gross violations of the rights and freedoms of youth through the existing means of the United Nations and that he be asked to submit his final report to the Subcommission in 1992.

Subcommission action. On 28 August 1991,<sup>(27)</sup> the Subcommission recommended a draft resolution to the Commission asking the Special Rapporteur to submit his final report in 1992.

#### Traditional practices affecting the health of women and children

The Subcommission's Special Rapporteur, Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco), submitted in July 1991 a final report on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children, focusing on female circumcision, preferential treatment for male children and traditional child delivery practices.<sup>(28)</sup> A preliminary report had been submitted in 1989.<sup>(29)</sup> Reporting on missions to Djibouti and Sudan at the end of 1990, the Special Rapporteur concluded that favourable progress had been made in the area of public education. She noted that a regional seminar had been held for Africa (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 29 April-3 May 1991)<sup>(30)</sup> and that another would take place in Asia in 1992. The Special Rapporteur summarized replies on the subject from 12 Governments, 1 United Nations body, 1 specialized agency and 8 NGOs. She concluded that while progress had been made in public awareness about the harmful effects of genital mutilation, nutritional taboos and child delivery practices, son

preference had not yet been sufficiently studied and dealt with. More Governments were willing to tackle the problem of such traditional practices in Africa, including taking legislative measures. The Special Rapporteur recommended calling on more Governments to adopt legislative measures and better coordination between the Centre for Human Rights, the World Health Organization, UNICEF and UNESCO. She also recommended that the Centre for Human Rights monitor progress of work undertaken by Governments, United Nations specialized agencies and NGOs and that the Centre be provided with staff to gather information, write reports, organize seminars, dispatch documents and liaise with relevant organizations.

Subcommission action. On 29 August 1991,<sup>(31)</sup> the Subcommission recommended that the Special Rapporteur's mandate be extended for two years and that the Centre for Human Rights be provided with a full-time staff member to follow the question of traditional practices affecting the health of women and children.

#### Human rights and science and technology

##### Mental illness

Working Group activities. Pursuant to a 1990 Economic and Social Council resolution,<sup>(32)</sup> the Working Group on the Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Mental Health Care, established by the Commission in 1989,<sup>(33)</sup> held its second session at Geneva from 29 October to 9 November 1990 and on 31 January 1991.<sup>(34)</sup> The Group had held its first session earlier in 1990.<sup>(35)</sup>

In 1991, the Group examined and revised the draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care as submitted by the Subcommission in 1988<sup>(36)</sup> and as supplemented by comments from Governments, specialized agencies and NGOs.<sup>(37)</sup> The Group adopted the text of the complete draft instrument and revised the text of the introduction and annexed them to its report.

Human Rights Commission action. On 5 March 1991, <sup>(38)</sup> the Commission endorsed the draft body of principles and decided to transmit it and the Working Group's report<sup>(34)</sup> to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council.

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 31 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/29 without vote.

Question of a draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care

The Economic and Social Council

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 10 A (XXXIII) of 11 March 1977, by which the Commission requested the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study the question of the protection of persons detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Recalling also its resolution 1989/76 of 24 May 1989, by which it authorized an open-ended working group of the Commission to meet to examine, revise and simplify as necessary the draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care, submitted by the Subcommittee,

Expressing its appreciation to the Commission on Human Rights for having concluded the elaboration of a draft body of principles,

1. Decides to submit the draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care, as well as the report of the working group of the Commission on Human Rights, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, with a view to the adoption of the body of principles;

2. Recommends that after the General Assembly has adopted the draft body of principles, the complete text should be given the widest possible dissemination, and also recommends that the introduction to the body of principles, contained in annex II to the report of the working group, should be issued at the same time, as an accompanying document, for the benefit of Governments and the public at large.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/29

31 May 1991 Meeting 13 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) without vote 24 May (meeting 15); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1991/22); agenda item 8.

Note of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a 1990 General Assembly request,<sup>(39)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted the draft body of principles to it in September 1991.<sup>(40)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/119 without vote.

The protection of persons with mental illness and the improvement of mental health care  
The General Assembly,

Mindful of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant instruments, such as the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons and the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights

to urge the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Recalling also its resolution 45/92 of 14 December 1990, in which it welcomed the progress made by the working group of the Commission on Human Rights in elaborating a draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care on the basis of a draft submitted to the Commission by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/46 of 5 March 1991, in which the Commission endorsed the draft body of principles that had been submitted to it by the working group and decided to transmit it, as well as the report of the working group, to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/29 of 31 May 1991, in which the Council decided to submit the draft body of principles and the report of the working group to the General Assembly,

Taking note further of the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1991/46 and of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1991/29 that, on the adoption by the General Assembly of the draft body of principles, the full text thereof should be given the widest possible dissemination and that the introduction to the body of principles should at the same time be published as an accompanying document for the benefit of Governments and the public at large,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General, the annex to which contains the draft body of principles and the introduction to the body of principles,

1. Adopts the Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Mental Health Care, the text of which is contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to include the text of the Principles, together with the introduction, in the next edition of the publication entitled Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to give the Principles the widest possible dissemination and to ensure that the introduction is published at the same time as an accompanying document for the benefit of Governments and the public at large.

#### ANNEX

Principles for the Protection of Persons  
with Mental Illness and for the Improvement  
of Mental Health Care

#### Application

The present Principles shall be applied without discrimination on any grounds, such as disability, race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, legal or social status, age, property or birth.

#### Definitions

In the present Principles:

(a) "Counsel" means a legal or other qualified representative;

(b) "Independent authority" means a competent and independent authority prescribed by domestic law;

(c) “Mental health care” includes analysis and diagnosis of a person’s mental condition, and treatment, care and rehabilitation for a mental illness or suspected mental illness;

(d) “Mental health facility” means any establishment, or any unit of an establishment, which as its primary function provides mental health care;

(e) “Mental health practitioner” means a medical doctor, clinical psychologist, nurse, social worker or other appropriately trained and qualified person with specific skills relevant to mental health care;

(f) “Patient” means a person receiving mental health care and includes all persons who are admitted to a mental health facility;

(s) “Personal representative” means a person charged by law with the duty of representing a patient’s interests in any specified respect or of exercising specified rights on the patient’s behalf, and includes the parent or legal guardian of a minor unless otherwise provided by domestic law;

(h) “The review body” means the body established in accordance with principle 17 to review the involuntary admission or retention of a patient in a mental health facility.

#### General Limitation clause

The exercise of the rights set forth in the present Principles may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect the health or safety of the person concerned or of others, or otherwise to protect public safety, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

#### Principle 1

##### Fundamental freedoms and basic rights

1. All persons have the right to the best available mental health care, which shall be part of the health and social care system.

2. All persons with a mental illness, or who are being treated as such persons, shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

3. All persons with a mental illness, or who are being treated as such persons, have the right to protection from economic, sexual and other forms of exploitation, physical or other abuse and degrading treatment.

4. There shall be no discrimination on the grounds of mental illness. “Discrimination” means any distinction, exclusion or preference that has the effect of nullifying or impairing equal enjoyment of rights. Special measures solely to protect the rights, or secure the advancement, of persons with mental illness shall not be deemed to be discriminatory. Discrimination does not include any distinction, exclusion or preference undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the present Principles and necessary to protect the human rights of a person with a mental illness or of other individuals.

5. Every person with a mental illness shall have the right to exercise all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights as recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and in other relevant instruments, such as the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons and the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment.

6. Any decision that, by reason of his or her mental illness, a person lacks legal capacity, and any decision that, in consequence of such incapacity, a personal representative shall be appointed, shall be made only after a fair hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal established by domestic law. The person whose capacity is at issue shall be entitled to be represented by a counsel. If the person whose capacity is at issue does not himself or herself secure such representation, it shall be made available without payment by that person to the extent that he or she does not have sufficient means to pay for it. The counsel shall not in the same proceedings represent a mental health facility or its personnel and shall not also represent a member of the family of the person whose capacity is at issue unless the tribunal is satisfied that there is no conflict of interest. Decisions regarding capacity and the need for a personal representative shall be reviewed at reasonable intervals prescribed by domestic law. The person whose capacity is at issue, his or her personal representative, if any, and any other interested person shall have the right to appeal to a higher court against any such decision.

7. Where a court or other competent tribunal finds that a person with mental illness is unable to manage his or her own affairs, measures shall be taken, so far as is necessary and appropriate to that person’s condition, to ensure the protection of his or her interests.

#### Principle 2

##### Protection of minors

Special care should be given within the purposes of the Principles and with in the context of domestic law relating to the protection of minors to protect the rights of minors, including, if necessary, the appointment of a personal representative other than a family member.

#### Principle 3

##### Life in the community

Every person with a mental illness shall have the right to live and work, to the extent possible, in the community.

#### Principle 4

##### Determination of mental illness

1. A determination that a person has a mental illness shall be made in accordance with internationally accepted medical standards.

2. A determination of mental illness shall never be made on the basis of political, economic or social status, or membership in a cultural, racial or religious group, or for any other reason not directly relevant to mental health status.

3. Family or professional conflict, or non-conformity with moral, social, cultural or political values or religious beliefs prevailing in a person’s community, shall never be a determining factor in the diagnosis of mental illness.

4. A background of past treatment or hospitalization as a patient shall not of itself justify any present or future determination of mental illness.

5. No person or authority shall classify a person as having, or otherwise indicate that a person has, a mental illness except for purposes directly relating to mental illness or the consequences of mental illness.

#### Principle 5

##### Medical examination

No person shall be compelled to undergo medical examination with a view to determining whether or not

he or she has a mental illness except in accordance with a procedure authorized by domestic law.

#### Principle 6

##### Confidentiality

The right of confidentiality of information concerning all persons to whom the present Principles apply shall be respected.

#### Principle 7

##### Role of community and culture

1. Every patient shall have the right to be treated and cared for, as far as possible, in the community in which he or she lives.

2. Where treatment takes place in a mental health facility, a patient shall have the right, whenever possible, to be treated near his or her home or the home of his or her relatives or friends and shall have the right to return to the community as soon as possible.

3. Every patient shall have the right to treatment suited to his or her cultural background.

#### Principle 8

##### Standards of care

1. Every patient shall have the right to receive such health and social care as is appropriate to his or her health needs, and is entitled to care and treatment in accordance with the same standards as other ill persons.

2. Every patient shall be protected from harm, including unjustified medication, abuse by other patients, staff or others or other acts causing mental distress or physical discomfort.

#### Principle 9

##### Treatment

1. Every patient shall have the right to be treated in the least restrictive environment and with the least restrictive or intrusive treatment appropriate to the patient's health needs and the need to protect the physical safety of others.

2. The treatment and care of every patient shall be based on an individually prescribed plan, discussed with the patient, reviewed regularly, revised as necessary and provided by qualified professional staff.

3. Mental health care shall always be provided in accordance with applicable standards of ethics for mental health practitioners, including internationally accepted standards such as the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. Mental health knowledge and skills shall never be abused.

4. The treatment of every patient shall be directed towards preserving and enhancing personal autonomy.

#### Principle 10

##### Medication

1. Medication shall meet the best health needs of the patient, shall be given to a patient only for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes and shall never be administered as a punishment or for the convenience of others. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 15 of principle 11 below, mental health practitioners shall only administer medication of known or demonstrated efficacy.

2. All medication shall be prescribed by a mental health practitioner authorized by law and shall be recorded in the patient's records.

#### Principle 11

##### Consent to treatment

1. No treatment shall be given to a patient without his or her informed consent, except as provided for in paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 13 and 15 of the present principle.

2. Informed consent is consent obtained freely, without threats or improper inducements, after appropriate disclosure to the patient of adequate and understandable information in a form and language understood by the patient on:

(a) The diagnostic assessment;

(b) The purpose, method, likely duration and expected benefit of the proposed treatment;

(c) Alternative modes of treatment, including those less intrusive;

(d) Possible pain or discomfort, risks and side-effects of the proposed treatment.

3. A patient may request the presence of a person or persons of the patient's choosing during the procedure for granting consent.

4. A patient has the right to refuse or stop treatment, except as provided for in paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 13 and 15 of the present principle. The consequences of refusing or stopping treatment must be explained to the patient.

5. A patient shall never be invited or induced to waive the right to informed consent. If the patient should seek to do so, it shall be explained to the patient that the treatment cannot be given without informed consent.

6. Except as provided in paragraphs 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the present principle, a proposed plan of treatment may be given to a patient without a patient's informed consent if the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The patient is, at the relevant time, held as an involuntary patient;

(b) An independent authority, having in its possession all relevant information, including the information specified in paragraph 2 of the present principle, is satisfied that, at the relevant time, the patient lacks the capacity to give or withhold informed consent to the proposed plan of treatment or, if domestic legislation so provides, that, having regard to the patient's own safety or the safety of others, the patient unreasonably withholds such consent;

(c) The independent authority is satisfied that the proposed plan of treatment is in the best interest of the patient's health needs.

7. Paragraph 6 above does not apply to a patient with a personal representative empowered by law to consent to treatment for the patient; but, except as provided in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the present principle, treatment may be given to such a patient without his or her informed consent if the personal representative, having been given the information described in paragraph 2 of the present principle, consents on the patient's behalf.

8. Except as provided in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the present principle, treatment may also be given to any patient without the patient's informed consent if a qualified mental health practitioner authorized by law determines that it is urgently necessary in order to prevent immediate or imminent harm to the patient or to other persons. Such treatment shall not be prolonged

beyond the period that is strictly necessary for this purpose.

9. Where any treatment is authorized without the patient's informed consent, every effort shall nevertheless be made to inform the patient about the nature of the treatment and any possible alternatives and to involve the patient as far as practicable in the development of the treatment plan.

10. All treatment shall be immediately recorded in the patient's medical records, with an indication of whether involuntary or voluntary.

11. Physical restraint or involuntary seclusion of a patient shall not be employed except in accordance with the officially approved procedures of the mental health facility and only when it is the only means available to prevent immediate or imminent harm to the patient or others. It shall not be prolonged beyond the period which is strictly necessary for this purpose. All instances of physical restraint or involuntary seclusion, the reasons for them and their nature and extent shall be recorded in the patient's medical record. A patient who is restrained or secluded shall be kept under humane conditions and be under the care and close and regular supervision of qualified members of the staff. A personal representative, if any and if relevant, shall be given prompt notice of any physical restraint or involuntary seclusion of the patient.

12. Sterilization shall never be carried out as a treatment for mental illness.

13. A major medical or surgical procedure may be carried out on a person with mental illness only where it is permitted by domestic law, where it is considered that it would best serve the health needs of the patient and where the patient gives informed consent, except that, where the patient is unable to give informed consent, the procedure shall be authorized only after independent review.

14. Psychosurgery and other intrusive and irreversible treatments for mental illness shall never be carried out on a patient who is an involuntary patient in a mental health facility and, to the extent that domestic law permits them to be carried out, they may be carried out on any other patient only where the patient has given informed consent and an independent external body has satisfied itself that there is genuine informed consent and that the treatment best serves the health needs of the patient.

15. Clinical trials and experimental treatment shall never be carried out on any patient without informed consent, except that a patient who is unable to give informed consent may be admitted to a clinical trial or given experimental treatment, but only with the approval of a competent, independent review body specifically constituted for this purpose.

16. In the cases specified in paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 15 of the present principle, the patient or his or her personal representative, or any interested person, shall have the right to appeal to a judicial or other independent authority concerning any treatment given to him or her.

#### Principle 12 Notice of rights

1. A patient in a mental health facility shall be informed as soon as possible after admission, in a form and a language which the patient understands, of all

his or her rights in accordance with the present Principles and under domestic law, and the information shall include an explanation of those rights and how to exercise them.

2. If and for so long as a patient is unable to understand such information, the rights of the patient shall be communicated to the personal representative, if any and if appropriate, and to the person or persons best able to represent the patient's interests and willing to do so.

3. A patient who has the necessary capacity has the right to nominate a person who should be informed on his or her behalf, as well as a person to represent his or her interests to the authorities of the facility.

#### Principle 13

##### Rights and conditions in mental health facilities

1. Every patient in a mental health facility shall, in particular, have the right to full respect for his or her:

(a) Recognition everywhere as a person before the law;

(b) Privacy;

(c) Freedom of communication, which includes freedom to communicate with other persons in the facility; freedom to send and receive uncensored private communications; freedom to receive, in private, visits from a counsel or personal representative and, at all reasonable times, from other visitors; and freedom of access to postal and telephone services and to newspapers, radio and television;

(d) Freedom of religion or belief.

2. The environment and living conditions in mental health facilities shall be as close as possible to those of the normal life of persons of similar age and in particular shall include:

(a) Facilities for recreational and leisure activities;

(b) Facilities for education;

(c) Facilities to purchase or receive items for daily living, recreation and communication;

(d) Facilities, and encouragement to use such facilities, for a patient's engagement in active occupation suited to his or her social and cultural background, and for appropriate vocational rehabilitation measures to promote reintegration in the community. These measures should include vocational guidance, vocational training and placement services to enable patients to secure or retain employment in the community.

3. In no circumstances shall a patient be subject to forced labour. Within the limits compatible with the needs of the patient and with the requirements of institutional administration, a patient shall be able to choose the type of work he or she wishes to perform.

4. The labour of a patient in a mental health facility shall not be exploited. Every such patient shall have the right to receive the same remuneration for any work which he or she does as would, according to domestic law or custom, be paid for such work to a non-patient. Every such patient shall, in any event, have the right to receive a fair share of any remuneration which is paid to the mental health facility for his or her work.

#### Principle 14 Resources for mental health facilities

1. A mental health facility shall have access to the same level of resources as any other health establishment, and in particular:

(a) Qualified medical and other appropriate professional staff in sufficient numbers and with adequate space to provide each patient with privacy and a programme of appropriate and active therapy;

(b) Diagnostic and therapeutic equipment for the patient;

(c) Appropriate professional care;

(d) Adequate, regular and comprehensive treatment, including supplies of medication.

2. Every mental health facility shall be inspected by the competent authorities with sufficient frequency to ensure that the conditions, treatment and care of patients comply with the present Principles.

#### Principle 15

##### Admission principles

1. Where a person needs treatment in a mental health facility, every effort shall be made to avoid involuntary admission.

2. Access to a mental health facility shall be administered in the same way as access to any other facility for any other illness.

3. Every patient not admitted involuntarily shall have the right to leave the mental health facility at any time unless the criteria for his or her retention as an involuntary patient, as set forth in principle 16 below, apply, and he or she shall be informed of that right.

#### Principle 16

##### Involuntary admission

1. A person may be admitted involuntarily to a mental health facility as a patient or, having already been admitted voluntarily as a patient, be retained as an involuntary patient in the mental health facility if, and only if, a qualified mental health practitioner authorized by law for that purpose determines, in accordance with principle 4 above, that that person has a mental illness and considers:

(a) That, because of that mental illness, there is a serious likelihood of immediate or imminent harm to that person or to other persons; or

(b) That, in the case of a person whose mental illness is severe and whose judgement is impaired, failure to admit or retain that person is likely to lead to a serious deterioration in his or her condition or will prevent the giving of appropriate treatment that can only be given by admission to a mental health facility in accordance with the principle of the least restrictive alternative.

In the case referred to in subparagraph (b), a second such mental health practitioner, independent of the first, should be consulted where possible. If such consultation takes place, the involuntary admission or retention may not take place unless the second mental health practitioner concurs.

2. Involuntary admission or retention shall initially be for a short period as specified by domestic law for observation and preliminary treatment pending review of the admission or retention by the review body. The grounds of the admission shall be communicated to the patient without delay and the fact of the admission and the grounds for it shall also be communicated promptly and in detail to the review body, to the patient's personal representative, if any, and, unless the patient objects, to the patient's family.

3. A mental health facility may receive involuntarily admitted patients only if the facility has been desig-

nated to do so by a competent authority prescribed by domestic law.

#### Principle 17

##### Review body

1. The review body shall be a judicial or other independent and impartial body established by domestic law and functioning in accordance with procedures laid down by domestic law. It shall, in formulating its decisions, have the assistance of one or more qualified and independent mental health practitioners and take their advice into account.

2. The initial review of the review body, as required by paragraph 2 of principle 16 above, of a decision to admit or retain a person as an involuntary patient shall take place as soon as possible after that decision and shall be conducted in accordance with simple and expeditious procedures as specified by domestic law.

3. The review body shall periodically review the cases of involuntary patients at reasonable intervals as specified by domestic law.

4. An involuntary patient may apply to the review body for release or voluntary status, at reasonable intervals as specified by domestic law.

5. At each review, the review body shall consider whether the criteria for involuntary admission set out in paragraph 1 of principle 16 above are still satisfied, and, if not, the patient shall be discharged as an involuntary patient.

6. If at any time the mental health practitioner responsible for the case is satisfied that the conditions for the retention of a person as an involuntary patient are no longer satisfied, he or she shall order the discharge of that person as such a patient.

7. A patient or his personal representative or any interested person shall have the right to appeal to a higher court against a decision that the patient be admitted to, or be retained in, a mental health facility.

#### Principle 18

##### Procedural safeguards

1. The patient shall be entitled to choose and appoint a counsel to represent the patient as such, including representation in any complaint procedure or appeal. If the patient does not secure such services, a counsel shall be made available without payment by the patient to the extent that the patient lacks sufficient means to pay.

2. The patient shall also be entitled to the assistance, if necessary, of the services of an interpreter. Where such services are necessary and the patient does not secure them, they shall be made available without payment by the patient to the extent that the patient lacks sufficient means to pay.

3. The patient and the patient's counsel may request and produce at any hearing an independent mental health report and any other reports and oral, written and other evidence that are relevant and admissible.

4. Copies of the patient's records and any reports and documents to be submitted shall be given to the patient and to the patient's counsel, except in special cases where it is determined that a specific disclosure to the patient would cause serious harm to the patient's health or put at risk the safety of others. As domestic law may provide, any document not given to the patient should, when this can be done in confidence, be

given to the patient's personal representative and counsel. When any part of a document is withheld from a patient, the patient or the patient's counsel, if any, shall receive notice of the withholding and the reasons for it and it shall be subject to judicial review.

5. The patient and the patient's personal representative and counsel shall be entitled to attend, participate and be heard personally in any hearing.

6. If the patient or the patient's personal representative or counsel requests that a particular person be present at a hearing, that person shall be admitted unless it is determined that the person's presence could cause serious harm to the patient's health or put at risk the safety of others.

7. Any decision on whether the hearing or any part of it shall be in public or in private and may be publicly reported shall give full consideration to the patient's own wishes, to the need to respect the privacy of the patient and of other persons and to the need to prevent serious harm to the patient's health or to avoid putting at risk the safety of others.

8. The decision arising out of the hearing and the reasons for it shall be expressed in writing. Copies shall be given to the patient and his or her personal representative and counsel. In deciding whether the decision shall be published in whole or in part, full consideration shall be given to the patient's own wishes, to the need to respect his or her privacy and that of other persons, to the public interest in the open administration of justice and to the need to prevent serious harm to the patient's health or to avoid putting at risk the safety of others.

#### Principle 19 Access to information

1. A patient (which term in the present principle includes a former patient) shall be entitled to have access to the information concerning the patient in his or her health and personal records maintained by a mental health facility. This right may be subject to restrictions in order to prevent serious harm to the patient's health and avoid putting at risk the safety of others. As domestic law may provide, any such information not given to the patient should, when this can be done in confidence, be given to the patient's personal representative and counsel. When any of the information is withheld from a patient, the patient or the patient's counsel, if any, shall receive notice of the withholding and the reasons for it and it shall be subject to judicial review.

2. Any written comments by the patient or the patient's personal representative or counsel shall, on request, be inserted in the patient's file.

#### Principle 20 Criminal offenders

1. The present principle applies to persons serving sentences of imprisonment for criminal offences, or who are otherwise detained in the course of criminal proceedings or investigations against them, and who are determined to have a mental illness or who it is believed may have such an illness.

2. All such persons should receive the best available mental health care as provided in principle 1 above. The present Principles shall apply to them to the fullest extent possible, with only such limited modifications and exceptions as are necessary in the circumstances. No such modifications and exceptions shall prejudice the

persons' rights under the instruments noted in paragraph 5 of principle 1 above.

3. Domestic law may authorize a court or other competent authority, acting on the basis of competent and independent medical advice, to order that such persons be admitted to a mental health facility.

4. Treatment of persons determined to have a mental illness shall in all circumstances be consistent with principle 11 above.

#### Principle 21 Complaints

Every patient and former patient shall have the right to make a complaint through procedures as specified by domestic law.

#### Principle 22 Monitoring and remedies

States shall ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in force to promote compliance with the present Principles, for the inspection of mental health facilities, for the submission, investigation and resolution of complaints and for the institution of appropriate disciplinary or judicial proceedings for professional misconduct or violation of the rights of a patient.

#### Principle 23 Implementation

1. States should implement the present Principles through appropriate legislative, judicial, administrative, educational and other measures, which they shall review periodically.

2. States shall make the present Principles widely known by appropriate and active means.

#### Principle 24

Scope of principles relating to mental health facilities

The present Principles apply to all persons who are admitted to a mental health facility.

#### Principle 25 Saving of existing rights

There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any existing rights of patients, including rights recognized in applicable international or domestic law, on the pretext that the present Principles do not recognize such rights or that they recognize them to a lesser extent.

General Assembly resolution 46/119

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 25-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.37); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

#### Science and technology

In February 1991,<sup>(41)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted the conclusions and recommendations contained in a booklet, *Human Rights and Scientific and Technological Development*,<sup>(42)</sup> published by the United Nations University (UNU). The publication dealt with the technological implications for development and human rights in Asia and Latin America, the norm-setting role of the United

Nations and the responsibility of the scientific community for promoting human rights. It concluded that there was an urgent need to guide and channel technology so as to make it an instrument to further human rights, particularly in the developing world.

Human Rights Commission action. On 5 March 1991,<sup>(43)</sup> the Commission asked its Subcommission to consider in 1992 the UNU study, in particular the applicability of its recommendations to the work of the United Nations, and to report on any conclusions in 1993.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/126 without vote.

#### Human rights and scientific and technological progress

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind,

Reaffirming the need to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person in the conditions of scientific and technological progress,

Bearing in mind that the main and decisive factor in the acceleration of the social and economic development of society is the development of the human being,

Conscious that modern science and technology give the possibility to create material conditions for the prosperity of society and for the thorough development of the human person,

Being convinced that today the resources of mankind and the activities of scientists should be used for the peaceful social, economic and cultural development of all countries, raising the standard of living of all peoples and for better assurance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognising the need to broaden the access of developing countries to the achievements of scientific and technological progress,

Recognising also the important contribution of science and technology to the economic and social progress of mankind,

Aware that the exchange of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of all countries, especially of developing countries,

1. Underlines the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights and the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific

and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind for the promotion of the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Calls upon all Member States to ensure that the achievements of scientific and technological progress and the intellectual potential of mankind are used for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. Also calls upon Member States to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of science and technology are used only for the benefit of the human being and do not lead to the disturbance of the ecological environment;

4. Emphasizes that scientific knowledge and technology in health, education, housing and other social spheres should be readily available to the population as the heritage of humanity;

5. Requests the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to take into consideration the relevant provisions of the international instruments listed above in their programmes and activities;

6. Decides to consider the question of human rights and scientific and technological progress at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

General Assembly resolution 46/126

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/721) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 18-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.54), orally revised; agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Argentina, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Togo, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 38, 40-55; plenary 75.

#### Human rights and the environment

Human Rights Commission action. By a roll-call vote of 39 to 1, with 1 abstention, the Commission, on 5 March 1991,<sup>(44)</sup> endorsed a 1990 Subcommission decision<sup>(45)</sup> to entrust Special Rapporteur Fatma Zohra Ksentini (Algeria) with preparing a study on human rights and the environment and asked her to submit a report to the Subcommission in 1991 with a view to making a timely contribution to the Preparatory Committee for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It asked the Secretary-General to invite Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including indigenous peoples' organizations, to provide the Special Rapporteur with information for her report. The Commission recommended to the Preparatory Committee that the Special Rapporteur be invited to participate as an observer at its sessions.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1991/244 by recorded vote.

#### Human rights and the environment

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/44 of 5 March 1991, approved the endorsement by the Commission of the de-



cision of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mrs. Fatma Zohra Ksentini, Special Rapporteur, with the task of preparing a study on human rights and the environment and requested the Secretary-General to provide her with all the assistance she may need for the completion of this task.

Economic and Social Council decision 1991/244

31 May 1991 Meeting 13 52-1-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/86) by recorded vote (52-1-1), 24 May (meeting 15); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1991/22); agenda item 8.

Recorded vote in Council es follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Somalie, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Japan.

Report of the Special Rapporteur. The Subcommission's Special Rapporteur submitted a preliminary report in August 1991.<sup>(46)</sup> She discussed provisions of various international human rights instruments relating to the environment and analysed constitutional provisions of certain countries. She also reported on the right to the environment in relation to other human rights such as indigenous peoples' rights, the right to development and human rights violations and environmental degradation. Ecological rights and implementation procedures of environmental protection standards were also considered.

Subcommission action. On 29 August 1991,<sup>(47)</sup> the Subcommission asked its Special Rapporteur to submit a progress report on human rights and the environment in 1992.

Movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and waste

Human Rights Commission action. By a roll-call vote of 29 to none, with 12 abstentions, the Commission, on 5 March 1991,<sup>(48)</sup> welcomed the adoption of the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import of All Forms of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movements of Such Wastes Generated in Africa, adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Pan-African Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa (Bamako, Mali, 23-30 January 1991), and appealed to the international community to support African States in their efforts to implement that Convention. It invited the United Nations Environment Programme and OAU to intensify collaboration on the problem of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal and decided to consider the question again in 1993.

## Human rights of disabled persons

In July 1991, the Subcommission's Special Rapporteur, Leandro Despouy (Argentina), appointed in 1984,<sup>(49)</sup> submitted his final report on human rights and disability.<sup>(50)</sup> He examined basic legal concepts, factors causing disability, public information and education, prejudices and discrimination against disabled persons, and national and international policies and measures to eradicate discriminatory practices and guarantee the disabled the full enjoyment of human rights. He recommended establishing an international ombudsman to monitor respect for the human rights of disabled persons and act when particular violations occurred. Alternatively, he proposed, the supervisory task could be entrusted to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Subcommission action. By a recorded vote of 23 to none, the Subcommission, on 28 August 1991,<sup>(51)</sup> welcomed the Special Rapporteur's recommendations and recommended for adoption by the Commission on Human Rights a draft resolution asking the Secretary-General to ensure that his recommendations were implemented urgently.

## Human rights and peace

In August 1991,<sup>(52)</sup> Murlidhar Bhandare (India) submitted a working paper on the interrelationship between human rights, particularly the rights to life and to development, and international peace. He proposed a study on the interrelationship between international peace and the effective materialization of all human rights which would relate human rights with other areas of United Nations activities, particularly international peace, disarmament and development, and incorporate the human rights aspect into the emerging world order.

## REFERENCES

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## Chapter XI

## Health, food and nutrition

During 1991, the United Nations continued to respond to international emergencies in the health and food areas—the continuing spread of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and hunger, malnutrition and famine caused by man-made and natural disasters.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that world-wide the number of adults with AIDS totalled more than 1 million and that 400,000 infants born infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) had developed AIDS. WHO revised upwards its global estimate of adults infected with HIV from 6-8 million to 9-10 million and forecast that by the year 2000 some 30 million adults would have been infected with HIV, while 10 million infants would have been born infected.

The World Food Council (WFC) said it was deeply concerned about the deteriorating situation of hunger and malnutrition in the world. Some 45 million people—30 million of them in Africa—were threatened by famine, many of them refugees displaced by war and civil strife. Among the millions of people afflicted by natural disasters were the survivors of deadly cyclones in Bangladesh. Less visible but no less tragic, WFC said, was the continuing crisis of chronic hunger and malnutrition. In developing countries, one out of three children under the age of five was malnourished. Malnutrition and common, preventable diseases killed 40,000 children each day.

## Health

## International forum on health

An international forum on health as a conditionality for economic development was held at Accra, Ghana, from 4 to 6 December 1991, sponsored by Ghana and WHO. A background paper for the forum discussed the outcomes of past development policies, functional literacy, linking economic well-being with health status, and going beyond a welfare-oriented approach.

Although there was a growing awareness of the importance of health in development, a wide gap still existed between that awareness and its concrete expression in development strategies and

policies, the paper concluded. The formulation and implementation of development policies must take account of their health effects, adjusting health goals to other development goals. An essential condition was that a country or community should identify its profile of vulnerability, the changes taking place in that profile and highly vulnerable groups.

Four basic conditions recurred to form an interlinked matrix of vulnerability: poor health status; lack of functional literacy; low productivity and income-earning capacity; and a general helplessness and incapacity to gain access to and control over resources. Health status provided the best assessment of total vulnerability in a given society, revealing the other conditions of deprivation and helping to identify development needs. Improvement of health status also provided the best indicator that development processes were succeeding.

The main problem was to connect the major financial outlays made for an increase of income and improved economic well-being at the micro or macro level to the need for the protection and promotion of health so that concern for health became an integral part of economic decision-making.

There was a growing awareness that development, as it had taken place, did not provide a solution to the unsatisfactory state of health that preceded it. The widespread impairment of human health by environmental degradation, the grave risks of technological advances such as nuclear technology and biotechnology, the AIDS pandemic, the rapidity with which outbreaks of disease assumed epidemic proportions in entire regions (such as the recent cholera epidemic in Latin America), and the unpredictable consequences of changing lifestyles were among the developments that had helped to produce that awareness.

It was evident that the carrying capacity of the planet could not sustain development and the corresponding lifestyle of the wealthy industrialized countries if replicated on a global scale. On the other hand, a sustainable model of development required a set of disciplines that must eventually be universally applicable. The adjustments needed would require a shift from quantitative expansion of goods and services to quality of life. That would call for far-reaching changes both in the expectations and goals of development and in the lifestyles

of the developed countries. It was suggested that global concern about health could help in evolving the model needed to promote such adjustment.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 18 November 1991, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/17.

#### International Forum on Health-A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, and 45/129 of 14 December 1990, in which it reaffirmed the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated into concrete action by Governments, as well as by organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Recognizing the importance of an integrated approach to the health of women in developing countries and the crucial role of women in health and development,

Recognizing also the effects of poor health on women and their socio-economic development, and emphasizing the need to accelerate the economic empowerment of women in economic development,

welcoming the initiative taken by the Government of Ghana and the World Health Organization to hold an International Forum on Health—A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity, to be hosted by the First Lady of Ghana, Mrs. Nana Konadu Agyeman-Rawlings, at Accra from 4 to 6 December 1991,

1. Welcomes the support provided by the World Health Organization in preparation for the International Forum on Health-A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity, and requests it to continue to provide all the necessary input and to contribute to the Forum, in cooperation and coordination with appropriate United Nations organizations;

2. Invites all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in and support the Forum, at which special consideration will be given to improving the health status and economic situation of vulnerable and marginalized groups, especially women in developing countries;

3. Requests the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to make efforts to enable participants from the least developed countries to attend the Forum;

4. Requests the Director-General of the World Health Organization to share the results of the Forum with all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other interested parties.

General Assembly resolution 46/17

18 November 1991 Meeting 48 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.11 (Part A)) without vote, 5 November (meeting 321; draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.29), based

on informal consultations on draft by Algeria, Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Uganda and Zambia (A/C.2/46/L.14); agenda item 77 (i). Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 18, 32; plenary 48.

#### Health and nutrition

During 1991, the United Nations University (UNU) continued its programme on food and nutrition for human and social development.(1) The objective of the programme was to contribute to the alleviation of hunger in developing nations, concentrating on four priorities: human nutritional needs and their fulfilment; food and nutrition policy and planning; interfaces between nutrition and agriculture; and post-harvest food conservation.

To assist in the determination of nutritional needs, UNU continued the dissemination of rapid assessment procedures (RAP). Three training workshops were held (Congo and Indonesia, March; Chile, April). At the Sixth Asian Congress of Nutrition (Malaysia, September), UNU sponsored a symposium on RAP and took part in discussions on iron deficiency and the nutritional composition of foods.

Other meetings on nutrition included a seminar on the development of high protein-energy foods from grain legumes (Ghana, February), a conference of the International Dietary Energy Consultancy Group on protein interactions (New Hampshire, United States, October) and a meeting of a task force on severe protein malnutrition (Guatemala, December).

Four issues each of the Food and Nutrition Bulletin and the Journal of Food Composition and Analysis were published.

ACC activities. The eighteenth session of the Subcommittee on Nutrition of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) was held in New York from 25 February to 1 March 1991.(2) As part of the session, the Subcommittee held a symposium on nutrition and population, which stressed the importance of women's health and the need for an integrated approach to solving the food crisis. The Subcommittee drew ACC's attention to statements it approved on nutrition and population and on iron-deficiency control. It also examined work in progress in the following areas: iodine programme; vitamin-A programme; iron; nutrition-relevant policies; International Conference on Nutrition, to be held at Rome, Italy, in 1992; ad hoc working group on food aid; reporting on the world nutrition situation; women's nutritional status; global micronutrient initiative proposal; appropriate uses of anthropometry; proposed international decade on food and nutrition in Africa; nutrition and structural adjustment; country case-studies of nutritional problems; and RAP.

At its session held in April 1991, ACC adopted the Subcommittee's statements as decisions, on

nutrition and population<sup>(3)</sup> and on the control of iron deficiencies. (4)

### Cholera

During 1991, outbreaks of cholera continued in Africa and Latin America. A Global Task Force on Cholera Control was established by the Director-General of WHO; task forces also were set up by some WHO regional offices.<sup>(5)</sup> WHO disseminated policy and control guidelines and worked on intercountry coordination, technical cooperation with countries and resource mobilization.

About 500,000 cholera cases and 18,000 deaths from cholera were reported to WHO in 1991. At any time during the year, there were at least 5 million children suffering from other diarrhoeal diseases and 18,000 deaths from those diseases in any two- to three-day period.

In Africa, 20 countries reported 24 per cent of the world's cholera cases and 71 per cent of the deaths in 1991. Latin America was afflicted with a cholera epidemic, beginning in January. The six countries initially affected were Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru. The epidemic reached the countries of Central America in July. In Peru, the most seriously stricken country, more than 1,000 persons were hospitalized each month and numerous deaths were reported.

WHO emphasized the need for a rapid response to requests for emergency assistance, the use of the publicity and government concern engendered by cholera outbreaks to arouse greater interest in diarrhoeal disease control programmes, the particular need for cholera prevention, and the fact that cholera could not be eradicated while the current lack of infrastructure prevailed in developing countries. Improvement of water supply and sanitation required sustained political will, money and time.

Two United Nations bodies adopted decisions on the cholera emergency. The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in May,<sup>(6)</sup> requested the UNICEF Executive Director to intensify efforts to prevent and combat cholera and urged him to use his good offices to obtain the emergency sum of \$2 million to treat cholera victims. He was also requested to obtain funding for programmes designed to accelerate the building of basic water supply and sanitation infrastructure. The Board called on Governments to collaborate with UNICEF and WHO and its Global Task Force on Cholera Control and on donor countries to respond to the request for support.

Also in May, in a decision on cholera and microbial pollution of the coastal waters of the South-East Pacific,<sup>(7)</sup> the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) requested the UNEP Executive Director to strengthen cholera control measures as well as to

consider what support UNEP could offer to the South-East Pacific region for sanitary control.

### Prevention and control of AIDS

The Secretary-General, in response to 1990 resolutions of the General Assembly<sup>(8)</sup> and the Economic and Social Council,<sup>(9)</sup> forwarded in May 1991<sup>(10)</sup> a report of the WHO Director-General on developments in the global AIDS pandemic.

World-wide surveillance of AIDS and HIV infection was coordinated by the WHO Global Programme on AIDS, the WHO Director-General stated. Reports of AIDS cases and results of seroepidemiological studies of HIV infection were received from countries and WHO collaborating centres for AIDS.

As at 1 April 1991, a total of 345,533 AIDS cases in 162 countries had been reported. More than 95 per cent of the cases were in young and middle-aged adults. However, WHO estimated that the actual cumulative number of cases in adults world-wide by early 1991 was more than 1 million. The reasons for the discrepancy included under-reporting and under-recognition of cases as well as delays in reporting to WHO.

WHO estimated that by 1991 approximately 700,000 infants had been born HIV-infected, and that an estimated 400,000 had already developed AIDS. If AIDS among infants and children was included, the current estimate of the total number of cases world-wide would be increased to more than 1.4 million. More than 90 per cent of cases among infants and children were believed to have occurred in sub-Saharan Africa.

There were two known human immunodeficiency viruses, HIV-1 and HIV-2. The predominant virus was HIV-1. To date, the majority of HIV-2 infections had been reported from countries in West Africa. Although HIV-2 appeared to be less transmissible and pathogenic than HIV-1, both viruses were thought to share the same modes of transmission, and AIDS resulting from either of them appeared to be indistinguishable.

Epidemiological studies continued to document only three modes of HIV transmission: unprotected sexual intercourse; exposure to infected blood, blood products, or donated organs or semen; and transmission from an infected mother to her fetus or infant.

In Africa, as at 1 April, more than 1,000 cases had been reported by Burundi, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and 500 to 1,000 cases by Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic and Ethiopia. While cases were first reported from Africa in 1982, about 90 per cent of the total num-

ber had been reported since 1987. An estimated total of more than 300,000 cases had occurred among adults in Africa.

In the Americas, the United States had reported 167,803 cases, or more than 80 per cent of all cases in the region. Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico and Venezuela had each reported more than 1,000 cases.

In Europe, France had reported 13,145 cases; Italy, 8,227; Spain, 7,489; Germany, 6,022; and the United Kingdom, 4,228. The lowest numbers of cases were reported from the Eastern European countries, with the exception of Romania reporting 1,226 cases and Albania reporting no cases.

In Asia and the Pacific, 53 countries reported 1 per cent of the world cumulative total, or 3,797 cases. Of that total, Australia reported 2,457 cases.

WHO revised upwards its 1990 global estimate of the number of adults infected with HIV from 6.8 million to 9.10 million, because of the continued increase in HIV infection in sub-Saharan Africa and South and South-East Asia.

During the 1990s, the number of adults with AIDS would increase rapidly, especially in developing countries. More than 3 million AIDS cases were projected to occur in adults already infected with HIV and at least another 1.2 million among adults who would become HIV-infected during the 1990s. By the year 2000, WHO estimated that about 30 million adults would have been infected with HIV and 10 million infants would have been born infected.

In light of current trends, WHO had redefined its priorities for the activities of the Global Programme on AIDS. Its six priorities were: the strengthening of existing national AIDS control programmes; a multisectoral response to AIDS prevention and control; additional studies to identify strategies which were most effective in changing behaviour and interrupting HIV transmission; the acceleration of biomedical and epidemiological research, especially with regard to new vaccines and drugs; the reinforcement of efforts to counter discrimination against HIV-infected persons, including those with AIDS; and to fight complacency about HIV infection and AIDS and denial of the problem by individuals, communities, Governments and institutions.

Activities during 1991 aimed at HIV/AIDS prevention; reduction of the social and personal impact of HIV/AIDS; and reduction and mitigation of the social and economic consequences of HIV/AIDS.

The Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, in a June 1991 report on operational activities for development,(11) stated that the human and financial implications of the AIDS pandemic was being increasingly felt in the developing countries. Two reports

on the role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in combating HIV/AIDS were submitted by the UNDP Administrator to its Governing Council.(12) On 25 June,(13) the Council invited the Administrator to intensify his efforts to lessen the impact of the pandemic on development within the framework of the WHO/UNDP Alliance to Combat AIDS.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Committee on Health Policy (twenty-eighth session, Geneva, 28-30 January 1991)(14) noted that UNICEF's expertise in social mobilization and communication should be invaluable in national efforts to prevent AIDS. Since 1988, UNICEF had supported AIDS prevention programmes in Africa and the Caribbean, and was beginning to do so in Thailand and other countries of South-East Asia. It was supporting some Governments in developing services for AIDS-affected women and their families.

The Joint Committee recommended that WHO and UNICEF explore for future collaboration effective interventions for behavioural change (condom use); early diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases; integration of AIDS prevention and control activities into existing health programmes; specific focus on women in AIDS programmes; social, behavioural and biomedical research; and further development of community-based projects with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in HIV/AIDS control. It endorsed a proposal that WHO and UNICEF work together to promote healthy lifestyles for youth and expressed appreciation for the attention given by UNICEF to children orphaned by AIDS.

The UNICEF Executive Board(15) urged the Executive Director to take immediate further steps to develop a strategy to combat the spread of AIDS. The strategy was to include advocacy of AIDS prevention programmes; interventions for behavioural change leading to the prevention of HIV transmission; support to in-country programmes in health and education; integration of AIDS prevention and control activities into child survival and development programmes and other primary health-care activities; addressing the needs of AIDS orphans; and the development of community-based projects with NGOs.

The Commission on the Status of Women adopted a resolution(16) by which it recognized the important role of women, women's organizations, NGOs and international agencies in preventing the transmission of HIV and in caring for persons suffering from AIDS; invited Member States to evaluate and strengthen their programmes for the control of AIDS; and called on the United Nations system to ensure that sufficient resources were allocated to those programmes.

An inventory of NGOs working on AIDS in countries that received development cooperation or as-

sistance was published jointly in 1991 by the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service and WHO.<sup>(17)</sup>

**ACC action.** In April,<sup>(18)</sup> ACC adopted principles and strategies regarding the impact of HIV/AIDS on United Nations personnel and operational policy, covering information, education and other preventive health measures; voluntary testing, counselling and confidentiality; terms of appointment and service; and health insurance benefits programmes.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1991/66** without vote.

#### Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1990/86 of 27 July 1990, General Assembly resolution 45/187 of 21 December 1990, relevant resolutions of the World Health Assembly and other organizations of the United Nations system, the London Declaration on AIDS Prevention,<sup>a</sup> the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children, adopted by the World Summit for Children on 30 September 1990,<sup>b</sup> and the discussions at the Seventh International Conference on AIDS, held at Florence, Italy, from 16 to 21 June 1991,

Recalling also the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the World Health Assembly concerning the need to respect the human rights and dignity of all people affected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), including those who live in their immediate environment, in particular their families,

Acknowledging the established leadership of the World Health Organization in mobilizing and coordinating AIDS prevention and control activities, including socio-behavioural and biomedical research,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors, collaborating in the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS,

Stressing the need to take full advantage of the World Health Organization/United Nations Development Programme Alliance to Combat AIDS and to strengthen its role in facilitating the implementation at the country level of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS,

Aware that AIDS can have serious social and economic consequences, particularly in countries with a high incidence of HIV infection and limited public health services and other developmental resources,

Reaffirming that the struggle against AIDS should be consistent with and divert neither attention nor resources from other national public health priorities and development goals,

Aware that at least eight million to ten million HIV infections have occurred in adults and about one mil-

lion children worldwide, on the basis of which the current projection of the World Health Organization for the year 2000 is that there will be a cumulative total of about forty million HIV infections in men, women and children,

Emphasizing that the prevention and control of HIV infection and AIDS for women and children call for the strengthening and improvement of the primary health-care system and for educational and other psychological, social and economic support programmes for women, children and families,

Concerned about the growing spread of HIV infection in existing areas as well as to new areas of the world, such as South-East Asia, which, if unchecked, could lead to a substantial increase over present estimates in the number of HIV infection and AIDS cases by the year 2000,

Also concerned about the growing gap between the resources required for AIDS prevention and control and the funding available, which is insufficient to combat the pandemic,

1. Takes note of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

2. Urges Governments to intensify their commitment and efforts for the prevention and control of AIDS within their countries, including mechanisms for multisectoral responses and concomitant plans;

3. Further urges Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to mobilize the human, financial and moral resources required to address the multiple effects of the AIDS pandemic;

4. Calls upon organizations of the United Nations system, Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to coordinate their efforts with the World Health Organization in implementing the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the adverse impact of HIV infection and AIDS on the health and economic and social well-being of men, women, children and families, to intensify his efforts, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and all other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to mobilize moral, technical and financial resources and to increase and sustain national multisectoral efforts for AIDS prevention and control;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the growing evidence that the AIDS pandemic's demographic, health, social, economic and political consequences will have a very substantial impact on all sectors of society and countries, to assess the adequacy of existing and projected programmes of work responding to the pandemic, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and all other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system for the purpose of developing relevant activities to support national programmes for the prevention and control of the pandemic;

<sup>a</sup> A/43/341-E/1988/80.

<sup>b</sup> A/45/625.

7. Invites the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, to consider the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization and the response of the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic and to take an appropriate decision on further action, taking into account the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/66

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1991/133) without vote, 24 July (meeting 18); 33-nation draft (E/1991/C.3/L.6), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/203.

#### Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/187 of 21 December 1990 and World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 41.24 of 13 May 1988, WHA 42.33 and WHA 42.34 of 19 May 1989 and WHA 43.10 of 16 May 1990, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/66 of 26 July 1991 and of decision 1991/23 of 3 May 1991 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by organizations of the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation the established leadership and coordinating role of the World Health Organization and the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, and of Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors in combating the spread of AIDS,

Noting that the World Health Organization estimates that nine to eleven million men, women and children are currently infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), that a further ten to twenty million adults are expected to become infected and that five to ten million children are expected to be born with HIV infection during the 1990s, creating a cumulative total of some thirty to forty million infected persons by the year 2000, 90 per cent of whom will be in developing countries, and that by then ten to fifteen million children will be orphaned by the death of a parent or both parents as a result of AIDS,

Concerned that, although the reported number of HIV cases in some industrial countries is increasing more slowly than projected, there is still a continuous rapid increase in urban areas and that the pandemic is increasing dramatically in developing countries,

Recognising that the response to the pandemic must be multisectoral in order to mitigate effectively the social and economic consequences of AIDS and that all sectors of society must be mobilized in support of national programmes to provide support, care, education, counselling and resources to combat AIDS,

Emphasizing the need to counter discrimination and to respect the human rights and dignity of all persons, in-

cluding those affected by HIV and AIDS, their families and those with whom they live, and noting the relevant work carried out by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the results of the International Consultation on AIDS and Human Rights, organized by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat at Geneva from 26 to 28 July 1989,

Recognizing that discriminatory measures related, inter alia to quarantine, mandatory testing and coercive and/or restrictive policies dealing with travel and freedom of movement, including transfrontier movement, more often drive the disease underground, where it is more difficult to combat, but do not stop the spread,

Stressing the need to promote safer sexual practices, including responsible sexual behaviour, and to detect and treat other sexually transmitted diseases as early as possible,

Stressing, therefore, the importance of information, education and other support particularly targeted to young people to encourage behavioural practices that enable them to remain uninfected,

Also stressing the need to prevent the spread of HIV infection by any and all means of transmission, including intravenous drug use and unsafe medical practices, occurring in both specific and general population groups,

Further stressing the need to continue to address the economic and social status of women in society in order to provide them with the means to protect themselves from infection, particularly through sexual transmission,

Noting that scientific research, including social and behavioural research, is making progress in developing improved diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive technologies and pharmaceuticals, and stressing the importance of making these technologies and pharmaceuticals available as soon as possible and at an affordable price,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

2. Urges Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations:

(a) To continue to give the AIDS pandemic top priority and to speak openly about AIDS and sexual behaviour within the context of their sexual, cultural and religious norms;

(b) To continue to develop strong national AIDS programmes with priority placed, in particular, on prevention of sexual transmission through the promotion of safer sexual practices, including responsible sexual behaviour, as well as on measures to prevent transmission through intravenous drug use and unsafe medical practices;

(c) To develop services, in particular for the young, in regard to information, sex education and counselling on contraception and sexually transmitted diseases, as well as on other aspects of HIV transmission, within the context of their sexual, cultural and religious norms;

(d) To ensure a multisectoral response to the socio-economic consequences of AIDS through the mobilization of all sectors of society;

(e) To encourage the private sector, community groups and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the national response to AIDS and HIV infection by providing, inter alia, support, care, education, counselling and resources;

(f) To reinforce efforts to combat 'denial and complacency;

3. Urges Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations to protect the human rights and dignity of HIV-infected persons, persons with AIDS and members of particular population groups and to avoid discriminatory action against and stigmatization of them in the provision of services and in employment and travel;

4. Calls upon the scientific community to continue to undertake the necessary research into social and behavioural aspects of HIV transmission and to develop the vaccines and pharmaceuticals that will provide effective means of prevention or therapy, and encourages it to make its findings available as soon as possible;

5. Requests the World Health Organization to explore the possibility of further strengthening the exchange of information among States Members of the United Nations both on the AIDS pandemic and on national AIDS-related policies designed to combat it;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to intensify his efforts within the United Nations system, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the heads of the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, and all other relevant United Nations organizations:

(a) To continue to advance coordinated multisectoral implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

(b) To support and encourage countries in developing plans to meet the economic and social consequences of the AIDS pandemic, paying attention, in particular, to women, uninfected children with HIV-infected parents or orphaned by AIDS, and elderly people left without providers and often responsible for orphaned grandchildren, as well as to those working with persons with AIDS/HIV;

(c) To mobilize the necessary resources, both human and financial, in the health and other sectors, particularly for the developing countries, to develop and implement activities and technologies for the prevention of HIV-infection/AIDS and the care of HIV-infected persons;

(d) To ensure that, in the search for prevention, cure and palliation, the concerns, needs and experience of persons with AIDS/HIV, as well as the special needs of women and children, are addressed;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the serious socio-economic consequences of the AIDS pandemic and its negative impact on development in many developing countries, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to utilize fully the research, analytical capacity and experience of the United Nations system in the planning of multisectoral activities and the earmarking of funds for countries requesting assistance for those activities;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to use fully the information capacity of the United Nations system to intensify public information activities with respect to HIV and AIDS;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with all other appropriate bodies, or-

gans and programmes of the United Nations system, to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the health aspects and all other dimensions of the pandemic.

General Assembly resolution 46/203

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/727) without vote. 6 December (meeting 56); 30-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.33/Rev.1), orally amended by Vice-Chairman; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, Zambia. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 13-16, 19-21, 26-29, 32, 38, 51, 56; plenary 79.

## Disabled persons

### Implementation of the Programme of Action

In a report of January 1991,(19) the Secretary-General examined major issues and programme activities of the Secretariat and the regional commissions relating to social development and welfare and specific social groups, among them disabled persons. He characterized the 1982 World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons<sup>(20)</sup> as revolutionary in its emphasis on the role of persons with disabilities as agents in improving their own well-being, rather than as objects of care. Current discussion stressed the right of the disabled to independent living, the need to influence society to accommodate all its members, and disabled persons acting as experts in regard to their own needs. Social policy had been adopted in many developing and developed countries aimed at changing the social and physical infrastructures to provide equal access for all to the resources necessary for self-reliant living. The task was to put into practice the new concepts that had evolved.

The Secretary-General, in response to a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly,(21) submitted a report in August 1991,(22) on the implementation of the World Programme of Action and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992). He recommended that, in view of the need to promote integrated policies on disability, Governments, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations be requested to give priority to an integrated approach to sustainable socio-economic development. Further, a mechanism through which Governments could maintain cooperation with donor agencies and international NGOs might be developed. There was also a need for regular monitoring and evaluation, with the participation of disabled persons, identifying areas in which progress had been made as well as obstacles encountered.

The Secretary-General recommended that the Assembly encourage Governments to elaborate rules on equalizing opportunities for the disabled and



to support meetings and seminars organized by disabled persons' organizations; endorse guidelines on establishing national committees on disability; and consider continuing the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons with new terms of reference, in order to respond to a shift from awareness-raising to action.

Discussing the focus of activities related to disabled persons, the Secretary-General cited four key themes that required particular attention: facilitating the integration of disability issues into the planning of socio-economic policies, programmes and projects; promoting the recognition and protection of the rights of disabled persons; adopting a coordinated, cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary approach to disability; and establishing disabled persons' organizations and providing support for their functioning.

Other matters taken up by the Secretary-General included progress made on activities concerning disabled persons, ways to mark the end of the Decade, and preparations for a long-term strategy to the year 2000 and beyond.

Coordination of activities was considered by the ninth inter-agency meeting on the Decade (Vienna, 3-6 December). (23) Participants discussed the preparation of a long-term strategy, a draft of which was to be presented to an expert group meeting in 1992.

#### UN trust fund

The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons continued to play a vital part in implementing the World Programme of Action. The Secretary-General reported on the activities of the Fund for 1989-1990. (22) At the end of 1990, the Fund had provided more \$2.7 million in grants to 147 disability-related projects, of which \$556,150 was disbursed for 42 projects during 1989-1990. In addition, 19 projects involving an estimated \$300,000 were reviewed in 1991.

The African region accounted for 31 per cent (\$171,350) of the projects supported; Asia and the Pacific, 23 per cent (\$128,500); Western Asia, 20 per cent (\$108,870); and Latin America and the Caribbean, 7 per cent (\$41,600). One fifth of the projects (\$150,520) involved support for inter-regional technical exchanges, training and research.

Training continued to be a priority area, accounting for 43 per cent of all grants, followed by establishment of organizations of or concerned with disabled persons, accounting for 30 per cent, and technical exchanges of knowledge, accounting for 20 per cent.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and So-

cial Council adopted without vote resolution 1991/g.

#### Establishing and strengthening national coordinating committees on disability or similar bodies

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling relevant resolutions in which the General Assembly and the Council requested the Secretary-General to assist Member States in establishing and strengthening national committees on disability or similar coordinating bodies, in particular, Assembly resolution 42/58 of 30 November 1987, in which the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to consider convening during the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, within existing resources, an inter-regional meeting of representatives of those committees or similar bodies, to enhance their capabilities,

Aware of the important role of national coordinating committees in furthering the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,

Noting with concern that the great majority of disabled people live in developing countries and noting especially the deteriorating economic and social conditions of many developing countries, which adversely affect vulnerable groups, including disabled people, and the special difficulties they have in tackling the problems related to disability,

Taking into account the fact that countries have different cultures, customs, traditions and socio-economic levels and that national programmes are most effective when they are best suited to the country's circumstances,

Noting with appreciation the convening of the International Meeting on the Roles and Functions of National Coordinating Committees on Disability in Developing Countries at Beijing from 5 to 11 November 1990,

Having considered the Guidelines for the Establishment and Development of National Coordinating Committees on Disability or Similar Bodies, adopted by the International Meeting,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to widely disseminate the Guidelines for the Establishment and Development of National Coordinating Committees on Disability or Similar Bodies in all the official languages of the United Nations and in Braille, within existing resources and through voluntary contributions;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to assist Member States in undertaking follow-up measures, especially training seminars, to promote the implementation of the Guidelines;

3. Requests the Secretariat, in particular the regional commissions, to promote an exchange of information and experiences between national coordinating committees on disability or similar bodies, at the regional level;

4. Urges the Secretariat, in particular the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, and the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and the United Nations Development Programme to play a major role in assisting Member States, in particular the least developed among them, to establish and strengthen national coordinating committees or similar bodies;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to use resources available in the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons to assist Member States in set-

ting up and strengthening national coordinating committees or similar bodies;

6. calls upon Member States to establish national coordinating committees or similar bodies on a permanent basis and to provide them with the necessary staff and resources during and after the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, bearing in mind that their structure and methodology of work should be in conformity with the circumstances of the countries in which they are situated;

7. Recommends that the Secretary-General include the activities undertaken in relation to the Guidelines in future reports on disability-related programmes, and requests him to report to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/8

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/85) without vote, 16 May (meeting 6); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1991/26); agenda item 7.

Also, on 30 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Council adopted without vote resolution 1991/9.

#### United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

##### The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/52 of 24 May 1989, in which it called upon Member States, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to further the practical implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, during the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, based on the list of priorities and programmes set forth in the annex to Assembly resolution 43/98 of 8 December 1988,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/91 of 14 December 1990, in which the Secretary-General was requested to shift the focus of the United Nations programme on disability from awareness-raising to action, with the aim of achieving a society for all by the year 2010 and of responding more appropriately to the many requests for assistance and advisory services,

Noting with appreciation the recommendations of the meeting of experts held at Järvenpää, Finland, from 7 to 11 May 1990, under the joint auspices of the Government of Finland and the United Nations,<sup>a</sup>

Concerned about the very difficult situation of disabled persons living in developing countries and the vulnerability of disability-related programmes and projects, particularly during periods of economic restructuring,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on major issues and programme activities of the Secretariat and the regional commissions relating to social development and welfare and specific social groups,

1. Welcomes the initiative taken by the Commission for Social Development in the elaboration of standard technical rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons;

2. calls upon Member States, regional commissions, intergovernmental bodies and other relevant organizations, in cooperation with organizations of disabled persons, to adopt an integrated policy approach to disability is-

suues as part of the overall efforts to attain a sustainable social development strategy;

3. Requests the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to support pilot projects aimed at designing integrated disability policies in developing countries and to seek voluntary contributions for that purpose;

4. Invites Member States to review their policies and programmes with the aim of designing national annual priorities until the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons in 1992 and concrete long-term strategies to ensure the full implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons beyond the Decade;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to encourage the establishment of working groups funded by voluntary contributions to study and compare the implementation of national priorities;

6. Request Member States to give concrete support to the efforts of the Secretary-General to develop activities benefiting disabled persons on a sustainable basis in countries with a special need for international support, particularly developing countries;

7. Recommends that a meeting of experts, to be funded by voluntary contributions, be held in conjunction with the conference entitled "Independence 1992", to be organized in Canada by the British Columbia Pavilion Corporation, in cooperation with Disabled Peoples' International and other interested non-governmental organizations, with the primary objective of drawing up a long-term strategy to implement the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the year 2000 and beyond;

8. Invites Member States to provide financial and technical support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to develop an international information network at the United Nations Office at Vienna;

9. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its forty-seventh session, devote four plenary meetings to marking, at the global level, the conclusion of the Decade;

10. Requests the Commission for Social Development to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action", and to discuss under that item a long-term strategy to further the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons beyond the Decade.

<sup>a</sup> A/45/470.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/9

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/85) without vote, 16 May (meeting 6); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1991/26); agenda item 7.

In other action, the Council adopted resolution 1991/21 on disabled women and resolution 1991/29 on the question of a draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Com-

mittee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/96 without vote.

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, including resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, and resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, in which, *inter alia*, it proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action,

Recalling also its resolution 43/98 of 8 December 1988, in which% urged Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to translate into action at all levels, as appropriate, the priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the Decade, such as those set forth in the annex to the resolution,

Recalling further the request to the Secretary-General made in its resolution 45/91 of 14 December 1990, to shift the focus of the United Nations programme on disability from awareness-raising to action, with the aim of achieving a society for all by the year 2010, and considering that appropriate means will be required to achieve this,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/9 of 30 May 1991, in which the Council invited Member States to review their policies and programmes with the aim of designing national annual priorities until the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons in 1992 and concrete long-term strategies to ensure the full implementation of the World Programme of Action beyond the Decade,

Welcoming the progress made by the ad hoc open-ended working group established by the Commission for Social Development by its resolution 32/2 of 20 February 1991, to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities,

Noting with concern the deteriorating economic and social situation of many developing countries, which adversely affect vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities,

Aware of the need for new and concerted efforts, more vigorous and broader action, and measures at all levels to fulfil the objectives of the Decade,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of a number of Member States during the Decade to improve the conditions and well-being of persons with disabilities and the willingness of those States to involve persons with disabilities and their organizations in all matters of concern to them.

Noting with appreciation the generous support to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons provided by some Governments through voluntary contributions,

Aware of the important role national committees are playing in furthering the implementation of the World Programme of Action,

Noting with appreciation the convening of the International Meeting on the Roles and Functions of National Coordinating Committees on Disability in Developing Countries at Beijing from 5 to 11 November 1990, and the adoption of the Guidelines for the Establishment and

Development of National Coordinating Committees on Disability or Similar Bodies,<sup>a</sup>

Encouraged by the emergence of organizations of persons with disabilities in all regions and their positive influence on the image and condition of persons with disabilities,

Noting the important contributions being made by other non-governmental organizations in improving the status of persons with disabilities,

Recognizing the World Congress of Rehabilitation International, the World Congress of Disabled Peoples' International, the General Assembly of the World Blind Union, Independence '92, and other such important events to be held in 1992 as important activities helping both to mark the end of the Decade and to launch future efforts for persons with disabilities,

Commending the work done by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as the focal point in the United Nations system for issues of disabilities,

Commending the work being done by the Statistical Office of the Secretariat and welcoming its publication of the Disability Statistics Compendium,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, Desirous of encouraging the continued and practical implementation of the World Programme of Action beyond the Decade,

1. Reiterates the need to achieve the objectives set out in the agenda for action until the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and beyond, and the preliminary outline of a long-term strategy to the year 2000 and beyond: a society for all, as contained in the report of the secretary-General on the feasibility study on alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade;<sup>b</sup>

2. Affirms that, in implementing the agenda for action, special attention should be given to persons with disabilities in developing countries;

3. Invites Member States, all organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to review and evaluate, with the active participation of persons with disabilities, their current disability-related policies programmes and available services with a view to Identifying areas in which major progress has been achieved, as well as obstacles encountered in the prevention, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities;

4. Invites all organizations of the United Nations system to incorporate the needs and concerns of persons with disabilities in their programmes and activities, including these persons both as active agents and as beneficiaries;

5. Stresses the need, within existing resources, for priority to be given to action-oriented programmes that will renew international consensus on and elicit a sustained political commitment by Member States to the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons beyond the Decade and will ensure the continued improvement of the situation of persons with disabilities;-

6. Endorses the Guidelines for the Establishment and Development of National Coordinating Committees on Disability or Similar Bodies, adopted at Beijing;

<sup>a</sup> A/C.3/46/4.

<sup>b</sup> A/45/470.

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Guidelines are disseminated as widely as possible and to assist Member States in undertaking follow-up measures, especially training seminars, to promote their implementation;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to finalize during the next year the review of the translation into the official languages of the United Nations of the World Programme of Action, in particular the terms "impairment", "disability", "handicap" and "disabled person";

9. Endorses the Guidelines for the Development of Organizations of Disabled Persons, and encourages Governments to consider these Guidelines in their national programmes;

10. Calls upon Governments and bodies of the United Nations system to participate actively in the elaboration of standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities and in this regard to pay attention to the particular needs of women with disabilities;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to take due note of the recommendation of the expert group meetings held at Stockholm in 1987 and at Jarvenpää, Finland, in 1990, that organizations of persons with disabilities should be fully represented in all United Nations activities related to the Decade and beyond and, in particular, expert group meetings;

12. welcomes the announcement by the Government of Canada to host a United Nations expert group meeting to be held in conjunction with Independence '92 at Vancouver, Canada, in April 1992 with the objective of drawing up a long-term strategy to implement the World Programme of Action to the year 2000 and beyond, with particular focus on recommending practical and action-oriented measures that could be implemented in such fields as legislation and governing mechanisms, community-based rehabilitation, independent living, human rights aspects and economic independence and the creation of an effective international mechanism to coordinate and monitor activities for 1992 and beyond;

13. welcomes also the offer of the Government of the United States of America to host an international conference on disability, entitled "Setting National Disability Policies-An Agenda for Action";

14. Decides to devote four plenary meetings at its forty-seventh session to mark, at the appropriate global level, the conclusion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;

15. Emphasizes the need to rationalize the work of and strengthen the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, in order to enable it to carry out its role in the implementation, within existing resources, of the objectives of the Decade in an effective and efficient manner;

16. Reiterates its appeal to Governments for further voluntary contributions to enable the Disabled Persons Unit to strengthen its focal-point function on issues related to disabilities;

17. Reaffirms that the resources of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities in order to implement further the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework

of the Decade and beyond, with priority given, as appropriate, to programmes and projects of the least developed countries;

18. Invites Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Voluntary Fund, and calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Voluntary Fund so as to enable it to respond effectively to the growing demand for assistance;

19. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its next session to give its views on the continuation of the Voluntary Fund, with new terms of reference, in response to General Assembly resolution 45/91, and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

20. Invites Member States to submit updated national reports to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the agenda for action;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Social development".

General Assembly resolution 46/96

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/704 & Corr.2) without vote, 20 November (meeting 45); 42-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.21/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 94 (a).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 20-26, 30, 35, 40, 45; plenary 74.

## REFERENCES

- (1)A/47/31. (2)ACC/1991/PG/4. (3)ACC/1991/DEC/1-16 (dec. 1991/11). (4)Ibid. (dec. 1991/12). (5)E/ICEF/1992/L.18. (6)E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/5). (7)A/46/25 (dec. 16/28). (8)GA res. 45/187, 21 Dec. 1990. (9)ESC res. 1990/86, 27 July 1990. (10)A/46/171-E/1991/61. (11)A/46/206-E/1991/93. (12)DP/1991/15, DP/1991/57. (13)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/9). (14)E/ICEF/1991/L.15. (15)E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/23). (16)E/1991/28 (res. 35/5). (17)UNCTAD/NGLS/27. (18)ACC/1991/DEC/1-16 (dec. 1991/10). (19)E/CN.5/1991/3 & Corr.1,2 & Add.1. (20)YUN 1982, p. 980. (21)GA res. 45/91, 19 Dec. 1990. (22)A/46/366. (23)ACC/1991/PG/14.

## Food and agriculture

### Food problems

In 1991, despite a record cereal harvest the previous year, the food-security situation deteriorated in many countries, particularly in Africa and Latin America. Reporting on its seventeenth session (Helsingor, Denmark, 5-8 June 1991), (1) the World Food Council (WFC) stated that the problems of hunger and poverty were continuing to grow. Famine was affecting some 45 million people, most of them in Africa. More than 500 mil-

lion people, most of them in rural areas, were chronically hungry. Despite tremendous scientific and technical advances and impressive economic progress, some 1 billion people—the equivalent of the world population 200 years earlier—were suffering from some form of food insecurity and malnutrition. In developing countries, one out of three children under the age of five was malnourished; 40,000 children were dying every day from preventable malnutrition-related diseases. The lives of millions of people were impaired by such easily treatable nutritional-deficiency diseases as vitamin-A deficiency, iodine-deficiency disorders and iron-deficiency anaemia.

World cereal production was estimated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to have fallen by 4 per cent in 1991, according to the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP).<sup>(2)</sup> World cereal stocks were estimated to be almost 9 per cent below their opening levels at the end of the 1991/92 crop season. Cereal stocks of developed countries were estimated to have fallen by more than 16 per cent to their lowest levels since 1983/84. In addition to cereals, roots, tubers and pulses made a crucial contribution to rural food security in developing countries. Production of total staple foods in those countries rose marginally in 1991 but registered a decline in low-income food-deficit countries, resulting in a per capita reduction of over 2 per cent.

It appeared that without special efforts a substantial increase in the number of hungry and malnourished people in sub-Saharan Africa would be inevitable in the 1990s. In Latin America and the Caribbean, even a small reduction in the number of hungry people might be difficult to achieve. In Asia, a reduction of hunger would, to a large extent, depend on developments in South Asia, where the economic outlook was full of uncertainty.

Many developing countries were struggling with chronic difficulties of heavy indebtedness, high inflation, deteriorating terms of trade and low food-production growth. At least 40 low- and middle-income developing countries were struggling to recover from the severe losses incurred as a result of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

The food problems of Africa were analysed in a joint study by the World Bank and WFP.<sup>(3)</sup> Among the problems were low economic and rapid population growth; the precariousness of rain-fed agriculture; severe logistic constraints; and weak markets and administrative structures. The study concluded that Africa's food import needs would grow significantly in the future; that food aid was a significant development resource and should be used to attack hunger and poverty; that while the need for direct distribution of food would remain, the monetization (the sale on local markets) of non-emergency food aid should increase; that there was

no evidence that food aid had been a disincentive to national food production; and that food aid should be integrated with financial and technical assistance to Africa.

WFC and UNDP held an interregional consultation (Cairo, Egypt, 22-24 April(4) on meeting the food-production challenges of the developing countries in the 1990s and beyond. The participants discussed the possible need for a renewal of the Green Revolution, which had brought about advances in rice and wheat production, particularly in Asia. They concluded that meeting the food-security challenges would require political commitment by donors and developing countries to food production and access-to-food efforts. The development of agricultural technology would play an essential role in achieving productivity increases. There was a need to work towards integrated technology systems linking research, technology transfer/extension and farm application.

In June(5) the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Economic and Social Council on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products; developments on the liberalization of international trade in those products; and the follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.@)

WFC activities. The global food and development situation was considered in 1991 by WFC—the highest international body dealing with food problems. The Council expressed its concern about the deteriorating situation of hunger and malnutrition in the world. A number of suggestions for improving the Council's effectiveness were made. They included: shortening the agenda for its sessions; providing assessment and follow-up of its decisions and recommendations; requesting and making greater use of reports from other intergovernmental bodies which pursued similar objectives; considering the use of expert groups to report on special issues; and the possibility of holding biennial sessions.

In a message to the multilateral trade negotiators of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, WFC urged a speed agreement to liberalize world agricultural trade.(1)

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/53 without vote.

#### Food and agriculture

The Economic and Social Council,  
Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/207 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling that in the international Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, agriculture is cited as one of the sectors that will pro-

vide a means of reactivating economic growth and development in the 1990s, and that the eradication of hunger and poverty is one of the priority aspects of development.

Taking note with appreciation of the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its seventeenth ministerial session, and the Message from the Ministers of the United Nations World Food Council to the Multilateral Trade Negotiators of the Uruguay Round,

Also taking note with appreciation of the Economic Declaration from the Summit of the seven major industrialized countries, held in London from 15 to 17 July 1991, in which the importance of a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations was stressed,

Stressing the importance of an adequate scientific and technological basis for increased food production and the existing linkage between agricultural research, technology transfer/extension and on-farm applications,

Welcoming the World Food Council/United Nations Development Programme Interregional Consultation on Meeting the Developing Countries' Food Production Challenges of the 1990s and Beyond, held at Cairo from 22 to 24 April 1991,

Welcoming also the Conference on Agriculture and the Environment, held at 's-Hertogenbosch, the Netherlands, from 15 to 19 April 1991, organized by the Government of the Netherlands and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the Den Bosch Declaration and Agenda for Action on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development,

Stressing the importance of the assessments of food needs made by the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products,

1. Recognizes that, if the challenges of increasing food production and productivity and food security are to be met in developing countries, sustainable agricultural development in all countries should be promoted by new initiatives and sound national policies;

2. Stresses the importance to food security of sustainable agricultural development and a fair and more free system of agricultural trade, taking into account the particular interests of net-food-importing countries, and the necessity of ensuring that environmental protection concerns do not generate unjustified barriers to trade, thereby creating a new form of hidden protectionism;

3. Urges the continuation and strengthening of cooperative arrangements to facilitate the enhancement of early warning of food shortages and assessment of food needs within the framework of the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture;

4. Also urge an early, comprehensive and balanced conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, including the negotiations on agricultural and tropical products, in line with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round and the Mid-Term Agreements;

5. Endorses the Message from the Ministers of the United Nations World Food Council to the Multilateral Trade Negotiators of the Uruguay Round and the call from representatives of the seven major industrialized countries at the Summit held in London from 15 to 17 July 1991 for all contracting parties to the General Agree-

ment on Tariffs and Trade to aim at completing the Uruguay Round before the end of 1991;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, for consideration under the sub-item of the agenda entitled "Food and agricultural development", an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, taking into account the share of developing countries in such trade and the possible adverse short-term effects on net-food-importing developing countries, and on the follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/53

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/123) without vote, 24 July (meeting 18); draft by Vice-Chairman (E/1991/C.1/L.17), based on consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (E/1991/C.1/L.2); agenda item 8(b).

Also on 26 July, the Council adopted resolution 1991/73 on cooperation in fisheries in Africa and resolution 1991/95 on the second phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

### Food aid

In 1991, WFP continued to provide developing countries with food aid for development purposes and emergency aid.

### CFA activities

In 1991, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) held, in Rome, its first special session on 18 March(7) and its thirty-first(8) and thirty-second(9) sessions (20-27 May; 3-6 and 13 December). CFA is the governing body of WFP; it is also a forum for intergovernmental consultation on food aid from all sources.

At the special session, CFA suggested changes in the General Regulations of WFP for the first time since WFP began operations in 1963. CFA was to be enlarged from 30 to 42 States, 27 of which would be developing countries and 15 would be more economically developed countries. The Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council would elect six additional members each.

At its thirty-first session, CFA concluded that the most effective way to combat hunger and poverty was to give preference to planning and implementing development programmes that created economic opportunities for poor populations. It reiterated its support of triangular transactions, local purchases and exchanges. Reviewing the modali-

ties of the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR), it confirmed that the minimum annual target of 500,000 tons for IEFR should be maintained. It endorsed a WFP pledging target of \$1.5 billion for the 1993-1994 biennium.

At its thirty-second session, CFA authorized a total appropriation of \$190,888,700 for the WFP budget for technical advisory, administrative and servicing expenses in 1992-1993. It endorsed the establishment of a cash account, to be known as the Immediate Response Account, as a part of IEFR for the purchase and delivery of emergency food aid; the amount to be set aside from general resources for 1992 would be \$7.5 million. In addition, the Account was to be supplemented by voluntary contributions so as to assure expenditure from the Account of at least \$30 million annually. A working group was formed to consider WFP's cash requirements for the long term.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 1991/77.

Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme and enlargement of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[For text, see General Assembly resolution 46/22 below.]

Economic and Social Council resolution 199/177

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1991/132) without vote, 24 July (meeting 17); draft by CFA (E/1991/69); agenda item 11.

Also on 26 July, by decision 1991/298, the Council endorsed the revised General Regulations of WFP contained in appendix B to the report of CFA on its first special session,<sup>(7)</sup> and transmitted them, together with its resolution 1991/77, to the General Assembly for final approval.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/22.

Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme and enlargement of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1714(XVI) of 19 December 1961, 2095(XX) of 20 December 1965 and 3404(XXX) of 28 November 1975, concerning the establishment and continuation of the United Nations/Food and Agricul-

ture Organization of the United Nations World Food Programme,

Also recalling its decision 44/414 of 22 November 1989, its resolution 45/218 of 21 December 1990 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/79 of 27 July 1990, on the governance of the World Food Programme,

Having considered Economic and Social Council decision 1991/298 of 26 July 1991, adopted on the recommendation of the committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme concerning the governance of the Programme and its relationship with the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

1. Decides, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, that the membership of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes shall be increased from thirty to forty-two by the addition of twelve States Members of the United Nations or States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and that the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations shall elect six additional members each;

2. Also decides, taking into account the membership criteria laid down in its resolution 3404(XXX), that the enlarged Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes shall comprise twenty-seven members from developing countries and fifteen from more economically developed countries, to be elected from the States listed in appendix A to the report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on its first special session and in accordance with the following distribution of seats:

(a) Eleven members from the States included in list A of appendix A, five members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and six by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(b) Nine members from the States included in list B of appendix A, four members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and five by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;<sup>a</sup>

(c) Seven members from the States included in list C of appendix A, four members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and three by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(d) Thirteen members from the States included in list D of appendix A, seven members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and six by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(e) Two members from the States included in list E of appendix A, one member to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and one by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1992, to elect six additional

<sup>a</sup> For this purpose, the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will each elect one member from Group I and three members from Group II. In addition, the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will elect one other member from Groups I and II by rotation.

members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes in accordance with the following distribution and terms of office:

(a) Two members from the States included in list A of appendix A, one member for a term of three years and one for a term of one year;

(b) Two members from the States included in list B of appendix A, one member for a term of three years and one for a term of two years;

(c) Two members from the States included in list C of appendix A, one member for a term of two years and one for a term of one year;

4. Also requests that, thereafter, the Economic and Social Council elect, for a term of three years, all members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes for whose election it is responsible;

5. Decides to approve the revised General Regulations of the World Food Programme contained in appendix B to the report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on its first special session, as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1991/298 and by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at the 18th plenary meeting of its ninety-ninth session, on 20 June 1991;

6. Also decides, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, that the revised General Regulations shall enter into force on 1 January 1992.

General Assembly resolution 46/22

5 December 1991 Meeting 64 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/727/Add.1) without vote, 15 November (meeting 42); draft recommended by ESC resolution 1991/77 (A/C.2/46/L.11); agenda item 12.

### WFP activities

In 1991, WFP handled a record amount of food aid—4.8 million metric tons. The total number of development projects approved by CFA in 1991, as well as by the Executive Director, was 43, valued at \$448 million. Also approved were 14 projects for refugees and displaced persons valued at \$558 million. Emergency operations amounted to \$391 million. WFP's activities were carried out by 2,821 staff, with staff costs totalling \$53.4 million. Three quarters of WFP staff were assigned to country offices, in 82 countries.

### Development assistance

As at the end of 1991, WFP was assisting 266 ongoing development projects valued at \$3 billion. Most projects were in agricultural production, rural infrastructure, settlement projects and urban development. It was estimated that during the year 22 million people received WFP food through development projects.

Low-income, food-deficit countries continued to receive most of WFP's assistance. In 1991, 79 per cent of its development assistance commitments, 72 per cent of emergency aid and 96 per cent of assistance for long-term refugees went to that group of countries. WFP's expenditure to least de-

veloped countries was \$578 million, 53 per cent of the total.

### Emergency operations

WFP was the principal international channel for providing emergency food aid. In 1991,<sup>(10)</sup> its work was dominated by the increasing needs of victims of natural and man-made disasters. Half of all deliveries of WFP food was for emergencies and for long-term refugees and displaced persons, compared to about one third in previous years. Some 20 million people, including 14 million refugees, received emergency food aid.

Warfare and civil unrest continued to devastate a large number of countries in Africa, exacerbated by widespread drought. Further east, WFP was involved in assisting people affected by the Persian Gulf conflict, including hundreds of thousands inside Iraq. Refugees from Afghanistan in Iran and Pakistan continued to need food assistance. Bangladesh was struck by a cyclone in April which killed an estimated 138,000 people and left 10-12 million homeless.

A record 4.8 million tons of food was shipped by WFP in 1991. Up to 50 ships worldwide were on charter to WFP at any given time. Trucking fleets, composed of hundreds of vehicles in several countries, were operated by WFP. Chartered aircraft, including delivery by air-dropping, supplemented delivery by road, particularly in areas of Angola, Ethiopia and the Sudan.

### WFP resources

At the end of 1991, the total multilateral pledges and contributions to WFP totalled more than \$1.92 billion. Resources available to WFP for 1991-1992 were expected to be between \$2.4 billion and \$2.6 billion.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 1991/78.

### Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the comments of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme concerning the minimum target for voluntary contributions to the Programme for the period 1993-1994,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2462(XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2682(XXV) of 11 December 1970, in which the Assembly recognized the experience gained by the World Food Programme in the field of multilateral food aid,

1. Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution annexed to the present resolution;

2. Urges States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and



Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to undertake the necessary preparations for the announcement of pledges at the Fifteenth Pledging Conference for the World Food Programme.

#### ANNEX

[For text, see General Assembly resolution 46/200 below.]

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/78  
26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote  
Approved by Third Committee (E/1991/132) without vote, 24 July (meeting 17); draft by CFA (E/1991/110); agenda item 11.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/200.

Target for World Food Programme pledges  
for the period 1993-1994

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095(XX) of 20 December 1965 to the effect that the World Food Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Noting that the Programme was reviewed by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme at its thirty-first session and by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/78 of 26 July 1991 and the recommendation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,

Recognizing the value of and continuing need for multi-lateral food aid as provided by the World Food Pro-

gramme since its inception, both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. Establishes for the period 1993-1994 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of 1.5 billion United States dollars, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services, and expresses the hope that those resources will be substantially augmented by additional contributions from other sources in view of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level;

2. Urge States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure that the target is fully attained;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters in 1992.

General Assembly resolution 46/200

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/727) without vote, 15 November (meeting 42); draft recommended by ESC resolution 1991/78 (A/C.2/46/L.10); agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 13-16, 19-21, 26-29, 32, 38, 42; plenary 79.

#### REFERENCES

(1)A/46/19. (2)CFA;33/P/4 INF.1. (3)CFA;31/P/5-D.. (4)WFC/1991/6/Add.1. (5)E/1991/89. (6)GA res. 45/199, annex, 21 Dec. 1990. (7)E/1991/69. (8)CFA;31/17. (9)CFA;32/13. (10)CFA;33/P/4.

## Chapter XII

## Human resources, social and cultural development

In 1991, United Nations bodies and agencies continued to promote human resources development, literacy, social development, an improved crime prevention and criminal justice programme and cultural development.

The United Nations Development Programme issued the second Human Developments Report, which focused on public spending for human development. It concluded, among other things, that the lack of political commitment, not of financial resources, was often the real cause of human neglect.

In a report on the world social situation, the Secretary-General concluded that in developing countries, poverty, poor health and low levels of literacy, especially among women, had been major causes for concern.

Concerning crime prevention and criminal justice, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to dissolve the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and establish a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice as a new functional commission of the Council (resolution 46/152).

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continued to combat illiteracy and to promote the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, as mandated by the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

## Human resources

## Human resources development

Report of the Secretary-General. As requested by the General Assembly in 1990,<sup>(1)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted, in October 1991, a report on developing human resources for development.<sup>(2)</sup> The report presented an international perspective of human resources development in the 1990s and reviewed activities of United Nations organizations in that area. The effectiveness, coordination and intensification of international activities in developing human resources were also discussed.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/143 without vote.

Developing human resources for development  
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/191 of 21 December 1990, on developing human resources for development, and earlier resolutions on the same subject,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Reaffirming also that people are central to all development activities and that human resources development is an essential means of achieving economic, social and development goals,

Reaffirming further that human resources development should contribute to total human development, which enlarges the choices available to people in developing their lives and fulfilling their aspirations,

Recognising that the promotion of more equitable economic growth and more participatory development will result in qualitatively higher levels of human resources development,

Emphasizing the need to integrate human resources development into comprehensive strategies for human development,

Noting that, while stabilization and structural adjustment programmes are intended to promote economic growth and development, elements of such programmes can have a possible adverse impact on human resources development,

Stressing that Governments of developing countries have the primary responsibility to define and implement appropriate policies for human resources development,

Stressing also that a favourable international economic environment is crucial to enhancing human development in developing countries,

Stressing further the importance of international cooperation in supporting national efforts in human resources development in developing countries, and emphasizing that both North-South and South-South cooperation, including economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, have vital roles to play in this regard,

Emphasising the need for organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to give priority to human resources development in developing countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Emphasizes that in the development of human resources an overall, well-conceived and integrated approach should be adopted, taking into account such vital areas as population, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, communications, education and training, as well as the need to create more opportunities for employment, in an environment which guarantees opportunities for political freedom, popular participation, respect for human rights, justice and equity, all of which are essential for enhancing human capacities to meet the challenge of development;
3. Emphasizes also the vital importance of national capacity-building for human resources development in developing countries, and encourages organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to intensify activities in support of national efforts in that regard;
4. Emphasizes further the vital importance of appropriate national policies and their implementation to promote human resources development through the optimal use of resources, taking due account of the importance of primary education and primary health-care programmes;
5. Stresses the importance of international support for national efforts and regional programmes for human resources development in developing countries and the need to increase the flow of resources to those countries for such activities through, inter alia, the improvement of the international economic environment;
6. Calls upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate their activities in support of national and regional programmes, priorities and activities in the area of human resources development through, inter alia, dialogue on policy, resource allocation and strengthening the database for planning and monitoring, as well as through appropriate, measurable, qualitative and quantitative goals for human resources development;
7. Decides to keep under constant review the progress made in human resources development, in particular during its review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and, in that regard, requests the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Strategy an analysis of human resources development;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including specific proposals for action to enhance inter-agency coordination of the United Nations system on issues relating to human resources development, and to monitor the activities of the United Nations system in support of human resources development objectives;
9. Also requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant bodies, to include in his report recommendations to help mitigate the possible adverse effects of stabilization and structural adjustment programmes on human resources development, with a view to making national policies more supportive for human resources development;
10. Decides to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Human resources development".

General Assembly resolution 46/143

17 December 1991 Meeting 76 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/738) without vote, 6 December (meeting 56; draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.99), based on informal consultations on draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.54); agenda item 66.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 34-37.45. 56; plenary 76.

## UNDP activities

### Human Development Report

The Human Development Report 1991, prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), focused on public spending for human development, examining the availability of financial resources for implementing human goals. It discussed human development and freedom; the state of human development; financing human development; efficiency in human development; the politics of reform; and a new human order. It concluded that much current spending was misdirected and inefficiently used and the lack of political commitment, not of financial resources, was often the real cause of human neglect.

Other conclusions were that the best way to achieve human development was to promote more equitable economic growth and more participatory development; adequate income-earning opportunities and properly directed public spending on human priority needs were essential for human development; the potential was enormous for restructuring national budgets and international aid in favour of human development; most countries could use existing resources more efficiently; restructuring for human development was likely only with a workable political strategy; Governments could base their plans for the next decade on comprehensive and realistically costed national strategies for human development; and the world community could establish a global compact for human development-one that placed people at the centre of every issue.

The UNDP Governing Council, on 25 June 1991,(3) requested the Administrator to convene regional consultations in New York, with the participation of Governments, so that specific human development concerns and priorities, especially those of developing countries, were taken into consideration in preparing the next report on human development and in future work of the Administrator on the report. It also requested the Administrator to report in 1992 on the outcome of the consultations.

The consultations took place between 19 September and 16 October, consisting of a plenary presentation of the outline of the 1992 report and a series of meetings with six regional groups (African States, Arab States, Asian States, Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States, Western European and other States). In ad-

dition, informal consultations were held on 20 November on issues of human freedom and development.

#### Other UNDP activities

The Administrator reported that in 1991 UNDP organized missions to assist Governments to review their policies and resource allocations to promote human development more effectively. The missions visited Bangladesh, Botswana, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Pakistan and Viet Nam.<sup>(4)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/218 without vote.

#### United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2688(XXV) of 11 December 1970, on the capacity of the United Nations development system, 3405(XXX) of 28 November 1975, on new dimensions in technical cooperation, 44/211 of 22 December 1989, on the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Affirming that economic growth is a means to development and a way of enlarging the choices and opportunities of people and of fostering equity, fair income distribution and the development of human resources, as well as increasing productivity,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of the United Nations development system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, in extending economic and technical assistance to the developing countries in carrying out their development activities, in accordance with the mandate given to the organization,

Welcoming those aspects of the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Reports which emphasize the importance of the participation of people in development and contain a broader concept of analysing development progress than the single criterion of per capita income,

Taking note of decision 91/6 of 25 June 1991, on human development, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Taking into account the divergent views expressed by delegations at the thirty-eighth session of the Governing Council, during the deliberations on the annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for 1990,<sup>a</sup> pertaining to the Human Development Report 1991, in particular to the incorporation and elaboration of a human freedom index therein,

Notes the intention of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to inform the Governing Council, at its special session in February 1992,

of the outcome of the regional consultations held in the autumn of 1991, in order for the Governing Council to facilitate and decide on the future work in the area of human development, taking fully into account the views expressed by delegations at the special session of the Governing Council, prior to the publication of the Human Development Report 1992.

<sup>a</sup>DP/1991/10 & Add.1-4.

General Assembly resolution 46/218

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/732) without vote, 11 December (meeting 58); 7-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.87/Rev.1), orally revised: agenda item 62.

Sponsors: Algeria, China, Comoros, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 34-37, 53, 58; plenary 79.

#### Education and literacy

##### Follow-up to the 1990

##### International Literacy Year programme

The Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (136th session, Paris, 21 May-12 June 1991), in a decision calling for measures to combat illiteracy, authorized the UNESCO Director-General to transmit his report on the implementation of the programme for International Literacy Year (1990) to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General transmitted that report in July. The report reviewed measures being undertaken in follow-up to the Year and the World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990).

By decision 1991/293 of 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/93 without vote.

#### International Literacy Year

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/104 of 7 December 1987, by which it proclaimed 1990 as International Literacy Year,

Recalling also its resolution 45/126 of 14 December 1990,

Recalling further that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights the inalienable right of every individual to education is recognized,

Bearing in mind the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s,<sup>a</sup> adopted by the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990,

Mindful of the fact that eradication of illiteracy is one of the paramount objectives of the International Devel-

<sup>a</sup>A/45/625.

opment Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Emphasizing that widespread illiteracy, especially in many developing countries, seriously hinders the process of economic and social development and the cultural and spiritual advancement of society,

Convinced that literacy, especially functional literacy and adequate education, represents an indispensable element for the development and harnessing of science, technology and human resources for economic and social progress,

Confident that International Literacy Year and the World Conference on Education for All held at Jomtien, Thailand, from 5 to 9 March 1990, resulted in increased awareness and support for literacy efforts and became a turning-point in the struggle for a literate world,

Appreciating the exemplary spirit of partnership and cooperation among the sponsors of the Jomtien Conference and underlining the importance of follow-up activities that are necessary on the international, regional and national levels in order to realize the objectives set forth in the World Declaration on Education for All,

Noting that the heads of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other sponsors of the Jomtien Conference, in the Statement of Solidarity to Achieve Education for All, called upon all countries and the international community to join hands and to do all within their power and resources to achieve the full letter and spirit of the goal of ensuring basic education for all by the year 2000,

1. Notes with appreciation the commendable work done in implementing the programme for International Literacy Year by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

2. Commends those Governments which have launched national literacy programmes and attained notable progress in meeting the objectives of the Year;

3. Notes with satisfaction the firm commitment and active involvement of many non-governmental organizations, mass media and the private sector in support of the Year;

4. Invites Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to further intensify their efforts to increase literacy and achieve education for all;

5. Appeals anew to Governments, economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend financial and material support to the efforts to promote literacy;

6. Calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue assuming the role of lead organization in ensuring the follow-up to International Literacy Year and the World Conference on Education for All;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, in 1995, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made and problems encountered in the quest to achieve a literate world;

8. Decides to undertake, at its fiftieth session, a mid-decade review of progress made and problems encountered in the struggle against illiteracy, under the item entitled "Social development".

General Assembly resolution 46/93

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/704) without vote, 13 November (meeting 40); 25-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.17); agenda item 94(a).

Sponsors: Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Guinea, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 20-26, 30, 35, 40; plenary 74.

### UN research and training institutes

In accordance with a General Assembly request of 1990,(6) the United Nations Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, assisted by the Rector of the United Nations University (UNU), convened a meeting of autonomous research institutes of the United Nations (Geneva, 9 July 1991),(7) including UNU, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (see below, under "Social development"), the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (see PART ONE, Chapter II), the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (see PART THREE, Chapter XIII), the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank and the International Institute for Labour Studies. Entities of the United Nations Secretariat were also represented. The discussion focused on the possible collective contribution of the research institutes to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and on the dissemination of research results. (For details on UNCED, see PART THREE, Chapter VIII.) In addition, the meeting was briefed on progress made in preparing a register of research in the United Nations system. A joint effort of UNU and the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development, the register was to be implemented in a phased manner to encompass gradually the research carried out, in progress or planned by the United Nations system in science and technology and in the political, economic and social fields.

### UN Institute for Training and Research

#### UNITAR activities

Despite financial constraints (see below), UNITAR significantly expanded its training activities in 1991, using extrabudgetary resources in the

form of special-purpose grants. During the year, 60 training programmes were carried out—compared to 28 in 1990—in which 2,053 persons participated, as against 1,216 the previous year. Major developments in 1991 included the launching of a programme of cooperation between UNITAR and the Atlanta Council for International Cooperation (United States); UNDP approval of large-scale training programmes to be implemented by UNITAR; the launching of the UNITAR pilot training programme in peace-keeping; and the expansion of the Institute's environmental and natural resources management training programme.

Activities funded under UNITAR's General Fund focused on training programmes for members of Member States' permanent missions to the United Nations and training in international law. Special-purpose grants funded training programmes in peace-keeping and academic programmes, as well as various workshops and seminars. At its Geneva Office, UNITAR activities focused on training in multilateral diplomacy and international cooperation, environmental training, debt-management training and training managers of disaster relief programmes.

Research activities of UNITAR covered the United Nations, peace and security and economic and social development, especially on energy by the UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands.

#### Financial situation of UNITAR

In November 1991,(7) the Secretary-General reported on the financial situation of UNITAR, including a summary of action taken by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and the Board of Trustees of UNITAR and an account of developments pertaining to the sale of the UNITAR headquarters property.

The Secretary-General stated that income had been somewhat below expectations, while expenditures had been incurred at or close to budgeted level. Accordingly, the amount owed by UNITAR to the United Nations had continued to rise; as at 30 September, the debt, reflecting previous shortfalls and deficits, stood at \$4.7 million and was expected to reach some \$5.1 million by the end of the year. In addition, \$4.4 million advanced by the United Nations in 1989 for the purchase of the land on which the UNITAR building stood was owed, with interest of \$0.6 million. The total indebtedness of UNITAR to the United Nations was expected to reach \$10.1 million at year's end.

In response to a General Assembly request of 1990,(6) the Committee on the UNITAR Headquarters Property, established by the Secretary-General, continued to explore all possible options

for the sale of the building at a price that would meet the goals set by the Assembly in 1987.(8) However, the Committee was unable to do so owing to the prolonged and continued slump in the real estate market in New York.

#### Restructuring and future status

As requested by the General Assembly in 1990,(6) the Secretary-General, in September 1991,(9) transmitted a report prepared by an independent consultant containing recommendations aimed at restructuring UNITAR. The report stated that UNITAR's mandate remained valid, but recommended redefining it to meet better the needs of the international community. Training activities should focus on training for international cooperation, training of United Nations and specialized agency staff and training for peace-keeping operations, with activities relating to energy being transferred to the United Nations. Research work needed to be redefined and reoriented essentially as a function of training. UNITAR would be brought under UNU (see below), and most of its major training activities moved to Geneva, it being understood that UNITAR would retain an office in New York. The report stressed that it would be advisable to secure the funding of the General Fund through the inclusion of an annual budget line of about \$2 million in the United Nations regular budget. The sale of the UNITAR headquarters building should not go ahead until the real estate market improved.

In November,(7) the Secretary-General presented the views of UNITAR'S Board of Trustees on the recommendations made by the independent consultant, as discussed from 9 to 11 September. The Board agreed with the consultant concerning UNITAR'S mandate and training activities and further agreed that research activities needed streamlining. Regarding placing the redesigned UNITAR under the aegis of UNU, the Board felt that the consequences of that linkage should be carefully investigated before committing the Institute. As to funding, the Board noted with concern that the new arrangements would not resolve the issue of UNITAR'S debt to the United Nations.

Also in November,(10) ACABQ presented its views on the recommendations of the independent consultant, stating that it agreed on the need for major change but, in its opinion, the observations of the consultant led to further questions that must be addressed before decisions could be taken on continuing UNITAR and restructuring it.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/180 without vote.

## United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/172 of 5 December 1986, 42/197 of 11 December 1987, 43/201 of 20 December 1988, 44/175 of 19 December 1989 and 45/219 of 21 December 1990,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General, the high-level independent consultant, the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and taking into account the statements made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on this issue,

Recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the interdisciplinary training functions within the United Nations system,

Noting that the continuing lack of a sufficiently broad base of countries providing financial support to the Institute leaves the General Fund of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research without the level of resources required to maintain a minimum training programme and institutional structure,

Deeply concerned that it has not been possible to sell the headquarters property of the Institute,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the high-level independent consultant appointed by the Secretary-General, the comments thereon contained in the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Decides that the following interim measures should be taken pending consideration of the recommendations of the Secretary-General to be contained in the report requested in paragraph 5 below:

(a) The United Nations Institute for Training and Research should focus on providing training programmes and research activities related to training;

(b) The Secretary-General should consider taking appropriate measures related to the post of Director, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the high-level consultant;

(c) The Secretary-General is authorized to take the necessary steps with regard to the disposition of the headquarters building of the Institute, including its effective utilization or sale;

3. Requests that the budgetary proposals of the Institute continue to be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Institute;

4. Reaffirms that the activities of the Institute that are not funded from the General Fund of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research shall continue to be funded through voluntary contributions mobilized as special-purpose grants from Governments, intergovernmental organizations, foundations and other non-governmental sources;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the recommendations of the high-level consultant and the comments made thereon before the Second Committee of the General Assembly, and in close consultation with the appropriate United Nations bodies, intergovernmental committees and offices of the Secretariat and in collaboration with the Board of Trustees of the Institute, as well as consultations with interested Governments, to prepare a report for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, which would, inter alia:

(a) Contain an analysis of the terms of reference, programmes and budgets and financing of all research and/or training institutes with aims similar to those of the Institute;

(b) Indicate the extent to which a system-wide rationalization of research and training can be effected and a consequent role for the Institute defined;

(c) Contain an analysis of the various options for the location of the Institute;

(d) Provide further analysis and information on the feasibility of utilizing the Institute for training in peace-keeping operations, taking note of the pilot programmes of the Institute;

(e) Indicate the results of such consultations as may be held with the Rector of the United Nations University on the proposals of the high-level consultant to associate the Institute with the University;

(j) Propose ways and means to resolve the outstanding debt of the Institute to the United Nations;

The report of the Secretary-General should conclude with a set of specific proposals on the future of the Institute, including its future financing, and the number and level of staff;

6. Requests the Secretary-General and the Institute to consider, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, financial mechanisms in order to finance the General Fund of the Institute;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report requested in paragraphs 5 and 6 above and recommendations on the implementation of the present resolution in good time for action by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

## General Assembly resolution 46/180

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/736) without vote, 11 December (meeting 59); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.117), based on informal consultations on draft by Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Madagascar, Nigeria and Zaïre IA/C.2/46/L.77) and orally revised; agenda item 86.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 42, 54, 59; plenary 78.

The Assembly, in resolution 46/183, accepted the 1990 financial report and audited financial statements of UNITAR.(11)

## UN University

## UNU activities

In 1991,(12) the United Nations University, an autonomous academic institution within the United Nations system, focused on research, training and dissemination activities. Some 55 academic meetings-conferences, forums, seminars, symposia and workshops-were held during the year, which also saw the establishment of a new research and training centre, the UNU International Institute for Software Technology (UNUIST) (Macau).

Research was carried out in five programme areas: universal human values and global responsibilities; world economy and development; global life-support systems; advances in science and technology; and population dynamics and human welfare. Activities included seminars, workshops and

training courses, and the publication of books, research papers and studies.

As to training activities, 66 UNU fellows completed their studies, compared to 37 in 1990. A total of 66 fellows, compared to 55 in 1990, started their training for periods ranging from 3 to 12 months, as follows: 12 fellows at the UNU training programme in geothermal energy at the National Energy Authority (Iceland); 8 in renewable sources of energy at the Indian Institute of Technology; 8 from countries in Africa, in remote-sensing technology at the Instituto de Pesquisas Espaciais (Brazil); 9 from Africa and Latin America, in ecology and management of inland waters at the Universidad de Sao Paulo (Brazil); 1 in science and technology policy at the Universidad Estadual de Campinas (Brazil); 17 in biotechnology at various institutions in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela; and 11 in food and nutrition at institutions in Guatemala, Japan, Kenya and the United States. UNU also organized short-term group training activities for a total of 317 participants in areas such as governance and conflict resolution, natural hazard reduction, geographical information system development, reservoir development and management, science and technology policy, biotechnology, alternative rural-urban configurations, and rapid assessment procedures in food and nutrition.

As to dissemination, in its second year of operation as a university press, the United Nations University Press published 21 titles under its own imprint and joint imprints with co-publishers. Among the 1991 titles were: *Global Challenge and Local Response: Initiatives for Economic Regeneration in Contemporary Europe* (co-published with Mansell Publishing); *Human Rights and Scientific and Technological Development*; *The Ethnic Question: Conflicts, Developments, and Human Rights, Women, Household and Change: Current and Future Patterns*; *Explorations at the Edge of Time: Reinventing Democracy in the Nuclear Age* (co-published with Temple University Press); *Ecology and the Politics of Survival: Conflicts Over Natural Resources in India*; *General Trading Companies: A Comparative and Historical Study*; and *La cooperation arabe-africaine bilan d'une 1975-1985* (co-published with L'Harmattan). The Press also published four issues of the *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* and issued three others with co-publishers, *Abstracts of selected solar Energy Technology, Mountain Research and Development and Food Composition Data*.

In 1991, Heitor Gurgulino de Souza was appointed to a second term as UNU Rector, beginning in September 1992.

#### UNU Council

The UNU Council met twice during 1991, holding its thirty-seventh (Macau, 24-28 June) and thirty-eighth (Tokyo, 9-13 December) sessions.

In June, the Council focused mainly on UNU's strategy for institutional development for the 1990s

and beyond. During the session, a symposium on advanced software technology for developing countries was held to mark the opening of UNUIST.

In December, the Council concentrated on the proposed budget for 1992-1993, the UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa and a feasibility study on the proposed establishment of a research and training centre on governance, State and society in Barcelona, Spain.

By decision 1991/221 of 28 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the UNU Council on the University's work in 1990.(13)

#### University for Peace

In response to a General Assembly request of 1990,(14) the Secretary-General submitted a report in October 1991,(15) on the University for Peace, an international academic institution dedicated to the search for peace through education with humanistic approaches. The University had marked its tenth anniversary in 1990.

The University was undergoing expansion and revitalization. The main project of its medium-term plan, approved by its Council in 1989, was the launching of seven master's degree programmes from 1991 to 1995. Those programmes included international relations; cooperation, integration and peace; natural resources: ecology and peace; social programming; communications for peace; human rights and peace; education for peace; and peaceful settlement of conflicts. Some 100 students were currently enrolled in master's programmes.

A Trust Fund for Peace, administered by UNDP and with a stated objective of \$250 million, was established. An explanatory brochure on the Fund was annexed to the Secretary-General's report.

Also annexed was a list of the 31 States that had acceded to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace,(16) which entered into force on 7 April 1981.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 24 October 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/11 without vote.

##### Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its, resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979 it approved the idea of establishing a University for Peace as a specialized international institute for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace within the system of the United Nations University.

Recalling also that by its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980 the General Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace in conformity with the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace and with the Charter of the University,



Recalling further its resolution 45/8 of 24 October 1990 on the tenth anniversary of the University,

Recognizing that since its establishment ten years ago the University has suffered from financial limitations which have impeded its development of the appropriate and necessary activities for carrying out its important task,

Recognizing also that despite those limitations the University has undertaken important activities and developed programmes that can be applied to the subject matter and disciplines of education and training for peace,

Noting that the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, has established a Trust Fund for Peace consisting of voluntary contributions in order to provide the University with the means necessary to extend its sphere of activity to the rest of the world and to take full advantage of its potential capacity for education, research and support of the United Nations,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 45/8;

2. Welcomes the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Trust Fund for Peace, consisting of voluntary contributions for the purpose of assisting the University for Peace to develop its activities for the promotion of peace and to ensure that it has the increasing and essential resources to pursue its future activities;

3. Invites Member States, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies as well as interested individuals and organizations to contribute to the Trust Fund;

4. Also invites Member States to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, thus demonstrating their support of a global institution for peace studies whose mandate is the promotion of world peace;

5. Decides to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session and biennially thereafter an item entitled "University for Peace".

General Assembly resolution 46/11

24 October 1991 Meeting 36 Adopted without vote

42.nation draft (A/46/L.14 & Add.1); agenda item 26.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Chile Colombia, Costa Rica Cyprus Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Italy, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Romania, Samoa, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Singapore Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname Thailand, Togo, Ukraine Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

#### REFERENCES

(1)GA res. 45/191, 21 Dec. 1990. (2)A/46/461. (3)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/6). (4)DP/1992/12. (5)A/46/281-E/1991/112. (6)GA res. 45/219, 21 Dec. 1990. (7)A/46/619. (8)YUN 1987, p. 656, GA res. 42/197, 11 Dec. 1987. (9)A/46/482. (10)A/46/624. (11)A/46/5/Add.4. (12)A/47/31. (13)E/1991/15. (14)GA res. 45/8, 24 Oct. 1990. (15)A/46/580. (16)YUN 1980, p. 1006, GA res. 35/55, annex, 5 Dec. 1980.

## Social and cultural development

### Social aspects of development

#### World social situation

In response to a General Assembly request of 1989,(1) the Secretary-General submitted an in-

terim report on the world social situation,(2) updating the main social issues and trends of international concern since the submission of his 1989 report on the subject(3) The interim report considered institutional changes, the growing concern with social welfare issues, problems of the environment arising from the process of development, drug abuse and the question of making available for development resources released from the cessation of the competitive build-up of armaments.

The report concluded that in developing countries, especially Africa, serious questioning had taken place of social institutions with which many countries in that region had not been able to make significant economic and social progress during the preceding four decades. (The critical social situation in Africa was dealt with in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/6; for details, see PART THREE, Chapter III.)

In developing countries, poverty, poor health and low levels of literacy, especially among women, had been major causes for concern. The economic difficulties of the 1980s in the affected countries had put restraints on raising the volume and quality of social services.

Noteworthy progress in international cooperation had been made in combating drug abuse, protecting the environment and reducing armaments.

Annexed to the report was a draft outline of the 1993 report on the world social situation.

#### Indicators on social conditions and standards of living

As requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1989,(4) the Secretary-General submitted in April 1991,(5) a report on social indicators, including the various ways in which they had been developed in the United Nations system and their uses, with emphasis on recent years. Stating that improving and further developing social indicators was important to the preparation of United Nations reports on the social situation, the report concluded that, although the United Nations system had made much progress in that area, important gaps remained. It recommended that more attention be given to the development of indicators on torture, censorship and the right to assemble peacefully, as well as other dimensions of human rights and freedom. Those indicators could be integrated in analyses and in composite indexes of social conditions and human well-being.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/4 without vote.

### World social situation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 40/100 of 13 December 1985 and 45/87 of 14 December 1990 and Council resolutions 1987/52 of 28 May 1987, 1989/72 of 24 May 1989 and 1990/28 of 24 May 1990,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 44/56 of 8 December 1989, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to it in 1991, through the Commission for Social Development and the Council,

Bearing in mind the primary importance of a well-balanced report on the world social situation for increasing international awareness of the efforts being made towards achieving the goals of social progress and better standards of living, established in the Charter of the United Nations, and of the obstacles to further progress,

Deeply concerned about the continued worsening of the economic situation in many developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, as evidenced by the significant decline in living conditions, the persistence and increase of widespread poverty in a large number of those countries and the decline of their main social and economic indicators,

Bearing in mind that certain developing countries have been able to achieve some economic and social progress,

Desirous that the pace of development in the developing countries be accelerated substantially in order to enable those countries to achieve their social objectives, especially those of meeting the basic need for food, housing, education, employment and health care and winning the struggle against the scourges that endanger the health and well-being of their populations,

Recognizing that progress in the social and economic fields constitutes an essential priority for national policies, the United Nations and the international community, as well as a prerequisite for international development and peace,

Believing that there is a need for greater effort by the United Nations system to study and disseminate accurate and balanced data and material on the existing world social situation, particularly with regard to emerging trends and institutional structures that have an impact on social development,

Having considered the interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation,

Mindful of the need to reflect objectively on the sensitivity and importance of the social problems of developing countries,

1. Notes with concern that the interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation did not adequately focus on the continuing deterioration of the economic and social situation in many developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, which is the prevailing problem in many of those countries;

2. Also notes with concern that the interim report did not sufficiently take into account the concerns and guidelines specified in paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1989/72;

3. Reaffirms the request set forth in paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1989/72 that, in preparing the next report on the world social situation, the Secretary-General should give high priority to an analysis of the main indicators of social progress and standards of living and make a comprehensive analysis of the main causes and circumstances that explain negative trends in those indicators, and reaffirms also that chapters devoted to the

study of specific social problems must be related to global economic and social situations, taking into account both national and international conditions;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to reorient the draft framework for the 1993 report on the world social situation so it is in consonance with the requests set forth in paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1989/72, and to submit it to the Council for consideration at its regular session of 1992;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the 1993 report, to take into account the intrinsic relationship between economic growth and social development and to analyse in depth the economic problems of the developing countries and the impact of those problems on the world social situation;

6. Recommends that the draft of the 1993 report be reviewed by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to ensure that an integrated interdisciplinary focus is given and to provide a source of information for the report;

7. Invites all appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the 1993 report by making available all relevant information pertaining to their respective areas of competence.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/4

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/1991/84) without vote, 22 May (meeting 13); draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (E/1991/C.2/L.1); agenda item 6.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/95 by recorded vote.

### World social situation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1392(XIV) of 20 November 1959, 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 40/98 and 40/100 of 13 December 1985, 42/49 of 30 November 1987, 43/113 of 8 December 1988, 44/56 of 8 December 1989 and 45/87 of 14 December 1990,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/39, 1987/40, 1987/46 and 1987/52 of 28 May 1987, 1989/72 of 24 May 1989 and 1990/28 of 24 May 1990, and taking note of Council resolution 1991/4 of 30 May 1991,

Having considered the interim report of the Secretary-General,

Bearing in mind the objective of improving the well-being of the world's population on the basis of the full and equal participation of all members of society in the process of development and the fair distribution to them of the benefits therefrom,

Conscious that each country has the sovereign right freely to adopt the economic and social system that it deems the most appropriate and that each Government has the primary responsibility of ensuring the social progress and well-being of the people,

Deeply concerned about the continued worsening of the economic and social situation in many developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries, as evidenced by the significant decline in living conditions, the persistence and increase of widespread poverty in a large number of those countries and the decline in their main social and economic indicators,

Bearing in mind that certain developing countries have achieved some economic and social progress,

Convinced that the pace of development in the developing countries should be accelerated substantially in order to enable them to achieve their social objectives, especially in meeting the basic needs for food, housing, education, employment and health care and to struggle against scourges which endanger the health and well-being of their population,

Recognizing that progress in the social and economic fields constitutes an essential priority for national policies, the United Nations and the international community, as well as a prerequisite for international development and peace,

Believing that there is a need for greater effort by the United Nations system to study and disseminate accurate and balanced data and material on the existing world social situation, particularly with regard to emerging trends and institutional structures that have an impact on social development,

Mindful of the need to reflect objectively on the sensitivity and importance of the social problems of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries,

1. Takes note of the interim report of the Secretary-General;

2. Notes with concern that the interim report of the Secretary-General did not adequately focus on the continuing deterioration of the economic and social situation in many developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, which is the prevailing problem in many of those countries;

3. Notes the increasing awareness of the importance of formulating policy measures at all levels based on the interrelationship between economic growth and social progress in the achievement of overall development;

4. Notes with deep concern that despite efforts made at national levels, the economic and social situation in many developing countries, in particular in the least developed countries, continues to deteriorate;

5. Notes also with deep concern the substantial weakening of the overall position of the majority of developing countries in international trade and finance, which has been made worse by a downward trend in commodity prices, a serious deterioration in the terms of trade, the net transfer of resources from developing countries, protectionism and the serious debt burden, combined with high real interest rates;

6. Calls upon the international community to accord particular attention to the deteriorating economic and social situation in the developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries, and to ensure that emerging tendencies in global international relations do not impact negatively on the plight of those countries;

7. Calls upon all Member States to promote economic development and social progress by pursuing an inter-related set of policy measures to achieve the goals and objectives established within the framework of national plans and priorities for employment, education, health, nutrition, housing facilities, crime prevention, the well-being of children, equal opportunities for the disabled and the ageing, full participation of youth in the development process and full integration and participation of women in development;

8. Reaffirms the commitments and policies for international development cooperation as set out in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and

Development of the Developing Countries, adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session;

9. Reaffirms the validity of the principles and objectives of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development as well as the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future and calls for their effective implementation as a means of attaining a more equitable world social situation;

10. Endorses the request of the Economic and Social Council, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 1991/4, that the Secretary-General should reorient the draft framework for the 1993 report on the world social situation so that it would be in consonance with the requests set forth in paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1989/72;

11. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the 1993 report, to take into account the intrinsic relationship between economic growth and social development and to analyse in depth the economic problems of the developing countries and the impact of those problems on the world social situation;

12. Recommends that the draft of the 1993 report be reviewed by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to ensure that an integrated interdisciplinary focus is given and to provide a source of information for the report;

13. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Work being done within the United Nations system on improving quantitative and qualitative indicators on social conditions and standards of living";

14. Invites all appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the preparation of future reports by making available all relevant information pertaining to their respective areas of competence;

15. Decides to consider the issue of the world social situation under the item entitled "Social development" at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/95

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 157-1-5 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/704) by recorded vote (140-1-5). 20 November (meeting 45); draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.3/46/L.20), orally revised; agenda item 94 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 20-26, 30, 35, 40, 45; plenary 74.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Germany, Israel, Japan, United Kingdom.

## Social development

### World summit for social development

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991, requesting the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with Member States on the possibility of convening a world summit for social development, the Secretary-General appointed Juan Somavia (Chile) as his Special Representative to carry out the consultations on his behalf.

The Special Representative's report on the results of his consultations with representatives of Governments in all regions and with organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) was annexed to a note by the Secretary-General.<sup>a</sup> The consultations had confirmed that there was widespread support in all regions for convening a world summit for social development. The report discussed the rationale for convening the summit, issues to be addressed by it and the summit's possible outcome. It also described the role of the United Nations and the preparatory process leading up to the summit.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/139 without vote.

### Social development

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991,

Bearing in mind the general debate during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly,

mindful of the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77, adopted on 30 September 1991, in which the Ministers reiterated the importance of social matters within the system of the United Nations, stressed the need for a concerted effort by developing countries to coordinate and harmonize their positions in this area and, in this regard, welcomed the possibility of convening a world summit for social development,<sup>a</sup>

Taking into account the debate on the question in the Third Committee and the widespread support expressed for the world summit for social development and for the consultations under way,

Taking note of the statements delivered by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat before the Third Committee at the forty-sixth session,

Recalling its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, in which it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,

Recalling also its resolution 44/65 of 8 December 1989, in which it reaffirmed the validity of the Guiding Principles as an appropriate framework for future action in the field of social welfare and development,

Mindful of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Conscious of the increasing international awareness of economic and social factors as important components of peace and security,

1. welcomes Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with all Member States on the possibility of convening a world summit for social development and to report thereon to the Council at its regular session of 1992;

2. Welcomes also the decision of the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to carry out those consultations on his behalf, and invites the Special Representative to take due note in his report to the Secretary-General of the points of view expressed in the General Assembly and in the Third Committee on the world summit for social development;

3. Calls upon Governments to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative by participating actively in those consultations;

4. Requests the concerned organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to assist the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in these consultations, as appropriate;

5. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council, after considering the report of the Secretary-General requested by Council decision 1991/230, to make an appropriate recommendation to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

<sup>a</sup> A/46/520.

General Assembly resolution 46/139

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/717) without vote, 29 November (meeting 55); 73.nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.62); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Poland, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 2, 13, 27, 30, 35, 53, 55; plenary 75.

### Monitoring social development plans and programmes

In a January 1991 report,<sup>(7)</sup> the Secretary-General discussed the monitoring of international plans and programmes of action relating to social development. He summarized the activities of the United Nations Secretariat, in particular the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) of the United Nations Office at Vienna, and the regional commissions in the areas of social welfare, youth, ageing and disabled persons.

In a September report,<sup>(8)</sup> submitted in response to a 1989 request of the General Assembly,<sup>(9)</sup> the Secretary-General discussed progress achieved in implementing and following up the Guiding Prin-

ciples for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, adopted in 1987 at an interregional consultation<sup>(10)</sup> and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly.<sup>(11)</sup> The report was based on information provided by Governments, the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, national institutions, universities and individuals. It concluded that while growing recognition of the value of the Guiding Principles and its translation into formal policy declarations could be observed, evidence of effective execution of proposals was less obvious.

The report recommended a series of actions for consideration by the Assembly. The Assembly might wish to reiterate its requests to Governments and entities of the United Nations system concerning the implementation of the Guiding Principles and call on intergovernmental bodies to collaborate more effectively with the United Nations in carrying out the recommendations of the Principles. The Assembly might also wish to urge Governments to collaborate more closely with the Secretary-General in monitoring progress. CSDHA should make greater use of existing mechanisms for system-wide coordination to achieve greater coherence and harmonization; it should establish a global informal network for collecting and disseminating information and exchanging research findings; and, as part of the preparations for the observance of the International Year of Indigenous Peoples (1993) (see PART THREE, Chapter X), a programme of policy-oriented research and development might be undertaken by it. In preparing for the observance of the International Year of the Family (1994) (see below), special attention should be given to family-oriented approaches to providing social welfare services, stressed in the Guiding Principles. A technical assistance programme should be devised for training all categories of personnel required to ensure an effective execution of micro-level programmes at the individual, family and community levels.

On 16 December 1991, the General Assembly, by decision 46/425, took note of the Secretary-General's September report.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/7 without vote.

Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action in the field of social development

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:  
(For text, see General Assembly resolution 46/90 below.)

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/7

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/85) without vote, 16 May (meeting 6); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1991/26), orally amended by Austria; agenda item 7.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/90 without vote.

Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action in the field of social development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, in which it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure the implementation of, and follow-up action to, the Guiding Principles,

Reaffirming the continued importance and value of strategies and plans of action in different social policy areas directly related to the Guiding Principles, notably those concerning the status of women, the ageing, youth and disabled persons, as well as crime prevention and drug abuse, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Recalling its resolution 44/65 of 8 December 1989, in which it decided, *inter alia*, that social issues as conceived in the Guiding Principles should become a major part of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Stressing the validity of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/48 of 28 May 1987 on the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to redeploy resources to ensure appropriate follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation,

Concerned about the lack of appropriate follow-up action to the comprehensive programme of the Guiding Principles in the regions of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Asia,

1. Reaffirms the validity of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future as a major framework for action at the local, national, regional and interregional levels in the field of social welfare and development;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on major issues and programme activities of the Secretariat and the regional commissions relating to social development and welfare and specific social groups;

3. Stresses the interrelationship between economic growth and human welfare as one of the principal themes of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

4. Appeals to Governments to make use of the Guiding Principles and to apply the recommendations therein, as appropriate and in accordance with their national structures, needs and objectives, to inform the Secretary-General of problems in implementation and to accelerate the follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes;

5. Welcomes the fact that provision was made for the implementation of the Guiding Principles in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997<sup>a</sup> and the programme

<sup>a</sup>A/45/6/Rev.1

budget for the biennium 1990-1991,<sup>b</sup> as requested in its resolution 44/65;

6. Urges the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to continue to include the implementation of the Guiding Principles in their programmes of work and to assist Governments, particularly those of the developing countries, in formulating appropriate social welfare policies, so that effective programmes can be set up according to their needs;

7. Urges the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to give adequate attention to the recommendations for action at the regional level contained in the Guiding Principles;

8. Stresses the role of non-governmental and voluntary organizations in the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the Guiding Principles, particularly in social crisis management, as reflected in the proceedings of the international expert meeting on the role of voluntary organizations in crisis management: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), drug abuse and mass migration as cases in point, held at Berlin from 18 to 22 November 1990;

9. Urges Member States in all regions to initiate regional expert group meetings devoted to issues raised in the Guiding Principles and to translate their recommendations into specific social policy activities;

10. Welcomes the idea of holding regional conferences such as the Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Social Affairs, to be held in Czechoslovakia in 1992, and the Fourth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development, held in the Philippines from 7 to 11 October 1991;

11. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To strengthen the follow-up action to the Inter-regional Consultation by, inter alia appropriately reflecting the Guiding Principles in global programmes and events, including the preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family in 1994;

(b) To strengthen advisory services to Governments, especially those of developing countries, focusing on the policy, institution-building capacity, planning, administration and training aspects of developmental social welfare;

(c) To ensure that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, which is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Guiding Principles, is provided with sufficient resources, without incurring additional expenses, through the regular budget of the United Nations, for an effective follow-up to the Interregional Consultation;

(d) To reflect appropriately resource and programme requirements for monitoring the implementation of the Guiding Principles in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

(e) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of and follow-up action to the Guiding Principles and the present resolution;

12. Endorses the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in the section II, paragraph 3, of his report entitled "Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future", and emphasizes the need for activities in this field to be carried out within existing resources;

13. Decides to consider the question of the implementation of the Guiding Principles at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Social development".

<sup>b</sup>A/44/6/Rev.1.

General Assembly resolution 46/90

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/704 & Corr.1) without vote, 8 November (meeting 35); draft recommended by ESC resolution 1991/7 (A/C.3/46/L.4), amended by Germany (A/C.3/46/L.24); agenda item 94 (a). Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 20-26.30, 35; plenary 74.

## Social development cooperation

In February 1991,(12) the Commission for Social Development considered the report on a meeting of an expert group on the social impact of the critical economic environment on developing countries: strategies for social development cooperation (Järvenpää, Finland, 17-21 September 1990).(13) The meeting was held jointly by the United Nations and Finland. The group noted that greater interest had been shown in channelling assistance and cooperation resources to support social development objectives, such as enhancing opportunities for the poorer and variously disadvantaged segments of society; strengthening institutions for the promotion of more effective popular participation and the self-help efforts of individuals, groups and communities; and improving effective cooperation between all levels of government and other agents of social development.

The group identified themes concerning the disadvantaged and vulnerable that were of immediate concern. They concerned research and data collection on the social situation; programmes enabling the disadvantaged to help themselves; advocacy by others, on behalf of the disadvantaged; priority to training personnel, such as social workers; community responsibility for identifying a programme of action for its disadvantaged groups; and State responsibility. The group stated that projects and social programmes designed to advance the interests of the disadvantaged must reflect the social and cultural background of the society, must have an impact on the root causes of the problems, and intended improvements must be sustainable.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/12 without vote.

### Strategies for social development cooperation

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Social Progress and Development proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Mindful of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987,

Recalling its resolution 1989/55 of 24 May 1989 on the social dimension of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Deeply concerned about the continuing deterioration of the social situation in many developing countries, in particular the least developed among them,

1. Notes with appreciation the convening of the Meeting of the Expert Group on the Social Impact of the Critical Economic Environment on Developing Countries: Strategies for Social Development Cooperation at Järvenpää, Finland, from 17 to 21 September 1990, under the joint auspices of the United Nations and the Government of Finland;

2. Endorses the views and suggestions contained in the report of the Expert Group and requests the Secretary-General to arrange for its wide dissemination, drawing particular attention to the suggestions and recommendations contained therein;

3. Invites organizations of the United Nations system, other international organisations and Member States to review their goals and operating procedures in the light of the considerations and suggestions offered by the Expert Group;

4. Calls upon all Member States to ensure that social concerns are fully integrated in all development cooperation projects and activities;

5. Also call upon all Member States, in a spirit of cooperation and partnership between developed and developing countries, to promote sustained and sustainable development that reconciles economic growth with the improvement of living standards, social welfare, environmental protection and democracy;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to organize activities, including additional research, designed to elaborate further practical measures and techniques to achieve the goals of social progress and development;

7. Urges Member States to associate themselves actively with such activities;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its regular session of 1993, through the Commission for Social Development, on progress achieved and obstacles encountered in implementing the social development goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and on the progress made in elaborating the suggestions and recommendations of the Expert Group.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/12

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/85) without vote, 16 May (meeting 6); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1991/26); agenda item 7.

## The family

### International Year of the Family

The General Assembly, in 1989, (14) had proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family and endorsed the main recommendations, objectives and principles for observing the Year as contained in the Secretary-General's comprehensive outline of a possible programme for the Year. (15) Two of those recommendations were that the theme for the Year should be "Family: resources and responsibilities in a changing world" and that the Com-

mission for Social Development should be designated as the preparatory body and the Economic and Social Council as the coordinating body for the Year.

As requested by the Assembly in 1990, (16) the Secretary-General submitted in August 1991 a report on the progress made in preparations for the Year. (17) The report reviewed national plans for the preparation and observance of the Year and measures planned by intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and the United Nations system. The activities of the Coordinator and the secretariat of the Year were also described. As recommended by the Secretary-General, the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Year had been established.

In an earlier report, (18) the Secretary-General had set out a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the Year.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/14 without vote.

#### Preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:  
[For text, see General Assembly resolution 46/92 below.]

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/14

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/85) without vote, 20 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1991/26) orally amended by Austria; agenda item 7.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/92 without vote.

#### Preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989, in which it proclaimed 1994 as International Year of the Family, designated the Commission for Social Development as the preparatory body and the Economic and Social Council as the coordinating body for the Year, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of his report and in consultation with Member States, concerned specialized agencies and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a draft programme for the preparation for and observance of the Year,

Recalling also its resolution 45/133 of 14 December 1990, in which it invited all Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as interested national organizations, to exert all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the Year, and requested the Secretary-General to finalize a draft programme for the preparation for and observance of the Year and to submit it for consideration by the Commission for Social Development

at its session in 1991 and by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session,

Conscious of the existence of various concepts of the family in different socio-political and cultural systems,

Noting with satisfaction the unanimous proclamation by the General Assembly of 1994 as International Year of the Family has increased the awareness and highlighted the importance of family issues among Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as interested national organizations and, consequently, has promoted a better knowledge of the economic, social and demographic processes affecting families and their members and has focused attention on the equal rights and responsibilities of all family members,

Expressing its appreciation to Governments, specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned for the activities they have already undertaken in support of the objectives of the International Year of the Family, thereby increasing awareness of family issues at local and national levels,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family",

1. Approves for implementation the proposals made by the Secretary-General in his report;

2. Invites all Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to step up all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family;

3. Welcomes the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Voluntary Trust Fund for the International Year of the Family;

4. Reaffirms its invitation to all States to take prompt action to establish national mechanisms, such as coordinating committees, to prepare for, observe and follow up the Year, in particular for the purpose of planning, stimulating and harmonizing the activities of the governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations concerned with the preparation for and observance of the Year;

5. Requests the relevant United Nations preparatory and coordinating bodies for the Year to keep preparations for the Year under constant review;

6. Invites Governments, as far as possible, to contribute resources, including staff, to the secretariat of the Year;

7. Invites all Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as interested national organizations, to exert all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the Year and to cooperate closely with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year;

8. Requests that in the planning and executing of programmes and activities for the Year, special attention should be given to socio-economic and cultural conditions in developing countries as they affect the approaches taken to family issues;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide effective means of coordination between the secretariat of the Year and the relevant non-governmental organizations, in support of the Year;

10. Urges the Secretary-General to provide adequate staff to the secretariat of the Year and to reflect its

strengthening in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session on the state of preparations for the Year;

12. Invites the Commission for Social Development to ensure that all plans, programmes and activities related to the family are in accordance with the concept of equality between women and men as expressed in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and to ensure that the principle relating to policies aimed at fostering equality between women and men, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General, is reflected in the programme of the Year;

13. Requests the Commission for Social Development to keep the Commission on the Status of Women informed of the preparations for the Year;

14. Decides to consider the question of the International Year of the Family, on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General, at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Social development".

General Assembly resolution 46/92

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/704) without vote, 8 November (meeting 35); draft recommended by ESC resolution 1991/14 (A/C.3/46/L.6); agenda item 94 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 20-26.30.35; plenary 74.

## Institutional machinery

### Commission for Social Development

At its thirty-second session (Vienna, 11-20 February 1991,(12) the Commission for Social Development recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of nine draft resolutions and two draft decisions.

The draft resolutions covered the critical social situation in Africa (Council resolution 1991/6), monitoring of international plans and programmes of action in the field of social development (1991/7), establishing and strengthening national coordinating committees on disability or similar bodies (1991/8), the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1991/9), implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities (1991/10), integration of young people into society (1991/11), strategies for social development cooperation (1991/12), the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (1991/13) and preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family (1991/14).

On 30 May, the Council, by decision 1991/226, took note of the report of the Commission, endorsed its resolutions and decisions and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its thirty-third (1993) session.

### Consideration of social policy themes

The Commission adopted a resolution on the in-depth consideration by the Economic and Social Council of major social policy themes.(19) It recommended that the Council establish the practice of



giving in-depth consideration to major policy themes, including social themes, to be discussed thoroughly at an appropriately high level, beginning in 1992 with the eradication of poverty in the developing countries. It also recommended that the Council consider in the future major social policy themes after in-depth consideration by the Commission.

On 30 May 1991, by decision 1991/229, the Council took note of the Commission's resolution and decided to consider the recommendations contained in it at its 1992 organizational session.

#### Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/16 without vote,

#### Strengthening and rationalizing the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the growing interest of Member States in the activities of the United Nations in the social and related fields and for the advancement of women,

Reiterating the various requests of the appropriate subsidiary bodies of the Council that issues in the social and related fields receive greater attention as well as resources,

Recalling section IV of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to propose a comprehensive restructuring of United Nations entities at Vienna with a view to a speedy implementation of the wish of the Assembly to strengthen the United Nations Office at Vienna,

Taking into account the statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the present resolution,

Requests the Secretary-General to add specific recommendations, within the overall level of the budget of the Organization, to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to strengthen and rationalize the resources of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in order to enable it better to fulfil its mandates and carry out its activities in the social and related fields and for the advancement of women.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/16

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/85) without vote, 23 May (meeting 14); 20-nation draft (E/1991/C.2/L.6/Rev.1); agenda item 7.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, USSR.

Financial implications. S-G, E/1991/C.2/L.8.

By decision 1991/227 of 30 May, the Council requested the Secretary-General to identify the Centre as the focal point for social policy research and advisory services for countries undergoing economic and social policy adjustment.

#### UN Research Institute for Social Development

In 1991, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), an autonomous institution within the United Nations system established to promote research on the social dimensions of development, carried out research on ethnic conflicts; political violence and social movements; narcotic drugs; refugees; structural adjustment; the environment; and economic and social transformation in Eastern Europe and the USSR. In addition, UNRISD continued its work on social indicators, a matter which had assumed increasing importance with renewed emphasis on human development in national and international policies.

During the year, the Institute published four research monographs and a number of co-publications. It published UNRISD News, a newsletter providing information on its research activities.

The Commission for Social Development considered a report of the Board of UNRISD(20) covering the Institute's activities in 1989 and 1990.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/13 without vote.

#### United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission for Social Development resolution 31/2 of 22 March 1989,

Recognising the importance of research on social issues for the formulation and implementation of development policies and considering the functions of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the important contribution it makes in that area,

Recognizing also that the Institute has complied with the recommendations of the Commission for Social Development in past years, particularly with regard to its catalytic role and its support for research carried out by national research bodies,

Stressing the need to ensure that the Institute has the capacity to implement its overall programme,

Considering the appeal made on various occasions by the Board of the Institute to the Commission for an increase in the number of donor countries,

Having considered the report of the Board of the Institute on its activities during the period 1 November 1989 to 31 October 1990,

1. Takes note of the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development;
2. Expresses its appreciation to Governments providing financial support to the Institute;
3. Invites those Governments that have not yet done so to make financial contributions to the Institute according to their ability, and those Governments that already support the Institute to consider increasing their contribution, in both cases on a regular or project-by-project basis;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide financial and other administrative services to the Institute in line with its original status.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/13

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/85) without vote, 16 May (meeting 6); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1991/26); agenda item 7.

### Crime prevention and criminal justice

As requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1990,(21) the Secretary-General, in April 1991,(22) gave an overview of action taken by the General Assembly on the proposals recommended by the Eighth (1990) United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,(23) and the initial response thereto by the Secretariat.

In August 1991,(24) he reported on progress made in implementing a 1990 Assembly resolution.(25) The report highlighted the adoption of resolution 1991/15 by the Council (see below); establishment of an intergovernmental working group to elaborate proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the convening of a ministerial meeting to consider the group's report (see below); preparations for the twelfth (1992) session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control; and strengthening the institutional capacity of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme. It discussed the initial phase of implementation of the conclusions of the Eighth Congress, including international cooperation and action against transnational crime; integrated and effective criminal justice management and crime prevention planning to enhance crime control; application of United Nations instruments and guidelines; technical cooperation; information exchange; and intensified collaboration with the United Nations human rights programme, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and specialized agencies. The Secretary-General concluded that progress in implementing the 1990 resolution had been uneven because of competing demands. The United Nations programme was attempting to implement activities simultaneously, as mandated by its intergovernmental bodies. The extensive mandate did not permit, under existing resource constraints, the necessary in-depth treatment, in spite of sporadic highly professional inputs.

On 18 December, by decision 46/435, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's August report.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/15 without vote.

### Crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal jus-

tice under Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415(V) of December 1950,

Bearing in mind the important role of the United Nations in assisting Member States to formulate more effective strategies and policies to combat crime and humanize criminal justice systems,

Concerned about the escalation of crime in all its forms, particularly in its new dimensions and transnational aspects, and the violence in many parts of the world, which threatens the international community, impinges on the enjoyment of basic human rights and has a negative impact on the development process,

Recognizing the urgent need for an adequate global response to those crimes that transcend national boundaries or for any other reasons require coordinated action between States, including strengthened international mechanisms to provide criminal justice personnel with ready access to information, facilitate the exchange of technical know-how, further promote international cooperation in this field and ensure adequate coordination for practical action programmes,

Determined to ensure the continued focus on the conclusions and recommendations of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to make steady progress in their practical application,

Noting with concern the continuing increase in the workload of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, particularly in relation to the mandates entrusted to it by the Eighth Congress and by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/108 of 14 December 1990, and the need to prioritize its programme and to confine its activities to the areas where a positive contribution can be made through international action,

Recalling its resolution 1990/27 of 24 May 1990 concerning, inter alia, the timely implementation and proper follow-up of the recommendations of the Eighth Congress,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/121 of 14 December 1990, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the resources required to enable the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with the new mandates,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice;

2. Welcomes the successful results of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and urges Governments to ensure the appropriate implementation of its conclusions and recommendations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to pay particular attention to the operational aspects of the resolutions of the Eighth Congress in order to assist interested countries in promoting human resources development, reinforcing their national machinery, undertaking joint training activities and executing pilot and demonstration projects, and invites the United-nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat and other relevant entities to consider giving increased support to those endeavours;

4. Stresses the importance of General Assembly resolution 45/108, on the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention

and criminal justice, in determining mechanisms for the more efficient focusing of the programme on those activities where the United Nations can make a positive contribution to the control of crime, and requests the Secretary-General to assist in the proper organization of the intergovernmental working group and the ministerial meeting to consider the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme, called for in that resolution;

5. Notes with appreciation the offer of the Government of France to act as host for the ministerial meeting in the second half of 1991;

6. Recommends that adequate provision be made for the participation of the representatives of the least developed countries that are members of the intergovernmental working group, as well as to ensure their participation in the ministerial meeting;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to use his best endeavours to provide resources within the existing level of the regular budget, as required, for public information activities related to the preparation and servicing of the meeting of the intergovernmental working group and the ministerial meeting;

8. Invites Governments to be actively involved and to provide their support to ensure the success of the ministerial meeting;

9. Welcomes the initiative taken by the Government of Canada to establish in Canada a new international centre for criminal law reform and criminal justice policy as an institute affiliated with the United Nations, and invites the Secretary-General to conclude an agreement with the Government, as appropriate;

10. Requests the General Assembly to give priority attention to the conclusions and recommendations of the ministerial meeting, with a view to taking appropriate action thereon that would lead to the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme

11. Recommends that the General Assembly, in the light of this review, consider requesting the Secretary-General to enter into a commitment for the upgrading of the status of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, as called for in numerous General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, the most recent of which being Assembly resolution 45/108, in a way commensurate with its increased responsibilities and required professional expertise;

12. Decides to give priority attention at its regular session of 1992 to crime prevention and criminal justice under a sub-item of the agenda entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/15

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/85) without vote, 22 May (meeting 13); 7-nation draft (E/1991/C.2/L.3/Rev.1); agenda item 7.

Sponsors: Australia, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cuba, France Italy, New Zealand.

## UN crime prevention and criminal justice programme

As requested by the General Assembly in 1990,(26) an intergovernmental working group (Vienna, 5-9 August 1991)(27) met to elaborate proposals for an effective international crime prevention and criminal justice programme and suggest

how that programme could most effectively be implemented.

The working group submitted its report to the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (Paris, 21-23 November 1991), containing recommendations agreed upon by consensus in the form of a draft resolution, with an annex containing a statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, for adoption by the Assembly. Subsequently, the Ministerial Meeting introduced a draft resolution, based on the working group's text, which the Assembly adopted (see below).

In November,(28) the Secretary-General had transmitted the report of the Ministerial Meeting to the Assembly.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 18 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/152 without vote.

### Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the scope of criminality and by the dangers posed to the welfare of all nations by the rising incidence of crime generally and by the many forms of criminal activity that have international dimensions,

Alarmed also by the high cost of crime in both human and material terms, especially in its new and transnational forms, and aware of the effects of crime both on States and on individual victims,

Recalling that, in its resolution 45/108 of 14 December 1990, it decided to establish an intergovernmental working group to produce a report elaborating proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme and suggesting how that programme could most appropriately be implemented,

Acknowledging with appreciation the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Creation of an Effective International Crime and Justice Programme, which met at Vienna from 5 to 9 August 1991,

Acknowledging with appreciation also the work of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991,

Recognising that criminality is a major concern of all nations and that it calls for a concerted response from the international community aimed at preventing crime and recidivism, improving the functioning of criminal justice and law enforcement, and increasing respect for individual rights,

Acknowledging that a United Nations programme devoted to crime prevention and criminal justice can only be effective with the direct involvement of Member states,

Convinced that the principal purpose of such a programme should be to provide practical assistance to States in combating both national and transnational crime,

Noting the principles contained in the Milan Plan of Action and the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order, as well as other pertinent instruments formulated by United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and approved by the General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions in which it stressed the importance of the Commission on Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat with regard to respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

Recognizing the urgent need to promote and intensify international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, and the fact that this cooperation can be effective only if it is executed with the direct participation of the receiving States, with due respect for their needs and priorities,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

2. Approves the statement of principles and programme of action, annexed to the present resolution, recommending the establishment of a United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

3. Supports a clearer definition of the mandate of the programme with regard to crime prevention and criminal justice, under the aegis and guidance of the United Nations, whose aim will be to respond to the most pressing priorities and needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to give a high level of priority within the United Nations framework, and within the overall existing United Nations resources, to the activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

5. Decides that the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme shall be devoted to providing States with practical assistance, such as data collection, information and experience sharing, and training, in order to achieve the goals of preventing crime within and among States and of improving the response to crime;

6. Invites Member States to give their political and financial support and to take measures that will ensure the implementation of the provisions of the statement of principles and programme of action as they relate to the strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in terms of its structure, content and priorities;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary action within the overall existing United Nations resources in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations and to provide appropriate resources for the effective functioning of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in accordance with the principles outlined in the statement of principles and programme of action;

8. Urges all entities of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the

specialized agencies and the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to assist the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in fulfilling its tasks;

9. Encourages all developed countries to review their aid programmes in order to ensure that there is a full and proper contribution in the field of criminal justice within the overall context of development priorities;

10. Decides to recommend that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, which would hold its inaugural meeting during 1992, and recommends that the meeting of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control scheduled for February 1992 be cancelled and that the funds necessary for the work of the new commission be made available within the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

11. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1992:

(a) To dissolve the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

(b) To establish the commission on crime prevention and criminal justice as a new functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the statement of principles and programme of action;

(c) To endorse the role and functions of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the statement of principles and programme of action;

12. Decides that the present members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control should be invited to participate during the first two days of the inaugural session of the new commission, at the expense of their respective Governments, except in the case of Committee members from least developed countries, in order to facilitate an orderly transition;

13. Also decides to retain for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, without prejudice to additional funds that may be made available by the Secretary-General, all funds currently allocated to the programme, as well as any savings realized by restructuring;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on measures taken to implement the statement of principles and programme of action.

#### ANNEX

Statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime prevention and criminal justice programme

We, Member States of the United Nations,

Assembled in Paris to consider ways and means of promoting international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice and of strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in order to make it fully effective and responsive to the needs and priorities of Member States,

Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in the Charter of the United Nations, is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamen-

tal freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

Convinced of the urgent need for more efficient international mechanisms to assist States and to facilitate joint strategies in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, thus consolidating the role of the United Nations as the focal point in that field,

Noting the importance of the principles contained in the Milan Plan of Action and the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order, as well as other pertinent instruments formulated by United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and approved by the General Assembly,

Reaffirming the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Bearing in mind the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, the observance of human rights and the promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing that it is essential to elicit active support for, and to provide the means of assistance for the development of, an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and to devise appropriate implementation mechanisms,

Deeply concerned about the extent and growth of crime, with its financial, economic and social consequences,

Alarmed at the high cost of crime in both human and material terms, as well as in its new national and transnational forms, and aware of the effects of crime both on States and on individual victims,

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for crime prevention and criminal justice rests with Member States,

Emphasizing the need for strengthened regional and international cooperation to combat crime and recidivism, to effect the improved functioning of criminal justice systems, to promote respect for individual rights and to safeguard the rights of victims of crime and the general security of the public,

Aware that there is unanimity about the need to create a new, vigorous United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, as well as agreement on the need to establish an intergovernmental body for policy-making and priority-setting, to strengthen the effectiveness of the Secretariat unit within the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna, and to increase technical cooperation to help countries, particularly developing countries, translate United Nations policy-guidelines into practice, including training,

Determined to translate our political will into concrete action:

(a) By creating the essential mechanisms for practical collaboration against common problems;

(b) By providing a framework for inter-State cooperation and coordination to respond to the serious new forms and transnational aspects and dimensions of crime;

(c) By establishing information exchanges concerning the implementation and effectiveness of the United Nations norms and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(d) By providing means of assistance, particularly to developing countries, for more effective crime prevention and more human justice;

(e) By establishing an adequate resource base for a truly effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Proclaim our strong commitment to the above-mentioned goals and agree on the following:

#### I. Statement of principles

1. We recognize that the world is experiencing very important changes resulting in a political climate conducive to democracy, to international cooperation, to more widespread enjoyment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to the realization of the aspirations of all nations to economic development and social welfare. Notwithstanding these developments, the world today is still beset by Violence and other forms of serious crime. These phenomena, wherever they occur, constitute a threat to the maintenance of the rule of law.

2. We believe that justice based on the rule of law is the pillar on which civilized society rests. We seek to improve its quality. A humane and efficient criminal justice system can be an instrument of equity, constructive social change and social justice, protecting basic values and peoples' inalienable rights. Every right of the individual should enjoy the protection of the law against violation, a process in which the criminal justice system plays an essential role.

3. We have in mind the fact that the lowering of the world crime rate is related to, among other factors, the improvement of the social conditions of the population. The developed countries and the developing countries are experiencing difficult situations in this respect. Nevertheless, the specific problems encountered by the developing countries justify priority being given to dealing with the situation confronting these countries.

4. We believe that rising crime is impairing the process of development and the general well-being of humanity and is causing general disquiet within our societies. If this situation continues, progress and development will be the ultimate victims of crime.

5. We also believe that the growing internationalization of crime must generate new and commensurate responses. Organized crime is exploiting the relaxation of border controls designed to foster legitimate trade and, hence, development. The incidence and scope of such crimes may increase further in the coming years unless sound preventive measures are taken. It is thus particularly important to anticipate events and to assist Member States in mounting suitable preventive and control strategies.

6. We recognize that many criminal offences have international dimensions. In this context, there is an urgent need for States to address, while respecting the sovereignty of States, problems arising in collecting evidence, extraditing offenders and promoting mutual legal assistance, for example, when such offences are committed across frontiers or when frontiers are used to escape detection or prosecution. Despite differences in legal systems, experience has shown that mutual assistance and cooperation can be effective countermeasures and can help to prevent conflicts of jurisdiction.

7. We also recognize that democracy and a better quality of life can flourish only in a context of peace and

security for all. Crime poses a threat to stability and to a safe environment. Crime prevention and criminal justice, with due regard to the observance of human rights, is thus a direct contribution to the maintenance of peace and security.

8. We must ensure that any increases in the capacity and capabilities of perpetrators of crime are matched by similar increases in the capacity and capabilities of law enforcement and criminal justice authorities. By pooling our knowledge and developing suitable countermeasures, success in the prevention of crime and the reduction of victimization can be maximized. We recognize in particular the need to improve and strengthen the means of the crime prevention and control authorities in the developing countries, whose critical economic and social situation is further increasing the difficulties in this area.

9. We call on the international community to increase its support of technical cooperation and assistance activities for the benefit of all countries, including developing and smaller countries, and for the purpose of expanding and strengthening the infrastructure needed for effective crime prevention and viable, fair and humane criminal justice systems.

10. We acknowledge the contribution of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to the international community. We note that it is a long-recognized fact that inadequate resources have been devoted to the implementation of the programme, which has in the past been inhibited from achieving its potential. We also note that a strengthening of the resources devoted to the implementation of the programme was called for by the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. We further note that the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its eleventh session, gave priority attention to the conclusions and recommendations of a subcommittee established to provide an overview of the problem of crime and to assess the most efficient means of stimulating practical international action in support of Member States, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/72 of 8 December 1989. The Committee, in its resolution 11/3 of 16 February 1990,<sup>a</sup> unanimously approved a report of the subcommittee on the need for the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme.<sup>b</sup> That report, which was endorsed by the Eighth Congress, was used as an important tool for the establishment of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in line with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/108.

11. We accordingly recommend intensified international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

12. We are convinced that there is a need for Governments to define more clearly the role and functions of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the secretariat of the programme and to determine priorities within that programme.

13. We strongly believe that the review of the programme should aim at strengthening its effectiveness,

improving its efficiency and establishing an adequate Secretariat support structure.

## II. Programme of action

### A. Definition

14. The United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme shall bring together the work of the commission on crime prevention and criminal justice, the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the network of government-appointed national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network and the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in providing assistance to Member States in their efforts to reduce the incidence and costs of crime and in developing the proper functioning of their criminal justice systems. The establishment of this programme will be effected in accordance with the procedures defined below and within the framework of the total available resources of the United Nations.

### B. Goals

15. The programme shall be designed to assist the international community in meeting its pressing needs in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and to provide countries with timely and practical assistance in dealing with problems of both national and transnational crime.

16. The general goals of the programme shall be to contribute to the following:

- (a) The prevention of crime within and among
- (b) The control of crime both nationally and internationally;
- (c) The strengthening of regional and international cooperation in crime prevention, criminal justice and the combating of transnational crime;
- (d) The integration and consolidation of the efforts of Member States in preventing and combating transnational crime;
- (e) More efficient and effective administration of justice, with due respect for the human rights of all those affected by crime and all those involved in the criminal justice system;
- (f) The promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity, justice and professional conduct.

### C. Scope of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

17. The programme shall include appropriate forms of cooperation for the purpose of assisting States in dealing with problems of both national and transnational crime. In particular, it may include:

- (a) Research and studies at the national, regional and global levels on specific prevention issues and criminal justice measures;
- (b) Regular international surveys to assess trends in crime and developments in the operation of criminal justice systems and in crime prevention strategies;
- (c) Exchange and dissemination of information among States on crime prevention and criminal justice,

<sup>a</sup>E/1990/31.

<sup>b</sup>E/1990/31/Add.1.

particularly with regard to innovative measures and the results achieved in their application;

(d) Training and upgrading of the skills of personnel working in the various areas of crime prevention and criminal justice;

(e) Technical assistance, including advisory services, particularly in respect of the planning, implementation and evaluation of crime prevention and criminal justice programmes, training and the use of modern communication and information techniques; such assistance may be implemented by means of, for example, fellowships, study tours, consultancies, secondments, courses, seminars and demonstration and pilot projects.

18. Within the framework of the programme, the United Nations should directly carry out the above-mentioned forms of cooperation or should act as a coordinating or facilitating agent. Special attention should be paid to the creation of mechanisms to provide flexible and appropriate assistance and to respond to the needs of Member States at their request, without duplicating the activities of other existing mechanisms.

19. For the purpose of those forms of cooperation, Member States should establish and maintain reliable and effective channels of communication among themselves and with the United Nations.

20. The programme may also include, as appropriate, while respecting the sovereignty of States, a review of the effectiveness and application of and, where necessary, further development and promotion of international instruments on crime prevention and criminal justice.

#### D. Programme priorities

21. In developing the programme, areas of priority shall be determined in response to the needs and concerns of Member States, with particular consideration being given to the following:

(a) Empirical evidence, including research findings and other information on the nature and extent of crime and on trends in crime;

(b) The social, financial and other costs of various forms of crimes and/or crime control to the individual, the local, national and international community, and to the development process;

(c) The need of developing or developed countries, which are confronting specific difficulties related to national or international circumstances, to have recourse to experts and other resources necessary for establishing and developing programmes for crime prevention and criminal justice that are appropriate at the national and local levels;

(d) The need for a balance within the programme of work between programme development and practical action;

(e) The protection of human rights in the administration of justice and the prevention and control of crime;

(f) The assessment of areas in which concerted action at the international level and within the framework of the programme would be most effective;

(g) Avoidance of overlapping with the activities of other entities of the United Nations system or of other organizations.

22. The commission on crime prevention and criminal justice shall not be bound by mandates conferred prior to its formation, but shall assess them on their

merits by applying the principles mentioned in paragraph 21 above.

#### E. Structure and management

##### 1. Commission on crime prevention and criminal justice

23. A commission on crime prevention and criminal justice shall be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. The commission shall have the power to create ad hoc working groups and to appoint special rapporteurs, as it deems necessary.

##### Membership

24. The commission shall consist of forty Member States of the United Nations, elected by the Economic and Social Council on the basis of the principle of equitable geographical distribution. Its members shall serve for a term of three years, except that the terms of one half of the first elected members, whose names shall be chosen by lot, shall expire after two years. Each Member State shall make every effort to ensure that its delegation includes experts and senior officials with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice, preferably with policy responsibility in the field. Provisions should be made in the regular budget of the United Nations to defray the travel costs of the representatives of the least developed countries that are members of the Commission.

##### sessions

25. The commission shall hold annual sessions of not more than ten working days.

##### Functions

26. The commission shall have the following functions:

(a) To provide policy guidance to the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

(b) To develop, monitor and review the implementation of the programme on the basis of a system of medium-term planning in accordance with the priority principles provided in paragraph 21 above;

(c) To facilitate and help to coordinate the activities of the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

(d) To mobilize the support of Member States for the programme;

(e) To prepare for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and to consider suggestions regarding possible subjects for the programme of work as submitted by the congresses.

##### 2. Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

27. The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control should be dissolved by the Economic and Social Council upon the establishment by the Council of the commission on crime prevention and criminal justice. There will be a basic need for involving independent experts in the area of crime prevention and control.

28. The commission shall, when necessary, use the services of a limited number of qualified and experienced experts, either as individual consultants or in working groups, in order to assist in the preparations for and follow-

<sup>c</sup> It is recommended that in order to commence the work of the commission as soon as possible, the geographical distribution of the commission should be as follows: African States (12), Asian States (9), Latin American and Caribbean States (9), Western European and other States (7), Eastern European States (4). The size and geographical distribution of the commission may be reviewed two years after the first session of the commission.

up work of the commission. Their advice shall be transmitted to the commission for consideration. The commission shall be encouraged to seek such advice whenever it is needed. One of the major tasks of the experts shall be to assist in the preparations for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

### 3. United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

29. The United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, as a consultative body of the programme, shall provide a forum for:

(a) The exchange of views between States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines;

(b) The exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development;

(c) The identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(d) The provision of advice and comments to the commission on crime prevention and criminal justice on selected matters submitted to it by the commission;

(e) The submission of suggestions, for the consideration of the commission, regarding possible subjects for the programme of work.

30. In order to enhance the effectiveness of the programme and to achieve optimal results, the following arrangements should be implemented:

(a) The congresses should be held every five years, for a period of between five and ten working days;

(b) The commission shall select precisely defined topics for the congresses in order to ensure a focused and productive discussion;

(c) Quinquennial regional meetings should be held under the guidance of the commission on issues related to the agenda of the commission or of the congresses, or on any other matters, except when a region does not consider it necessary to hold such a meeting. The United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders should be fully involved, as appropriate, in the organization of those meetings. The commission shall give due consideration to the need to finance such meetings, in particular in developing regions, through the regular budget of the United Nations;

(d) Action-oriented research workshops on topics selected by the commission, as part of the programme of a congress, and ancillary meetings associated with the congresses should be encouraged.

### 4. Organizational structure of the secretariat and of the programme

31. The secretariat of the programme shall be the permanent body responsible for facilitating the implementation of the programme, the priorities of which shall be established by the commission on crime prevention and criminal justice and for assisting the commission in conducting evaluations of the progress made and analyses of the difficulties encountered. For that purpose, the secretariat shall:

(a) Mobilize existing resources, including institutes, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other competent authorities for the implementation of the programme;

(b) Coordinate research, training and the collection of data on crime and justice, and provide technical as-

sistance and practical information for Member States, particularly through the Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network;

(c) Assist the commission in the organization of its work and in the preparations, in accordance with the directions of the commission, for the congresses and any other events relating to the programme;

(d) Ensure that the potential donors of criminal justice assistance are put in touch with countries needing the help in question;

(e) Make the case for assistance in the field of criminal justice to the appropriate funding agencies.

32. It is recommended to the Secretary-General that, in recognition of the high priority that should be accorded to the programme, an upgrading of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat into a division should be effected as soon as possible, under the conditions set out in paragraph 14 above, bearing in mind the structure of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

33. The Professional staff of the secretariat of the programme shall be called "Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officers".

34. The secretariat of the programme shall be directed by a senior official responsible for the overall day-to-day management and supervision of the programme, communicating with the relevant government officials, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations whose activities are relevant to the programme.

### F. Programme support

#### 1. United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

35. The activities of the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders should be supported by Member States and the

The secretariat of the programme shall keep a list of such experts. The experts shall be selected by the commission in collaboration with the secretariat, the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and non-governmental organizations. The commission, in consultation with Member States, shall develop a mechanism for that purpose. Such experts, who may be either government officials or other individuals, shall be chosen on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. They should be available to the programme in their individual independent capacity for at least three years. Expert group meetings shall take place subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 14.

The United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders consist of the following:

(a) The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, established in 1961 at Fuchu, Japan;

(b) The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, established in 1968 at Rome;

(c) The United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, established in 1975 at San Jose

(d) The Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, established in 1981 at Helsinki;

(e) The United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, established in 1989 at Kampala.

In addition, three other institutes are currently cooperating closely with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:

(a) The Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, at Riyadh;

(b) The Australian Institute of Criminology, at Canberra;

(c) The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, at Vancouver, Canada.



United Nations, with particular attention being given to the needs of such institutes located in developing countries. Given the important role of such institutes, their contributions to policy development and implementation, and their resource requirements, especially those of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, should be fully integrated into the overall programme:

2. Coordination among the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
36. The institutes should keep one another and the commission on crime prevention and criminal justice informed on a regular basis about their programme of work and its implementation.
37. The commission may request the institutes, subject to the availability of resources, to implement select elements of the programme. The commission may also suggest areas for inter-institute activities.
38. The commission shall seek to mobilize extra-budgetary support for the activities of the institutes.
3. Network of government-appointed national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
39. Member States should designate one or more national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice as focal points for the purpose of maintaining direct communication with the secretariat of the programme and other elements of the programme.
40. The national correspondents shall facilitate contact with the secretariat on matters of legal, scientific and technical cooperation, training, information on national laws and regulations, legal policy, the organization of the criminal justice system, crime prevention measures and penitentiary matters.
4. Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network
41. Member States shall support the United Nations in the development and maintenance of the Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network in order to facilitate the collection, analysis, exchange and dissemination, as appropriate, of information and the centralization of inputs from non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
42. Member States shall undertake to provide the Secretary-General on a regular basis and upon request with data on the dynamics, structure and extent of crime and on the operation of crime prevention and criminal justice strategies in their respective countries.
5. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
43. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the scientific community are a valuable source of professional expertise, advocacy and assistance. Their contributions should be fully utilized in programme development and implementation.
- G. Funding of the programme
44. The programme shall be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations. Funds allocated for technical assistance may be supplemented by direct voluntary contributions from Member States and interested funding agencies. Member States are encouraged to make contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, to be renamed the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. They are also encouraged to contribute in kind for the

operational activities of the programme, particularly by seconding staff, organizing training courses and seminars, and providing the requisite equipment and services.

General Assembly resolution 46/152

18 December 1991 Meeting 77 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/704/Add.1) without vote. 11 December (meeting 60); draft by Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (A/46/703 & Corr.1), amended by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.3/46/L.73) and further orally amended by Ghana for Group of 77 and by Austria: agenda item 94 (b).

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/799; S-G, A/C.3/46/L.70, A/C.5/46/76.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 57-60; 5th Committee 54; plenary 77.

### Crime prevention institutes

As requested by the General Assembly in 1990,(29) the Secretary-General submitted, in October 1991,(30) a report on the activities and financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI). The report also described the activities of other United Nations institutes, including the United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, as well as regional institutes cooperating closely with the United Nations such as the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre and the Australian Institute of Criminology.

UNAFRI, established in 1987 and located in Uganda, conducted activities for States of the African region in training criminal justice personnel; research; collecting, exchanging and disseminating information relating to crime problems and trends; providing advisory services to Governments; and developing joint strategies and activities to prevent and control crime in Africa.

The current financial situation of UNAFRI was precarious, since only three member States of the Economic Commission for Africa had fully paid their assessed contributions for 1989-1990, while another had made a partial payment. The Economic and Social Council in 1990(31) had urged the international community to assist the Institute.

The Secretary-General concluded that a major constraint emphasized by the United Nations institutes, particularly those operating in developing countries, arose from their limited resources. He noted that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of CSDHA had maintained close links with the United Nations institutes and pointed out that if the United Nations network of institutes was to reach its potential, it must have the capability to operate as an integrated system,

linked also with the regional commissions and other relevant regional and interregional organizations, as well as the professional community.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 18 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/153 by recorded vote.

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 45/428 of 14 December 1990 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/19 of 24 May 1990,

Considering the impact of carefully considered and formulated international standards and the world-wide improvement in the functioning of criminal justice systems,

Conscious of the vital role of regional cooperation in the tight against crime and of the potential contribution of interregional and regional institutes in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in organizing, inter alia, training programmes and regional seminars, conducting research in the field of criminal justice, providing advisory opinion on policy matters, promoting and facilitating cooperation among the States of the region with the United Nations and the need to provide sufficient resources to the Institute, particularly in view of its increasing workload in response to strongly felt international concerns,

Aware of the difficulties faced by the Institute owing to the non-availability of required resources,

Aware also that resources to the Institute have failed to keep pace with the expansion of its responsibilities, owing to the fact that many States of the African region are in the category of the least developed countries and therefore lack the necessary resources with which to support the Institute,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, in his report on the work of the Organization for 1991, stressed the need for effective intergovernmental mechanisms and much stronger judicial and police cooperation among States owing to an upsurge in and transnationalization of crime,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and other United Nations institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. Calls upon Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and other support to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in the fulfilment of its objectives, particularly those concerning training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are provided to the Institute within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to enable the Institute to carry out, in full and on time, all its mandates;

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

General Assembly resolution 46/153

18 December 1991 Meeting 77 108-0-37 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/704/Add.1) by recorded vote (97-1-34). 11 December (meeting 60); draft by Ghana for African Group (A/C.3/46/L.67), orally revised; agenda item 94 (b).

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/798; S-G, A/C.3/46/L.74, A/C.5/46/77.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 57-60; 5th Committee 54; plenary 77.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

## Cultural development

### World Decade for Cultural Development

In a May 1991 report<sup>(32)</sup> the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO reviewed the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997), proclaimed in 1986.<sup>(33)</sup> The report, covering the period 1990-1991, reviewed the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade,<sup>(34)</sup> measures taken by Member States and organizations of the United Nations system and the activities of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. It also discussed a mid-term review of the Decade and presented a number of proposals for conducting the review.

The report concluded that three years into the Decade, in spite of a persistent international economic crisis, awareness continued to grow within the international community. The degree of participation in the Decade suggested that a consensus might have emerged on the necessity of making the individual, the community and culture the basis of development.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, adopted resolution 1991/65 without vote.

### World Decade for Cultural Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which the Assembly proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 45/189 of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to include specific proposals on the modalities of a mid-term review, taking into account the views of Governments, in the second biennial report on progress in the implementation of the World Decade for Cultural Development to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council,

welcoming the progress achieved and the efforts made by Member States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations to implement the Plan of Action for the Decade, and encouraging the continuation of such efforts,

Noting the suggestion made at the 11th meeting of the First (Economic) Committee, on 18 July 1991, that the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization jointly establish an international commission to prepare a report on culture and development,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1990-1991;

2. Invites Governments, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations to accord greater priority to the cultural factors affecting development, particularly in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

3. Expresses support for a global mid-term review of the World Decade for Cultural Development based upon the proposals outlined in paragraph 89 of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on the understanding that the special debate on the Decade should take place at the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, and that the work involving the regional commissions should be undertaken in 1993.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/65

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/129) without vote, 24 July (meeting 191; draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (E/1991/C.1/L.18), orally amended L, Vice-Chairman following informal consultations; agenda item 9 (m).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/157 without vote.

### World Decade for Cultural Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the

auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking into consideration Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/65 of 26 July 1991,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the progress made by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in implementing the Plan of Action for the World Decade for Cultural Development, and encouraging them to pursue their efforts in this respect, especially in the context of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Taking into account resolution 26 C/3.2 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-sixth session,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1990-1991;

2. Approves the recommendation contained in paragraph 89 (d) of the report, aimed at focusing the mid-term review on preparing a provisional evaluation of the implementation of the Decade, reviewing some of its goals, selecting a more limited number of priorities and defining specific tasks for the second phase of the Decade, so as to give greater impetus to the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade;

3. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake the preparation of a global mid-term review of the Decade, to be carried out by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994; the preparation should include the following:

(a) Written consultations with Member States and appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to be carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1992, with the aim of evaluating the implementation of the Decade, including an evaluation of the cultural factors influencing the development of the cultural sector as a potential creator of jobs and generator of income, to be carried out by the regional commissions in 1993, as specified by the General Assembly in paragraph 3 of its resolution 45/189 of 21 December 1990;

(b) The elaboration of a summary evaluation report based on the results obtained from the written consultations with Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as on the contributions from the regional commissions; the summary evaluation report would serve as the main working document for the mid-term review and would be prepared by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(c) An examination of the summary evaluation report by the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development, established by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in resolution 24 C/11.13 adopted at its twenty-fourth session;

4. Invites all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as organs, organi-

zations and bodies of the United Nations system, to contribute actively to the mid-term review of the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade.

General Assembly resolution 46/157

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.4) without vote, 2 December (meeting 53); draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.2/46/L.50), orally revised; agenda item 77 (c).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 42, 53; plenary 78.

### World Commission on Culture and Development

On 19 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/158 without vote.

World Commission on Culture and Development  
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/65 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council noted the suggestion made at the 11th meeting of the First (Economic) Committee, on 18 July 1991, that the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization jointly establish an international commission to prepare a report on culture and development,

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1990-1991,

1. Takes note of resolution 26 C/3.4 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-sixth session, on the establishment of a World Commission on Culture and Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to cooperate with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the latter proceeds in:

(a) Establishing an independent World Commission on Culture and Development, comprising women and men drawn from all regions and eminent in diverse disciplines, to prepare a world report on culture and development and proposals for both urgent and long-term action to meet cultural needs in the context of development;

(b) Appointing, after such consultations as they deem necessary, the Chairperson of the Commission and, in cooperation with the Chairperson, selecting the other twelve members of the Commission;

3. Expects the World Commission to submit its final report to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to the United Nations General Assembly no later than three years after it begins its work, and to direct its report to intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental forums, to individuals and to the general public in order to promote wide dissemination and follow-up;

4. Decides to consider the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development at an appropriate future session.

General Assembly resolution 46/158

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.4) without vote, 2 December (meeting 53); 25-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.51), orally revised; agenda item 77 (c).

Sponsors: Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Romania, Samoa, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 42, 53; plenary 78.

### Restitution of cultural property

The Secretary-General, in response to a 1989 request of the General Assembly, (35) submitted in September 1991(36) a report of the Director-General of UNESCO on action taken to promote the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.

The Director-General described UNESCO's efforts to implement the 1989 recommendations of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation. The recommendations adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee at its seventh session (Athens, Greece, 22-25 April 1991) were appended to the report.

The report also listed the 71 States having ratified, accepted or acceded to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property as at 23 May 1991.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 22 October 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/10 by recorded vote.

#### Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979, 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981, 38/34 of 25 November 1983, 40/19 of 21 November 1985, 42/7 of 22 October 1987 and 44/18 of 6 November 1989,

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Noting with satisfaction that, following its appeal, other Member States have become parties to the Convention,

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that

they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Reaffirming the importance of inventories as an essential tool for the understanding and protection of cultural property and for the identification of dispersed heritage and as a contribution to the advancement of scientific and artistic knowledge and intercultural communication,

Deeply concerned at the clandestine excavations and the illicit traffic in cultural property that continue to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

Again supporting the solemn appeal made on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return of irreplaceable cultural heritage to those who created it,

1. Commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public;

2. Reaffirms that the restitution to a country of its objects d'art, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international cooperation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful cooperation between developed and developing countries;

3. Recommends that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples;

4. Requests Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery;

5. Invites Member States to continue drawing up, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad;

6. Also recommends that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item;

7. Also invites Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the seabed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures;

8. Appeals to Member States to cooperate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose;

9. Also appeals to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin;

10. Requests States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level;

11. Welcomes the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention;

12. Invites once again those Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention;

13. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

General Assembly resolution 46/10

22 October 1991 Meeting 35 134-0-23 (recorded vote)

24-nation draft (A/46/L.11 & Add.1); agenda item 23.

Sponsors: Angola, Bolivia, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Egypt; Gabon; Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Turkey, Zaire,

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

\*Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

## REFERENCES

- (1)GA res. 44/56, 8 Dec. 1989. (2)A/46/56-E/1991/6 & Corr.1.. (3)A/45/137-E/1990/35. (4)ESC res. 1989/72, 24 May 1989. (5)A/46/137-E/1991/40. (6)E/1992/80. (7)E/CN.5/1991/3 & Corr.1.2. & Add.1. (8)A/46/414. (9)GA res. 44/65, 8 Dec. 1989. (10)YUN 1987, p. 616. (11)Ibid., GA res. 42/125, 7 Dec. 1987. (12)E/1991/26. (13)E/CN.5/1991/5. (14)GA res. 44/82, 8 Dec. 1989. (15)A/44/407. (16)GA res. 45/133, 14 Dec. 1990. (17)A/46/362 & Corr.1. (18)E/CN.5/1991/2. (19)E/1991/26 (res. 3213). (20)E/CN.5/1991/6. (21)ESC res. 1990/27, 24 May 1990. (22)E/1991/19 & Corr.1. (23)A/CONF.144/28. (24)A/46/363. (25)GA res. 45/121, 14 Dec. 1990. (26)GA res. 45/108, 14 Dec. 1990. (27)A/CONF.156/2. (28)A/46/703 & Corr.1. (29)GA dec. 45/428, 14 Dec. 1990. (30)A/46/524. (31)ESC. res. 1990/19, 24 May 1990. (32)A/46/160-E/1991/66. (33)YUN 1986, p. 624, GA res. 41/187, 8 Dec. 1986. (34)Ibid., p. 623. (35)GA res. 44/18, 19 Dec. 1989. (36)A/46/497.

## Chapter XIII

## Women

During 1991, the United Nations continued the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women—a set of measures adopted in 1985 to overcome obstacles to the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985).

The Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-fifth session (Vienna, 27 February-8 March 1991), recommended seven resolutions and two decisions to the Economic and Social Council. Acting on those recommendations, the Council adopted resolutions on violence against women (1991/18); Palestinian women (1991/19); women and children under apartheid (1991/20) (see PART TWO, Chapter I); disabled women (1991/21); refugee and displaced women and children (1991/23) (see PART THREE, Chapter XV); national, regional and international machinery for the advancement of women (1991/22); and improving the status of women in the United Nations (1991/17) (see PART SIX, Chapter II). The Council requested the Commission, as the preparatory body for a world conference on women (1995), to assess progress made in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and identify measures to ensure the achievement of its objectives during 1995-2000.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, at its tenth session (Vienna, 21 January-1 February), considered two initial reports and eight second periodic reports of States parties to the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on their implementation of the Convention. By the end of the year, the Convention had received 96 signatures and 110 ratifications or accessions.

## Advancement of women

## Implementation of the Nairobi Strategies

In response to a 1990 request of the General Assembly,<sup>(1)</sup> the Secretary-General, in September 1991, submitted a report<sup>(2)</sup> on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, adopted in 1985 by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women<sup>(3)</sup>

The report reviewed cooperation between the United Nations system and the Commission on the Status of Women in the implementation of the Strategies. The Commission and the Economic and Social Council had each adopted resolutions concerning disabled women, refugee women and children; the Commission had adopted a resolution on women migrant workers.<sup>(4)</sup> In addition, refugee women and children were assisted through programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the World Food Programme and the Special Committee against Apartheid, while the activities of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific benefited migrant women.

In June, *The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics*,<sup>(5)</sup> prepared by the United Nations Statistical Office, the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNIFEM and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), was released. Work continued on updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,<sup>(6)</sup> a preliminary version of which was to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission in 1993, and a final version in 1994.

The Commission's contribution to the International Conference on Population and Development (1994) began by adopting a resolution on women migrant workers; other priority themes on development for future consideration were ageing women and development and women in urban areas.

As the preparatory body for the world conference on women (1995) (see below), the Commission adopted a resolution regarding preparations for the conference<sup>(7)</sup> and decided that its title should be the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace.<sup>(8)</sup> On 28 January 1991,<sup>(9)</sup> China conveyed an invitation to the Secretary-General and to all interested parties to hold the conference at Beijing.

Within the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI), public information activities included weekly radio programmes, videos and television programmes, special print materials and the publication of *Women: Challenges to the Year 2000* in English, French and Spanish.<sup>(10)</sup>

On the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council, on 30 May 1991, adopted resolution 1991/17 urging the Secretary-General to accord greater priority to increasing the number of women in the United Nations Secretariat in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995. The system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 was under preparation. (For more details on women in the Secretariat, see PART SIX, Chapter II.)

The report also reviewed the priority themes for consideration by the Commission in 1992 dealing with equality (closing the gap between discrimination in law and discrimination in practice); development (integrating women fully in the development process, and involving them in efforts to protect the environment as part of development); and peace (ensuring women's participation in politics and decision-making).

In accordance with a request of the Economic and Social Council of 1990,(11) the Secretary-General in an earlier report to the Commission on the Status of Women described action to increase awareness of the slow progress made in implementing the Forward-looking Strategies.(12) He stated that the Council's request for DPI to carry out a worldwide educational campaign to increase awareness of the obstacles encountered in implementing the Strategies had faced financial constraints and had to be carried out from within existing resources. DPI had coordinated a multi-media approach to ensure effective coverage of United Nations activities on women's issues including printed material; films, videos, radio and television programmes; photographs and exhibits; press coverage, including press conferences; media liaison; public inquiries; special events and activities; inter-agency co-productions; collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs); and use of the resources of the 67 United Nations Information Centres and Services throughout the world. In addition, DPI had created an Inter-Agency Advisory Group on Information Activities to coordinate and promote inter-agency public information activities on women's issues.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/98 without vote.

#### Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

##### The General Assembly.

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 44/77 of 8 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed and reaffirmed the importance of the Nairobi

Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the interrelated goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling also its resolution 45/129 of 14 December 1990,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on issues relating to women since its resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it emphasized that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society and that, consequently, elderly women should be considered contributors to as well as beneficiaries of development,

Reaffirming also its determination to encourage the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs and to promote development, cooperation and international peace,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the improvement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned,

Concerned that the resources available to the programme on advancement of women of the Secretariat are insufficient to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and effective implementation of other aspects of the programme, especially the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in 1995,

Regretting that the high-level interregional consultation on women in public life did not take place in 1991 as scheduled,

Recognizing the advancement of women as one of the priorities of the Organization for the biennium 1990-1991,

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

2. Reaffirms paragraph 2 of section I of the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, which called for an improved pace in the implementation of the Strategies in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century, since the cost to societies of failing to implement the Strategies would be high in terms of slowed economic and social development, misuse of human resources and reduced progress for society as a whole;

3. Urges Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations;

4. Calls again upon Member States to give priority to policies and programmes relating to the subtheme "Employment, health and education", in particular to literacy, for the empowerment of women, especially those in the rural areas, to meet their own needs through self-reliance and the mobilization of indigenous resources, as well as to issues relating to the role of women in economic and political decision-making, population, the environment and information;

5. Reaffirms the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advance-

ment of women, and calls upon it to continue promoting the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000, based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, health and education", and urges all organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate effectively with the Commission in this task;

6. Requests the Commission, when considering the priority theme relating to development during its thirty-sixth and subsequent sessions, to ensure its early contribution to the work of forthcoming major international conferences such as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, the World Conference on Human Rights, to be held in 1993, and the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994, and to address the impact of technologies on women;

7. Also requests the Commission to give special attention to women in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, who suffer disproportionately from the effects of the global economic crisis and the heavy external debt burden, and to recommend further measures for the equalization of opportunity and for integration of these women into the development process when considering the priority theme relating to development;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that appropriate staff from the secretariats of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Commission on the Status of Women participate in the preparatory process for the World Conference on Human Rights, as well as in the Conference itself, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985;

9. Endorses anew, Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/12 of 24 May 1990, in which the Council recommended that a world conference on women should be held in 1995 and requested that the Commission act as the preparatory body for the world conference;

10. Requests the Commission to decide on the venue of the Fourth World Conference on Women not later than at its thirty-sixth session, in accordance with Commission decision 35/102 of 8 March 1991, bearing in mind that preference should be given to the region that has not yet hosted a world conference on women;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint not later than 1992 the Secretary-General of the Conference;

12. Requests the relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide action-oriented input when reporting to the Commission on the priority theme relating to development;

13. Notes with satisfaction the publication of *The World's Women 1970-1990* through the cooperative efforts of various United Nations organizations;

14. Recommends the further development of methods of compilation and data collection in areas of concern identified by the Commission, with a view to preparing in all official languages, as a background document for the Fourth World Conference on Women, an updated edition of the publication mentioned in paragraph 13 above;

15. Emphasizes, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing

countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries;

16. Emphasizes once again the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies;

17. Welcomes the creation of the ad hoc open-ended working group to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities;

18. Urges that particular attention be given by the United Nations and Governments to the situation of women with disabilities and that Governments take steps to ensure the equalization of opportunities for these women in the economic, social and political fields;

19. Takes note of the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which provide practical means of ensuring the protection of refugee women, and which are in keeping with decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women on this issue;

20. Recommends that all organizations of the United Nations system include in the policy analyses of development issues, as well as in proposals for major international conferences and in development projects, the potential contribution of ageing and elderly women, as relevant;

21. Notes the relevance of the interregional consultation on women in public life to the preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women, and requests that the Commission at its thirty-sixth session make recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council for the convening of the consultation not later than 1993;

22. Urges the Commission, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and Governments to give particular attention to refugee women and children and migrant women, taking into account their contribution in the social, economic and political fields and the urgent need to avoid any kind of discrimination against them;

23. Requests the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to the strengthening of national machineries for the advancement of women and to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the impact of technology on the environment and its effect on women and the full participation of women in decision-making;

24. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue updating the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, bearing in mind its importance, placing particular emphasis on the adverse impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, in particular on the condition of women, and giving special attention to worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force, as well as the impact of reduced expenditures for social services on women's opportunities for education, health and child



care, and to submit a preliminary version of the updated World Survey on the Role of Women in Development to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1993 and a final version in 1994;

25. Requests Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's candidatures, and requests the Secretary-General in reviewing these candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries and to assist those countries in identifying suitable women candidates to fill vacancies at the decision-making level;

26. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

27. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, making adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

28. Further requests the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly;

29. Requests the Fifth Committee, in reviewing the programme on the advancement of women contained in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, to ensure that established staffing levels, temporary assistance and other objects of expenditure are sufficient to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and effective implementation of other aspects of the programme, especially the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, and, if proposed resources are found to be insufficient, to determine the appropriate resource levels;

30. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

31. Decides to consider the question of the forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Advancement of women".

General Assembly resolution 46/96

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/653) without vote, 5 November (meeting 30); draft by Ghana for Group of 77 (A/C.3/46/L.15), orally revised; agenda item 95.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 13-19,27,30; plenary 74.

## Monitoring, review and appraisal

### 1995 world conference on women

Pursuant to a 1990 request of the Economic and Social Council,(13) the Secretary-General reported to the Commission on the Status of Women on proposals for preparing and convening a world conference on women in 1995.(14) The aim of the conference was to review and appraise progress achieved in the implementation of the Strategies and identify measures necessary to ensure the achievement of their objectives during the last five years of the twentieth century. National review and appraisal were to be the focus of preparations for the conference. Detailed national reports on accomplishments during the last 10 years were to be emphasized, with the Commission establishing guidelines for such reports. In addition, the Commission was to review administrative and substantive preparations, oversee a public information programme informing women about the conference and examine the contribution of NGOs. Regional review and appraisal meetings organized by the regional commissions were expected to play an important role in identifying particular regional priorities and providing input at the global level. Monitoring reports were to be submitted biennially, beginning in 1992.

### Statistical indicators

In February 1991,(15) the Secretary-General reported on statistical indicators relating to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, including those on women, families and households; public life and leadership; education and training; health and child-bearing; housing, human settlements and the environment; and women's work and the economy.

### Trust fund for review and appraisal

In response to a request of the Economic and Social Council of 1989,(16) the Secretary-General reported to the Commission on the Status of Women on activities during 1990-1991 funded from the Trust Fund for the Monitoring and Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.(17) Activities proposed for funding during 1991 included information dissemination to national machinery; seminars on the integration of women in development, and on ageing women and development; information systems to support national machinery; and consultant fees and travel costs to prepare a report on women and the environment.

### Interregional consultation on women in public life

The General Assembly in 1989 had endorsed the convening of an interregional consultation on

women in public life(18) to be financed mainly from extrabudgetary resources. Pledges of extrabudgetary assistance to finance travel for representatives of least developed and developing countries fell far short of those required. In addition, at mid-year only 25 countries had indicated their intention to participate in the consultation scheduled to take place in September at Vienna.

Since the Assembly had considered that the consultation was an important event towards the preparations for the 1995 world conference on women,(19) it was decided to reschedule the consultation. Information on the rescheduling was to be provided to the Commission in 1992.

In 1991, the Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General outlining preparations for the consultation.(20) The report also described preparations for an expert group meeting on the role of women in public life. That meeting (Vienna, 21-24 May) recommended a draft platform that could be considered by the interregional consultation.

#### Communications

Pursuant to a request of the Economic and Social Council of 1990,(21) the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission a report on the current mechanism for communications on the status of women.(22) As at the end of 1990, replies had been received from 30 Governments giving their views on whether that procedure efficiently identified communications revealing a consistent pattern of injustice and discriminatory practices against women. More than half of those Governments considered that the procedure needed modification.

Minor modifications to the procedure were recommended for consideration by the Commission, as well as options involving greater changes in the Commission's mandate or approach. The appointment of a special rapporteur and the development of an optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women(23) to consider individual communications alleging violations of the Convention were also suggested.

#### National, regional and international machinery

In response to a request of the Economic and Social Council of 1987,(24) the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women a report on national, regional and international machinery, including, NGOs, for the effective integration of women in development.(25) The report described specific problems relating to national machinery and identified information acquisition, analysis and dissemination on the advancement of women as essential to the success of

national machinery. It suggested that location, staff improvement, acquisition of new technologies and networking at different levels, especially with NGOs and the United Nations system, were important measures for action and areas for assistance.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, acting on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/22 without vote.

#### National, regional and international machinery for the advancement of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1986/31 of 23 May 1986, in which it requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to propose guidelines for national machinery to promote the advancement of women and ways to ensure the effective implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies,

Recalling its resolution 1988/30 of 26 May 1988, in which measures were proposed to strengthen national machinery for the advancement of women, which included the involvement of women's non-governmental organizations,

Mindful of its resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, the annex to which contains the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and, specifically, recommendations XXIII and XXIV, which deal with national machinery,

Recalling its resolution 1990/14 of 24 May 1990, in which it urged Governments to make renewed commitments to implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies by strengthening their national machinery and increasing the resources devoted to programmes for the advancement of women,

Recognising that national machinery is an essential element in the promotion and implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

1. Urge countries that have not yet done so to establish, as soon as possible, and at the latest by 1995, national machinery for the advancement of women that can have a direct effect on government policy;

2. Urge Governments to provide adequate and secure political, financial, technical and human resources to enable national machinery to function effectively and have access to the highest levels of government;

3. Stresses that the provision of technical assistance to countries establishing or strengthening national machinery should be considered a priority activity by the United Nations system and donor countries;

4. Invites the national machinery of different countries to exchange information, bilaterally or multilaterally, on issues of common interest, including information on innovative policies, programmes and research;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the regional commissions and within existing resources, to promote such an exchange of information through United Nations documents, by supporting regional and subregional meetings of national machinery, by using resources from the regular budgets of the five regional commissions, by making provisions for it in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and by annually updating and distributing the Directory of National Machinery for the Advancement of Women;

6. Reiterates its recommendation that the Secretary-General should make available the services of an inter-regional adviser, through the regular programme of technical cooperation, to assist, on request, national machinery in carrying out effectively the review and appraisal of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in preparing the reports called for in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and in preparing for the world conference on women to be held in 1995;

7. Encourages the provision of such other technical assistance as may be required by national machinery, and the sharing of support and expertise between units of such machinery, particularly those in developing countries, to facilitate the preparation of national reports for the world conference on women;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session on the activities of the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Fund for Women, that provide assistance to national machinery to ensure that the work being done by those bodies is complementary and does not overlap;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments to review and update the case-studies prepared for the Seminar on National Machinery for Monitoring and Improving the Status of Women, held at Vienna from 28 September to 2 October 1987, and other appropriate case-studies, to publish those case-studies as a reference manual for national machinery and to make provisions for this in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

10. Requests that appropriate steps be taken, within existing resources, to strengthen the capacity of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to work with national machinery and the specialized agencies to achieve the goals of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies;

11. Urges Governments to make every effort to make information on their national machinery available and to ensure that titles accurately reflect the role of the offices concerned;

12. Requests Governments to ensure appropriate training for the staff of the national machinery and also to encourage, in management training courses, the inclusion of gender-analysis training and information on the role of national machinery;

13. Decides that an evaluation of the effectiveness of efforts to establish and improve national machinery since the adoption of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies in 1985 and an analysis of the further action that is required should be included in a report for submission to the world conference on women in 1995.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/22

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/87) without vote, 20 May (meeting 9): draft by Commission on women (E/1991/28); agenda item 9.

### Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Board of Trustees of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) held its eleventh session in New York from 19 to 22 February 1991.<sup>(26)</sup> The Board reviewed INSTRAW's activities and considered ways of strengthening cooperation with the regional commissions, INSTRAW focal points and correspondents.

The Board adopted a series of decisions and recommendations, which it brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council. It agreed that the issue of women and poverty was of high priority for inclusion in the 1992-1993 work programme and recommended that INSTRAW initiate a project focusing on women in countries in transition. It decided that a research project on women and the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome would be undertaken at the request of the World Health Organization. The Board further recommended that INSTRAW begin a special-issue publication series, INSTRAW Review, and endorsed a project plan for the development of communications materials on women and development.

The Board also agreed to establish a Strategic Planning Committee to provide policy guidance to INSTRAW and a Finance Committee to strengthen its financial base.

### INSTRAW activities

In accordance with a General Assembly request of 1989,<sup>(27)</sup> the Secretary-General, in September 1991,<sup>(28)</sup> transmitted a report on the results of INSTRAW's 1990-1991 work programme.

Reporting on the work in 1991, the Director of INSTRAW stated that, in response to a 1989 request by the Assembly,<sup>(29)</sup> a draft technical report—"Improving concepts and methods for statistics and indicators on the situation of elderly women"—was prepared and reviewed at a meeting (New York, 28-30 May 1991) organized by INSTRAW in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office.<sup>(30)</sup> INSTRAW provided advisory services for a workshop (Venezuela, 23-25 May 1991) to strengthen the dialogue between producers and users of statistics on women and, also in May, workshops held in the Gambia and Zambia discussed policy and statistical issues, using as training tools a handbook on methods of compiling and analysing statistics on women in the informal sector and a synthesis of pilot studies on compilation of statistics on women in the informal sector. An INSTRAW meeting on macroeconomic policy analysis of

women's participation in the informal sector (Rome, Italy, 18-22 March) discussed policies for providing support to women working in the informal sector.

In 1991, INSTRAW proposed launching parallel activities with the regional commissions relating to women's involvement in the informal sector. Its consolidated proposal, based on programme suggestions made by the regional commissions and aimed at evolving a systematic approach to integrating women in national economies, was forwarded to the regional commissions for comments and suggestions, for implementation during the 1992-1993 biennium.

With regard to women, environment and sustainable development, INSTRAW prepared public information and training materials. It sponsored three women from the Caribbean region, activists in ecological recuperation or conservation of the environment, to participate in the Global Assembly of Women and the Environment (Miami, Florida, United States, November 1991).

INSTRAW also undertook research to gather information on existing communications systems and resources in Argentina, Colombia and the Dominican Republic. The project examined the potential of traditional and modern communications for the benefit of rural and urban women as well as their role in communications. Other elements included women's education in communications and through communications technologies, the effects of communications on women and the role of women in communications as agents of change. The first participatory planning meeting was held for the institutions selected to participate in the project (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 11-14 February 1991).

INSTRAW News was published biannually in English, French and Spanish.

INSTRAW participated in a regional seminar on economic progress of rural women in Latin America and the Caribbean organized by the International Fund for Agricultural Development with the collaboration of the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation (San Jose Costa Rica, 17-22 June 1991). Three short-term scholarships were offered to INSTRAW's focal points, one per region for a scholar or senior researcher in programmes on statistics, on women in development and on gender, environment and sustainable development.

INSTRAW, together with UNDP, provided secretariat services for the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Water Supply and Sanitation. In June, INSTRAW, in cooperation with ILO, updated the multi-media training package on women, water supply and sanitation. INSTRAW also actively participated in meetings of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

In 1991, INSTRAW recorded contributions from Member States in the amount of \$1,659,065. In addition, special contributions were received from the Economic Commission for Africa and from UNDP for the implementation of the research and training component of projects executed by them. At the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities held in November 1991, INSTRAW received pledges of contributions in an amount equivalent to \$974,809 for 1992.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/24 without vote.

#### International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1990/16 of 24 May 1990, in which it took note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its tenth session,<sup>a</sup>

Having considered the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its eleventh session,

Convinced of the important impact of the work of the Institute in the areas of research, training and information on questions related to women and development, work that is a prerequisite for bringing about changes in development that benefit women and society,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its eleventh session and the decisions contained therein;

2. Commends the Institute for its efforts to integrate its research and training activities into the mainstream of development at the regional and national levels;

3. Reaffirms the catalytic role of the Institute in elaborating methodologies for carrying out research, training and information activities in new areas of interest affecting women and development;

4. Notes with appreciation the fact that the Institute is continuing to consider ways to strengthen its cooperation with the regional commissions and their national coordination centres and thereby expand its work at the regional and national levels;

5. Renews its appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other potential donors to continue contributing and, to the extent possible, to increase their contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, thus ensuring the continuity and expansion of the Institute's work;

6. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States that have contributed to the Trust Fund, which has enabled the Institute to carry out its mandate to meet new challenges and take account of new trends in the areas of research, training and information on questions related to women and development;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint the Director of the Institute as soon as possible, so that she may

<sup>a</sup>E/1990/34.

take up her duties within the framework of the mandate established in the statute of the Institute.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/24

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/87) without vote, 7.1 May (meeting 10); 27-nation draft (E/1991/C.2/L.4); agenda item 9.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/99 without vote.

#### International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/60 of 8 December 1989, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/24 of 30 May 1991,

Taking note of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities,

Recognizing the catalytic and advocacy role of the Institute in facilitating the inclusion of women as partners in development through research, training and information activities on issues affecting women and development,

Reaffirming the importance of the work of the Institute in the areas of research, training and information related to women and development as a prerequisite for bringing about changes in development that benefit women and society,

Increasingly aware that the population of the world is rapidly ageing and that women constitute a majority of the older population,

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities;

2. Notes with appreciation that the Institute maintains its dual approach as both an agent for sensitization on the role of women in the mainstream of development and as a centre for specialized research, training and information, particularly in new areas of interest affecting women and development;

3. Commends the Institute for its continued efforts in interlinking closely its research and training activities, especially in the field of enhanced statistics on women, with special focus on the informal sector, the environment and communication;

4. Notes with appreciation the effort of the Institute to collaborate with the Statistical Office of the Secretariat to improve concepts and methods for statistics and indicators on the situation of elderly women, and urges the Institute to pursue this pioneering work;

5. Requests the Institute to strengthen its activities related to the question of the undervaluation of women, both urban and rural, in economic activities, the monitoring, evaluation and impact analysis of projects and programmes concerning women and development and the feedback of results into the operational system;

6. Also requests the Institute to continue to strengthen its collaboration with institutions and organizations of the United Nations system, particularly those involved

with women and development issues, and with research and training centres and institutes at the international, regional and national levels;

7. Expresses its appreciation to those Governments and organizations that have contributed to or supported the activities of the Institute;

8. Renews its appeal to States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, in order to enable the Institute to carry out its mandate to meet new challenges and anticipate, where possible, emerging areas of concern related to women and development;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the activities of the Institute under the item entitled "Advancement of women".

General Assembly resolution 46/99

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/653) without vote, 5 November (meeting 30); 44-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.16); agenda item 95.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 13-19, 27, 30; plenary 74.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)GA res. 45/129, 14 Dec. 1990. (2)A/46/439. (3)YUN 1985, p. 937. (4)E/1991/28 (res. 35/6). (5)The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics, Sales No. E.90.XVII.3. (6)World Survey on the Role of Women in Development Sales No. E.89.IV.2. (7)E/1991/28 (res. 35/4). (8)Ibid. (dec. 35/101). (9)A/46/77-e/1991/13. (10)Women: Challenges to the Year 2000, Sales No. E.91.I.21. (11)ESC res. 1990/12, 24 May 1990. (14)E/CN.6/1991/6. (15)E/CN.6/1991/11 & Corr.1. (16)ESC res. 1989/30, 24 May 1989. (17)E/CN.6/1991/5. (18)GA res. 44/77, 8 Dec. 1989. (19)GA res. 45/127, 14 Dec. 1990. (20)E/CN.6/1991/7. (21)ESC res. 1990/8, 24 May 1990. (22)E/CN.6/1991/10. (23)YUN 1979, p. 895, GA res. 34/180, annex, 18 Dec. 1979. (24)YUN 1987, 844, ESC res. 1987/24, 26 May 1987. (25)E/CN.6/1991/32. (26)E/1991/21. (27)GA res. 44/60, 8 Dec. 1989. (28)A/46/325. (29)GA res. 44/76, 8 Dec. 1989. (30)INSTRAW/SER.A/32.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Case-Study on Costa Rica: Women in Decision (ST/CSDHA/11). Sales No. E.91.IV.5. Cue-Study on Greece: Women in Decision-making (ST/CSDHA/10), Sales No. E.91.IV.6.

## Women and development

Commission action. The Commission on the Status of Women, in a resolution on women and development,(1) urged Governments to adopt policies to promote economic development ensuring the integration of women's concerns. Calling on Governments, financial and other institutions and NGOs to promote measures to stimulate the economies of developing countries and provide

financial services on the basis of equal opportunity for women and men, the Commission appealed to Governments, donor countries, international agencies and financial institutions to make greater efforts to support the establishment of cooperative rural banks and other development-related institutions to assist women. The Commission requested Member States to provide for specific training programmes for women aimed at developing their technical and management skills and also requested relevant specialized agencies to strengthen their efforts to support the economic advancement of rural women. It asked the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of its resolution in his biennial (1992) monitoring report on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

UNICEF action. At its 1991 session,(2) the Executive Board of UNICEF discussed a progress report on achievements made in implementing UNICEF policy on women in development.(3) The report gave an analytical synopsis of the issues involved in improving the status of girls and women in different regions and highlighted successful experiences as well as shortcomings in UNICEF's sectoral programmes.

UNDP action. The Division for Women in Development of UNDP assisted in ensuring and monitoring throughout UNDP programmes and projects a substantially larger role for women, as both active participants and beneficiaries. It was also responsible for ensuring a larger role for women in UNDP. During the year, the Division continued its work in training, country programme and project design appraisal and other advocacy measures.

The UNDP Administrator in March(4) stated that country programmes submitted to the UNDP Governing Council had indicated a major increase in demand for focusing on the mainstreaming of women in development and awareness of the need to integrate gender issues at all programme levels. In 1991, six national and four subregional workshops took place with participation of government officials, United Nations specialized agencies and UNDP staff. An initiative by the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) took place in Ethiopia to develop a country women in development strategy within which the programmes and projects of JCGP agencies could be reoriented in a more gender-responsive practice.

In February, the UNDP Governing Council allocated \$8 million from its Special Programme Resources to improve the quality and effectiveness of UNDP-funded technical assistance.(5) The allocation was to contribute to building and strengthening national capacities in women in development and enable UNDP field offices to draw on those capacities for the mainstreaming of women in development in UNDP-funded technical cooperation.

On 25 June,(6) the Governing Council requested the UNDP Administrator to intensify and expand training in gender issues and development as well as UNDP coordination and cooperation with other multilateral and bilateral donors in such training. It reiterated its request that the Administrator carry out in 1992 a review on progress made since a baseline study undertaken in 1990(7) on the implementation of the UNDP mandate for women in development and report to the Council in 1993.

Other action. By a note of 12 June 1991,(8) the Secretary-General transmitted the annual report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities for development containing separate information on United Nations efforts to integrate women in development, as requested by the General Assembly in 1989.(9)

The Director-General stated that over the past 15 years the United Nations had played a catalytic role in promoting the issue of women and development and in creating global awareness of the issue. He summarized United Nations activities for women in the areas of education, health, population, the environment, employment and decision-making in national policy, planning and programming.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/64 without vote.

#### Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/106 of 27 July 1989 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/129 of 14 December 1990 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies- for the Advancement of Women, in which the Assembly reaffirmed, *inter alia*, its determination to encourage the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 43/101 of 8 December 1988, in which, *inter alia*, the Assembly recalled the Forward-looking Strategies and, in particular, the importance given therein to giving women greater access to investment finance by removing legal and institutional restrictions, promoting women's savings and providing training in and assistance with financial management, savings and investment in order to increase their income,

Recognizing that, to eradicate poverty and eliminate hunger, it is essential to mobilize the potential of all population groups in the developing countries, in particular the large number of rural poor,

Convinced that rural women's critical roles in food production, income generation, household maintenance and family welfare could be strengthened if institutions, States and communities took adequate measures to reduce the legal, financial and other constraints impeding women's effective access to productive and labour-saving resources and to support and enhance women's productive capacities and economic activities,

Bearing in mind the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in particular article 14 thereof, in which it is stipulated, *inter alia*, that States parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families,

Welcoming the initiative taken by a group of First Ladies to convene a Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women in Brussels on 25 February 1992 under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Fabiola of Belgium,

Noting with interest the technical support being provided for the Summit process by the Regional Consultations in Asia, Africa, the Near East and Latin America organized by the international Fund for Agricultural Development,

1. Requests the International Fund for Agricultural Development to continue to provide all necessary input and other support for the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women in cooperation and coordination with other appropriate United Nations organizations;

2. Urges all States, appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and relevant non-governmental organizations to participate in and support the Summit and to support its objective of developing a strategy for the economic advancement of rural women in the 1990s;

3. Expresses the hope that the Summit will give an impetus to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and thus help rural women to assume their role in the development process and share fully in its benefits, thereby providing an important input to the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/64

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/128) without vote, 24 July (meeting 18); 24-nation draft (E/1991/C.1/L.12), orally amended by Vice-Chairman; agenda item 8 (1).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda.

## Women, environment and sustainable development

On 4 September 1991,<sup>(10)</sup> the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) (1992) asked the Secretary-General to ensure that key elements relating to women's critical economic, social and environmental contributions to sustainable development were addressed at the Conference as a distinct issue, in addition to being mainstreamed in all substantive work and documentation. It also asked

him to establish mechanisms to: include a global goal in Agenda 21—an action programme for the twenty-first century to be adopted by UNCED—promoting the effective participation of women in knowledge generation, decision-making and management; recommend specific actions needed in each of the sectoral and cross-sectoral areas of Agenda 21 to ensure that progress towards sustainable development incorporated measures benefiting women; and identify human and material resources and infrastructural support needed from international, regional and national agencies, to promote women's participation in all UNCED activities.

An UNCED/UNICEF/UNFPA symposium was held on the impact of environmental degradation and poverty on women and children, entitled "Women and Children First" (Geneva, 27-30 May 1991). Eighty-six experts and resource persons from grass-roots organizations, environmental groups, United Nations agencies and Governments, focusing on the role of women and children in environmental issues not only as victims but as potential participants in solving environmental problems, concluded that an ecologically sound, sustainable development would not be possible without the full participation of women.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December 1991, acting on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/167 without vote.

## Women, environment, population and sustainable development

### The General Assembly

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which made specific reference to the linkages between women, natural resources and environment,

Recalling also its resolution 44/171 of 19 December 1989, on the integration of women in development,

Taking note of decision 3/5, entitled "Women in environment and development", adopted on 4 September 1991 by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its third session, and emphasizing the need for its implementation,

Recognising the critical role that women play, both in the informal and the formal sectors, in primary environmental care and population programmes and in achieving sustainable development,

Taking note of the important recommendations of the symposium entitled "Women and Children First", organized by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Geneva from 27 to 30 May 1991,

1. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to make the relevant parts of the report on its thirty-sixth session, to be held in 1992, available to the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

2. calls upon relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate and strengthen their efforts to contribute substantially to data collection and capacity-building in the field of women, environment, population activities and sustainable development;

3. Urge the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in their operational activities, to ensure the integration of women as active participants at all levels in the planning and implementation of programmes for sustainable development;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the report on effective mobilization and integration of women in development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, a section on the role of women in environment and sustainable development.

General Assembly resolution 46/167

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.11) without vote. 26 November (meeting 51); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/46/L.61), based on informal consultations on draft by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/C.2/46/L.20); agenda item 77 (ii).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th & ion: 2nd Committee 18, 22, 32, 51; plenary 78.

### Integration of women in economic development programmes

In a report of October 1991 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development, (\*) the Secretary-General analysed the role of women in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (1991-2000). (12) The report discussed women in the International Development Strategy, areas where the role of women in development needed to be taken into account, women's participation in decision-making as essential for designing gender-aware development policies and programmes and credit policies as an example of empowerment for women.

The Secretary-General concluded that much remained to be done to introduce gender equality into development policies and programmes. He pointed out that recognizing women's behaviour as agents of social and economic development should be an integral part of policies affecting the entire economy. The participation of women in decision-making would contribute to achieving economic goals and help identify social goals. During the Decade, efforts should be made to monitor the integration of women in the implementation of the Strategy.

In June, (13) the Secretary-General submitted a note on steps taken to implement a 1989 resolution of the Economic and Social Council, (14) which dealt with the effective mobilization and integration of women in development. He stated that the World Economic Survey continued to have a section on the socio-economic attainment of women. The World Economic Survey, 1991 (15) would be before the Council in 1991. As to preparations for updating the World Survey on the Role of Women in Develop-

ment, (16) the Council's and General Assembly's guidance was taken into account at the Fifteenth Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Women (Vienna, 11 and 12 March 1991). An updated progress report on that publication was to be presented to the Council in 1993. The Secretary-General pointed out that a chapter on women's work and the economy was contained in *The World Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics*. (17)

On 26 July, by decision 1991/291, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's note.

Other action. A seminar on the integration of women in development (Vienna, 9-11 December 1991), organized by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Office at Vienna, assessed the efforts to mobilize women in development at national and international levels.

### Medium-term plan for women and development

In response to a 1989 resolution of the Economic and Social Council, (18) the Secretary-General submitted a report on the extent to which the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development had been incorporated into the programmes and programme budgets of the United Nations system. (19) Progress was assessed by comparing information on activities contained in the programmes and programme budgets for the 1988-1989 and 1990-1991 bienniums. The Secretary-General concluded that many organizations of the United Nations system had increased their resources for the advancement of women in implementing the medium-term plan.

### Technical cooperation

In April 1991, (20) the UNDP Administrator submitted a report to the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (see PART THREE, Chapter II) on actions taken or planned by the organizations of the United Nations development system to ensure full access and participation of women in development through technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) and on activities to develop and improve guidelines enhancing the role of women in TCDC. The Administrator concluded that many United Nations organizations had not taken comprehensive action to identify obstacles to the role of women in TCDC. However, some organizations had undertaken actions and projects integrating women in development in TCDC, while a growing number had formulated policy, programme and project guidelines to integrate women in all their activities. Existing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms needed to be strengthened to measure the extent of women's participation in TCDC. The Administrator recommended that United Nations organizations undertake a comprehensive review and evaluation of the progress



## Women

of the role of women in TCDC within their own programmes.

The High-level Committee, in May 1991<sup>(21)</sup> expressed concern at the little progress and lack of practical relevance achieved by the United Nations development system in its efforts to integrate women in TCDC. The Committee decided that UNDP's Special Unit for TCDC should allocate sufficient human and financial resources for the participation of women in TCDC; assist in ensuring that full account was taken of women's needs when approving TCDC projects; continue to monitor progress made in integrating women in TCDC, with special emphasis on monitoring action-oriented efforts; and cooperate with UNDP in developing and improving guidelines to ensure women's participation in TCDC activities. It urged the organizations of the United Nations development system to support and cooperate with UNDP in integrating women in TCDC and to design specific projects to support income-generating efforts for women and facilitate women's tasks. It asked the Administrator to report in 1992 on the implementation of its decision.

In his annual report on United Nations technical cooperation,<sup>(22)</sup> the Secretary-General described women in development activities, particularly those of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD). DTCD revitalized its Task Force on Women in Development, which, in addition to securing more funding for women's development, had broadened its activities to include launching an innovative interdisciplinary project, demonstration of training modules and incorporation of items on women in several DTCD-sponsored seminars.

In 1991, training activities focused on testing training modules, holding seminars and encouraging Governments to increase the number of women candidates for training in projects and participation in seminars. During the year, 998 training awards were granted to women through DTCD-executed projects. The largest groupings were for population/demography, statistics, public administration and economic planning and projections. More women were also being trained in energy, geology, mining and water resources.

With the support of the United Nations Statistical Office, DTCD assisted countries in improving rural capability for developing and disseminating statistics on women and developing policies.

### UN Development Fund for Women

The Consultative Committee on UNIFEM met twice in New York in 1991, from 23 to 25 January and from 3 to 6 September. The Committee recommended the replenishment of UNIFEM's mainstreaming facility, which had the unique role

of empowering women to translate women in development concerns into policies, plans and programmes. It also recommended a project proposal for Namibia; the replenishment of three regional programmes for the 1992-1993 biennium-the African Investment Plan, the Asia Pacific Development Strategy and the Participatory Action Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean; a project on technological assistance to rural women's groups in Senegal; and a project on credit for women in the informal sector for the Latin American and Caribbean region. The Committee endorsed a request to create 'an advocacy facility to enable UNIFEM to coordinate better the production and distribution of materials. In establishing the Fund's response to the issue of violence against women as an obstacle to development, the Committee decided that existing funding could be used selectively to respond to relevant requests from developing countries.

In a report on the 1991 activities of the Fund<sup>(23)</sup> the UNDP Administrator stated that technical assistance and funding in Africa focused on agriculture and food security. A local NGO in Togo received assistance to develop an agricultural training curriculum for girls; the two classes of women who had graduated had formed cooperatives, with periodic technical advisory services and credit for tools, seeds and livestock. In the Gambia, UNIFEM supported a women's bureau in its mandate to advise the Government on all policies and programmes related to the contribution of women to national development.

In Asia, the Fund supported "women peasant summits" between September and November 1991 in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan, which brought grass-roots women's concerns to the attention of decision makers.

The Fund's activities in Latin America aimed at increasing women's economic contribution through greater access to improved technologies. In Peru, three rural training centres were supported to teach improved food-processing techniques to women producer groups at the grass-roots level. UNIFEM implemented a regional Andean programme to improve the economic and political environment for the transfer of technology. Activities included increasing the awareness of policy makers of the importance of women's access to technology and support to information and exchange programmes.

In 1991, UNIFEM total income amounted to \$12.9 million.

In a report of February,<sup>(24)</sup> the Administrator discussed the Fund's programme and organizational management and public support. Longer-term priorities focused on food security and trade and industry, particularly support to small-scale manufacturing and trading activities in which

many women participated. Shorter-term priorities for 1991-1992 identified region-specific goals: in Africa, food security and small-enterprise development; in Asia and the Pacific, agriculture and industrial sectors; and in Latin America and the Caribbean, small enterprise and employment, agriculture and food technologies.

In October,(25) the Secretary-General transmitted the Administrator's report on UNIFEM's 1990 activities to the General Assembly.

UNDP Council action. On 25 June 1991,(26) the UNDP Governing Council commended the Fund for its increase in programme delivery and encouraged it to ensure that the quality of its programmes was sustained. It also encouraged UNIFEM to strengthen its links with United Nations development agencies, national Governments, financial institutions, women's groups, NGOs and women in academia, business and public life in order to integrate gender concerns and women into all development efforts.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/197 without vote.

#### United Nations Development Fund for Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984, in which it decided to establish the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming that the Fund has an important role in contributing to an increase in opportunities and options for women in developing countries,

Emphasizing the position of the Fund as a specialized resource base for development cooperation, serving as a bridge between the needs and aspirations of women and the resources, programmes and policies for their economic development,

Bearing in mind that socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels have a detrimental effect on the situation of women in developing countries,

Noting that environmental degradation severely affects the situation of women, particularly in developing countries,

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

2. Commends the Fund for its support of catalytic and innovative projects that strengthen national capacity to improve the situation of women;

3. Encourages the Fund to continue to promote initiatives that will incorporate the dimension of women's issues in the mainstream development efforts of Governments, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector;

4. Endorses the role of the Fund in promoting the strategic importance of the economic empowerment of women in the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in 1995;

5. Notes with satisfaction the steady increase in contributions to the Fund and urges Governments and public and private donors to continue to extend their support of the Fund through voluntary contributions and pledges to its programmes;

6. Stresses the importance of the work of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women in policy and programme directions relating to the activities of the Fund;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of providing conference services in the relevant working languages to the Consultative Committee, bearing in mind the importance of its work;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the Fund, to be submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/125.

General Assembly resolution 46/97

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/653) without vote 5 November (meeting 30); 6-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.14), orally revised; agenda item 95. Sponsors: Bulgaria, India, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Senegal. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 13-19.27.30; plenary 74.

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- (1)E/1991/28 (res. 35/7). (2)E/1991/33. (3)E/ICEF/1991/L.5. (6)DP/1992/12. (5)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/3). (6)Ibid. (dec. 91/8). (7)DP/1990/26. (8)A/46/206-E/1991/93 & Add.2. (9)GA res. 44/171, 19 Dec. 1989. (10)A/46/48, vol. II (dec. 3/5). (11)A/46/464. (12)GA res. 45/199, annex, 21 Dec. 1990. (13)1991/99. (14)ESC res. 1989/106, 27 July 1989. (15)E/1991/75. (16) World Survey on the Role of Women in Development Sales No. E.89.IV.2. (17) The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics, Sales No. E.90.XVII.3. (18)ESC res. 1989/105, 27 July 1989. (19)E/1991/16 & Corr.1. (20)TCDC/7/5. (21)A/46/39 (res. 7/7). (22)DP/1992/35 & Add.1.2. (23)DP/1992/12/Add.1. (24)DP/1991/46. (25)A/46/491. (26)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/42).

## Status of women

### Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-fifth session (Vienna, 27 February-8 March 1991),(1) recommended seven draft resolutions and two draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. They dealt with: violence against women; Palestinian women; women and children under apartheid; disabled women; refugee and displaced women and children; national, regional and international machinery for the advancement of women; and improving the status of women in the United Nations (see PART SIX, Chapter II). The draft decisions concerned the Commission's 1992 session (see below).

### 1992 session

On 30 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/231, took note of the Commission's report and approved the provisional agenda

and documentation for its 1992 session. By decision 1991/232, also adopted on 30 May, the Council approved the convening of four additional meetings during the Commission's 1992 session to consider preparations for the 1995 world conference on women.

### Violence against women

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/18 without vote.

Violence against women in all its forms

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in paragraph 258 of which it was stated that violence against women was a major obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Bearing in mind the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, contained in the annex to its resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, in particular the conclusion that violence against women in the family and society was pervasive and crossed lines of income, class and culture, and specifically recommendation XXII, which called for immediate action on the part of Governments, relevant agencies, women's organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to address the issue of violence against women,

Recalling its resolution 1988/27 of 26 May 1988, in which it called for the continuation of the consolidation of efforts to eradicate violence against women within the family and society,

Bearing in mind the relevant recommendations of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and of the Eighth Congress, as well as the relevant observations of the Seventh Congress,

Bearing in mind also the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979 and contained in the annex thereto, which guarantees the right of women to equal status with men,

Noting that, in its general recommendation No. 12, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that States parties should include in their periodic reports to the Committee information on measures undertaken to protect women against the incidence of all kinds of violence in everyday life occurring within the family, at the workplace or in any other area of social life,<sup>a</sup> and that the Committee had decided at its tenth session to undertake at its eleventh session a study of violence against women,<sup>b</sup>

Noting, however, that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women does not explicitly address violence against women,

1. Calls upon Member States to recognize that violence against women must be countered by a wide variety of measures;

2. Reminds Member States that violence against women is an issue of equal rights that derives from a power imbalance between women and men in society;

3. Urges Member States to adopt, strengthen and enforce legislation prohibiting violence against women;

4. Also urges Member States to take all appropriate administrative, social and educational measures to protect women from all forms of physical or mental violence;

5. Recommends that a framework for an international instrument be developed in consultation with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women that would address explicitly the issue of violence against women;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, through the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, to convene in 1991 or 1992 a meeting, to be funded from extrabudgetary resources, of experts representing all regions and including representatives of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to address the issue of violence against women and to discuss the possibilities of preparing an international instrument and the elements to be contained therein, and to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session;

7. Urges Governments at all levels to develop training programmes for members of the criminal justice and health-care systems, including police officers, doctors, nurses, social workers and members of the legal profession, to ensure sensitization to and fair administration of justice with respect to equality issues;

8. Requests Governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, other relevant bodies and academics to undertake research into the causes of violence against women.

<sup>a</sup> A/44/38.

<sup>b</sup> A/46/38.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/18

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/87) without vote, 20 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1991/28); agenda item 9.

### Palestinian women

The Commission had before it a note(2) by the Secretary-General on the situation of Palestinian women, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in a 1990 resolution.(3) The Secretary-General stated that the Council's resolution also had requested that he report to the Commission in 1991 on implementation of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of a 1989 mission of experts to Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic,(4) taking into consideration all available information, including United Nations and specialized agency reports, expert missions, meeting reports and information from Governments and NGOs.

In view of the Council's request, the Secretary-General asked Israel to provide confirmation of its support for a visit by the mission. Israel replied that the Council's resolution had contained conclusions concerning the situation in the occupied territories which made the mission unnecessary. Israel would reconsider its position on supporting

such a mission if the request to do so was not part of a resolution with a conclusive condemnatory nature. Annexed to the note was information on relief and social service programmes for Palestinian women in the occupied territories provided by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/19 by recorded vote.

Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women  
The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General<sup>a</sup> and the notes by the Secretary-General<sup>b</sup> concerning the situation of Palestinian women living inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraph 260 thereof,

Recalling also its resolutions 1988/25 of 26 May 1988, 1989/34 of 24 May 1989 and 1990/11 of 24 May 1990,

Expressing concern at the persistent refusal of Israel to respect the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Taking into account the intifadah of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory against the Israeli occupation and its harmful effects on Palestinian women and children,

Dismayed at the continuation of the oppressive practices of Israel, including collective punishment, curfews, demolition of houses, closure of schools and universities, deportation, confiscation of land and measures that are particularly harmful to the Palestinian women and children in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Deeply alarmed by the continuation of the practice of settling Jewish immigrants in the territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, which is illegal and contravenes the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention,

1. Reaffirms that the basic improvement of the living conditions of the Palestinian women, their advancement, full equality and self-reliance can only be achieved through an end to the Israeli occupation and the attainment of the right of Palestinians to return to their homes, their right to self-determination and their right to establish an independent Palestinian State in accordance with United Nations resolutions;

2. Also reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian people in the territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. Demands that an end be put to the oppressive Israeli measures against the intifadah and the consequent suffering experienced by Palestinian women and their families in the occupied Palestinian territory;

4. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of

Women, in particular paragraph 260 thereof, which concerns assistance to Palestinian women and children both inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territory;

5. Requests governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, including organizations of the United Nations system, to continue to encourage and assist in existing income-generating activities for Palestinian women and in the creation of new jobs;

6. Requests that Palestinian women in the occupied Palestinian territory be assisted in developing small-scale industry and creating vocational training centres;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the mission of experts to Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to investigate the condition of Palestinian women and children in order to improve the situation of Palestinian women in the occupied Palestinian territory;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue his investigation of the situation of Palestinian women and children and to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the mission of experts.

<sup>a</sup>E/CN.6/1988/8 & Corr.1, E/CN.6/1989/4 & Corr.1.

<sup>b</sup>E/CN.6/1990/10, E/CN.6/1991/9.

#### Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/19

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 42-1-10 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/87) without vote, 20 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1991/28); agenda item 9.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Ecuador, Finland, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Romania, United Kingdom.

#### Women and children under apartheid

In accordance with a request of the Economic and Social Council of 1990,(5) the Secretary-General submitted in January 1991 a report on the effects of apartheid on equal education, women's legal rights and their participation in the South African economy.(6)

On 30 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1991/20, urged South Africa to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women(7) and decided that the Commission on the Status of Women should continue to consider women and children living under apartheid.

(For more details on women and children living under apartheid, see PART TWO, Chapter I.)

#### Vulnerable women

In response to a request of the Economic and Social Council of 1987,(8) the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission a report on vulnerable women-heads of household, young women,

migrant women, disabled women and elderly women.<sup>(9)</sup> The report discussed problems common to all groups of vulnerable women, and those that were specific to each, and made a number of conclusions and recommendations. Annexed to the report were the conclusions and recommendations adopted by an expert group meeting on vulnerable women (Vienna, 26-30 November 1990).

#### Disabled women

On 30 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted resolution 1991/21 without vote.

#### Disabled women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraphs 277 to 282 and 296, in which disabled women are considered a vulnerable group,

Recalling also resolution 34/4 of 8 March 1990 of the Commission on the Status of Women,<sup>a</sup>

Reaffirming its support for the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,

Taking note with appreciation of Commission for Social Development resolution 32/2 of 20 February 1991 on the establishment of an ad hoc open-ended working group to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons,<sup>b</sup>

Affirming its belief that all women, regardless of their situation, are able to contribute to and benefit from development on an equal basis,

1. Takes note of the recommendations of the Seminar on Disabled Women, held at Vienna from 20 to 24 August 1990;

2. Invites the Statistical Office of the Secretariat to continue to provide statistical information on women with disabilities;

3. Recommends that the focal points in the United Nations system for the advancement of women and for disability issues cooperate more closely in their efforts to give continuing attention to issues involving women with disabilities, especially at the operational level and in the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them;

4. Invites Governments to follow general recommendation No. 18 on disabled women, adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its tenth session;

5. Requests the ad hoc open-ended working group to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons to pay attention to the particular needs of disabled women.

<sup>a</sup>E/1990/25.

<sup>b</sup>E/1991/26.

#### Refugee and displaced women and children

In accordance with a request of the Economic and Social Council of 1987(8) the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission a report on refugee and displaced women and children.<sup>(10)</sup> The report described the problems encountered by refugee and displaced women and children regarding protection, immediate assistance and longer-term assistance such as repatriation, settlement in countries of asylum and third-country resettlement. Annexed to the report were the conclusions and recommendations of an expert group on refugee and displaced women and children (Vienna, 2-6 July 1990).

(For more details on refugee and displaced women and children, see PART THREE, Chapter XV.)

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/23 without vote.

#### Refugee and displaced women and children

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the majority of refugees and displaced persons are women and children and that a significant number of families are headed by women,

Expressing its deep concern about the widespread violations of the rights of refugee and displaced women and children and their specific needs regarding protection and assistance,

Stressing the potential of refugee and displaced women and the importance of ensuring their full participation when their needs are analysed and programmes are designed and implemented,

Stressing that all action taken on behalf of refugee and displaced women and children must be guided by the relevant international instruments relating to the status of refugees, as well as other human rights instruments, in particular, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, of 28 July 1951, the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, of 31 January 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Recalling resolution 34/2 of 8 March 1990 of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Recognising that ensuring equal treatment of refugee and displaced women and men may require specific action in favour of the former,

Emphasizing the close link between protection and assistance programmes,

Recalling the special relevance of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the obligations of the United Nations system to give effect to its provisions,

Noting the substantial number of refugees and displaced persons and their impact on the development prospects of the already fragile infrastructure of some receiving countries,

Noting also the important role of the main international bodies and organizations concerned, namely, the Office

of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Border Relief Operation, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization and the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Recognizing the important role played by non-governmental organizations,

Recalling its resolution 1990/78 of 27 July 1990, in which it requested the Secretary-General to initiate a system-wide review to assess the experience and capacity of various organizations in the coordination of assistance to all refugees, displaced persons and returnees,

Commending the policy on refugee women recently adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees<sup>a</sup> and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/140 A of 14 December 1990,

Commending also the Guidelines on Refugee Children issued by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the Expert Group Meeting on Refugee and Displaced Women and Children, held at Vienna from 2 to 6 July 1990,<sup>b</sup>

1. Calls upon Member States, in cooperation with United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations, urgently to address the root causes of refugee movements and displacement;

2. Calls upon the international community to give priority to extending international protection to refugee women and children by implementing measures to ensure greater protection from physical violence, sexual abuse, abduction and circumstances that could force them into illegal activities;

3. Urges Member States, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations to ensure that the specific needs and resources of refugee and displaced women and children are fully considered in the planning of their activities and programmes;

4. Also urges Member States, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations to ensure that refugee and displaced women are provided with sufficient information to enable them to make decisions on their own future;

5. Encourages Member States and relevant organizations to provide access to individual identification and registration documents, on a non-discriminatory basis, to all refugee women and, wherever possible, children, irrespective of whether the women and children are accompanied by male family members;

6. Urges Member States and the organizations concerned to ensure the full participation of refugee and displaced women in the process of assessing their own needs and in the planning and implementing of programmes;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the system-wide review to assess the experience and capacity of various organizations in the coordination of assistance to all refugees, displaced persons and returnees assesses, in particular, the ability of those organizations to address the situation of refugee women and children;

8. Encourages international organizations to increase their capacity to respond to the needs of refugee and

displaced women and children through greater coordination of their efforts;

9. Commends those Member States that, despite severe economic and development problems of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees into their territory, and emphasizes the importance of the international community sharing those burdens;

10. Requests all United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, Governments, non-governmental organizations and funding agencies that play a role in the assistance and protection of refugees and displaced persons to adopt, if they have not already done so, a policy on refugee and displaced women and children that will provide for the full integration of women and children into their programmes, within their respective mandates, and will include a time-frame and procedures for implementation;

11. Urges the recruitment of staff, in particular, female field staff, who will be able to provide assistance and protection appropriate to the specific needs of refugee women and children;

12. Calls upon organizations working with refugees to ensure that key staff members undergo training to raise their awareness of the issues specific to refugee and displaced women and to provide them with skills for planning appropriate protection and assistance activities;

13. Urges that, in the collection of refugee statistics, data disaggregated by age and gender be included in order to represent the refugee population accurately.

<sup>a</sup> A/45/12/Add.1.

<sup>b</sup> EGM/RDWC/1990/1.

#### **Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/23**

**30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote**

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/871 without vote, 20 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1991/28); agenda item 9.

#### **REFERENCES**

- (1)E/1991/28. (2)E/CN.6/1991/9. (3)ESC res. 1990/11, 24 May 1990. (4)E/CN.6/1990/10. (5)ESC res. 1990/13, 24 May 1990. (6)E/CN.6/1991/8. (7)YUN 1979, p. 895, GA res. 34/180, annex, 18 Dec. 1979. (8)YUN 1987, p. 844, ESC res. 1987/24, 26 May 1987. (9)E/CN.6/1991/2. (10)E/CN.6/1991/4.

## **Elimination of discrimination against women**

### **Convention on discrimination against women**

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), established in 1982(1) under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women<sup>(2)</sup> held its tenth session at Vienna from 21 January to 1 February 1991.<sup>(3)</sup>

The Committee considered two initial reports of States parties (Burkina Faso and Italy) and eight second periodic reports (Austria, Denmark, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Yugoslavia) on legislative, judicial, administrative and

other measures they had adopted to give effect to the Convention.

CEDAW adopted a general recommendation stating that States parties should include in their reports information on the legal and social situation of unpaid women working in family enterprises and collect statistical data on women who work without payment, social security and social benefits in family-owned enterprises and take steps to guarantee payment and such benefits. The Committee approved another recommendation that States parties should encourage and support studies to measure and value the unremunerated domestic activities of women and take steps to quantify and include those activities in the gross national product. A third general recommendation stated that States parties should provide information in their reports on disabled women and on measures taken to deal with their situation, including those ensuring equal access to education and employment, health services and social security and participation in social and cultural life.

CEDAW, the treaty-monitoring body for the Convention, also discussed recommendations to improve the functioning of the human rights treaty-monitoring bodies within the United Nations system.

Annexed to the Committee's report were States parties to the Convention, CEDAW membership and status of submission of reports by States parties under article 18 of the Convention as at 1 February 1991.

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a General Assembly request of 1990,(4) the Secretary-General submitted in September 1991(5) a report on training and advisory services relating to the Convention, the relationship between CEDAW and the Commission on the Status of Women and other relevant bodies, CEDAW'S public information activities and a review of resources ensuring adequate support to CEDAW and to the implementation of other aspects of the programme on advancement of women.

Other action. A South Pacific regional seminar (Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 18-22 March 1991), jointly organized by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Australia, the Cook Islands and New Zealand, was aimed at facilitating ratification and implementation of the Convention by reviewing obstacles that countries in the region might encounter. It also served as a country-by-country overview of the situation of women in the South Pacific.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, acting on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/25 without vote.

Elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/124 of 14 December 1990 and Council resolution 1990/17 of 24 May 1990,

Taking note of resolutions 35/1 of 4 March 1991 and 35/3 of 8 March 1991 of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Noting that in resolution 45/124, the General Assembly strongly supported the view of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority within existing resources to strengthening technical and substantive support for the Committee,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its tenth session,

Recalling that the Committee agreed, in examining reports, to take due account of the different cultural and socio-economic systems of States parties to the Convention,

Recalling with satisfaction the establishment of the practice of holding a pre-session working group three to five days prior to each session of the Committee,

Convinced that the close relationship between the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, implies that the secretariats of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child should work closely together,

Welcoming the general recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its tenth session,

Noting with appreciation the holding of the South Pacific regional seminar on the Convention in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, in March 1991, which recommended that all Pacific island States should accede to the Convention,

Aware that the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women will take place on 3 September 1991,

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its tenth session;

2. Welcomes the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

3. Urges all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to strengthen training in the implementation of the Convention at the national, regional and interregional levels, especially in order to assist States parties in meeting their reporting obligations;

5. Urges States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide training op-

portunities on a regular basis for persons preparing periodic reports of States parties to the Convention;

6. Welcomes the initiatives taken to provide regional training courses for government officials on the preparation and drafting of reports of States parties and training and information seminars for States considering acceding to the Convention, and urges the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system to support such initiatives;

7. Recommends that the strengthening of substantive and technical support for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women be a priority in the proposed programme of work for the biennium 1992-1993 of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat;

8. Invites the international community to mark the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention in an appropriate manner;

9. Invites States parties to the Convention to make every possible effort to submit their initial reports on the implementation of the Convention, as well as their second and subsequent periodic reports, in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and the guidelines provided by the Committee, and to cooperate fully with the Committee in the presentation of their reports;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide for, facilitate and encourage, within existing resources, the dissemination of public information relating to the Committee, its recommendations, the Convention and the concept of legal literacy, taking into account the Committee's own recommendations in that regard;

11. Recommends that a close relationship be maintained between the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other United Nations human rights bodies, as well as between the secretariats of those Committees.

#### Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/25

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/87) without vote, 21 May (meeting 10); 21-nation draft (E/1991/C.2/L.5); agenda item 9.

Sponsors Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

#### Ratifications, accessions and signatures

As at 31 December 1991, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women had received 96 signatures and 110 ratifications or accessions. During the year, the Convention was signed by Nepal and ratified or acceded to by the Central African Republic, Estonia, Israel, Malta, Nepal, the Netherlands and Zimbabwe.(11)

The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly his annual report on the status of the Convention,(5) containing information on signatures, ratifications and accessions as at 1 August 1991 and on reservations and withdrawals of reservations from 1 August 1990 to 1 August 1991.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, the General Assembly, by decision 46/426, took note of CEDAW's report and the Secretary-General's report on the Convention.

#### REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1982, p. 1149. (2)YUN 1979, p. 895, GA res. 34/180, annex, 18 Dec. 1979. (3)A/46/38. (4)GA res. 45/125, 14 Dec. 1990. (5)A/46/462. (6)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1991 (ST/LEG/SER.E/10), Sales No. E.92.V.4.



## Chapter XIV

## Children, youth and ageing persons

During 1991, the number of signatories to the Declaration and Plan of Action of the 1990 World Summit for Children rose to 135, and there were 107 States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization announced that their goal of 80 per cent coverage of universal child immunization against measles, tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis had been achieved.

In May, the Economic and Social Council considered the issue of women and children under apartheid (see PART TWO, Chapter I).

In December, the United Nations Principles for Older Persons were adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 46/91).

## Children

## UN Children's Fund

In 1991,(1) the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) cooperated in programmes in 127 countries (44 in Africa, 35 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 34 in Asia and 14 in the Middle East and North Africa). Programme expenditures totalled \$591 million. Of that amount, \$202 million (34 per cent) was spent on child health, including the expanded programme on immunization and oral rehydration therapy; \$111 million (19 per cent) on emergency operations; \$87 million (15 per cent) on planning advocacy and programme support; \$73 million (12 per cent) on water supply and sanitation; \$48 million, (8 per cent) on education; \$39 million (7 per cent) on community development and organization and programmes for women and children in especially difficult circumstances; and \$31 million (5 per cent) on nutrition and household food security.

The UNICEF Executive Board held its regular session in New York from 22 April to 3 May 1991.(2) It also met on 5 June(3) to elect officers for the period from 1 August 1991 to 31 July 1992.

By decision 1991/299 of 26 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Board's report on its regular session.

## Programme policy

The UNICEF Executive Board reviewed the Fund's performance in 1990 and set out directions for its programme, adopting a number of decisions on policy, cooperation and cross-sectoral issues. It requested the Executive Director to identify, analyse and share information and lessons learned from initiatives that were most effective in reaching the poorest children and their families.(4) It requested that the Fund's country representatives contribute significantly to the achievement of a consensus on policies for revitalizing each country's national and local health-care systems.(5) It reaffirmed the Fund's commitment to Africa as the region of highest priority.(6)

The Board also called on(7) the UNICEF secretariat to discharge its responsibilities under the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child,(8) in cooperation with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and concerned governmental and non-governmental bodies. It further called for accelerated programme implementation and emergency response in Middle East and North African countries and Djibouti where child survival, protection and education programmes had been undermined by the conflict in the Persian Gulf.(9)

## Follow-up to 1990 World Summit for Children

At its 1991 regular session, the Executive Board reviewed UNICEF follow-up to the 1990 World Summit for Children and response to the Summit's World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and Plan of Action.(10) The Board urged(11) the Executive Director to ensure that UNICEF provided support to developing countries for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and Plan of Action.

UNICEF worked throughout 1991 for early ratification of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child. By the end of the year, 107 countries had become States parties to the Convention, while another 35 had become signatories, indicating their intention to ratify.

## Maurice Pate Memorial Award

The Maurice Pate Memorial Award, established in 1966(12) to commemorate the first UNICEF Executive Director, was presented in 1991(13) to the

Child-to-Child Trust of the United Kingdom. The Executive Board noted the success of the innovative approach of the Trust in channelling the power of children to carry primary health-care messages to younger children, their peers, families and communities.

In other action,(14) the Board amended the procedure related to the objectives, recipients, nominations and selection for the Award.

#### UNICEF programmes by region

##### Africa

During 1991, total programme expenditures for Africa amounted to \$210 million, representing 36 per cent of total UNICEF programme expenditure.

Annual growth rates of gross national product per capita remained negative for most countries in the region. In spite of debt reduction and rescheduling, debt servicing continued to impose a heavy burden. In that adverse economic climate, social service infrastructures deteriorated. Conflicts continued to plague the region: civil war disrupted services, destroyed infrastructure and killed and dislocated millions of persons.

Nevertheless, under the Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children, most countries in the region set up mechanisms to elaborate national programmes of action. UNICEF and the African Development Bank agreed on operational modalities of cooperation, particularly a cost-sharing arrangement for joint project identification and assessment.

In the area of primary health care (PHC), the Bamako Initiative(15) (see below) began to be applied in some countries of the region. Universal child immunization (UCI) was still several years away in the war-affected countries, but it was achieved in others. Health programmes paid greater attention to the region's major diseases-diarrhoeal illnesses, acute respiratory infections (ARIs) and malaria. The control of diarrhoeal illnesses, which had been limited to the distribution of oral rehydration salts, was expanded to a more holistic approach, focusing on case management, breast-feeding and water supply and sanitation.

The spread of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) threatened the gains made in mortality reduction, and new impetus was given to fighting the disease; in several countries, UNICEF supported the production of information materials and communication activities.

Emergency conditions persisted in many countries of the region. A new emergency programme for the Horn of Africa was established, which coordinated inter-agency programmes responding to emergencies. UNICEF played a key role in the United Nations post-war support and drought relief assistance programmes in Mozambique and

provided essential relief materials in post-war Angola.

##### Americas and the Caribbean

In 1991, UNICEF programme expenditures totalled \$61 million in the Americas and the Caribbean, representing 10 per cent of total programme expenditures. The economic crisis in the region forced several countries to adopt stabilization and adjustment schemes that had caused considerable hardship, especially among the most vulnerable groups. In spite of that, Governments created mechanisms to compensate for the costs of adjustment, and progress towards the survival, protection and development of children resulted. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified by 25 countries in the region.

UNICEF, in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organization, prepared measures for the control of diarrhoeal diseases and cholera. Breast-feeding was promoted region-wide. Components of the UNICEF plan included the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes, the UNICEF "baby-friendly" hospital initiative and the UNICEF/WHO "10 steps to successful breast-feeding". Progress was achieved, in Mexico, an agreement was reached with baby formula producers to stop free distribution of baby formula.

In examining the problems of women, three areas were given special attention: violence against girls and women; women as heads of household; and teenage pregnancy. The network of women's offices throughout South and Central America was expanded with the addition of the Caribbean sub-region. Studies on child prostitution were prepared in nine countries.

##### Asia

In 1991, UNICEF programme expenditure in Asia totalled \$200 million, representing 34 per cent of total programme expenditure. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified by most of the countries in the region.

UCI was achieved in many countries and the infrastructure for overall delivery of child survival and development services was improved. Other health initiatives were advocated, among them, safe motherhood, which included antenatal care, anaemia control during pregnancy, referral of high-risk cases and care at birth and baby-friendly hospital initiatives.

AIDS continued to spread in many countries of East Asia, notably in Thailand. All countries in the region took steps to contain the pandemic, including extensive blood testing for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); education and communication campaigns directed towards high-risk groups; and the provision of counselling services.

Accelerated efforts were under way, particularly in Pakistan and Sri Lanka, to provide universal access to safe water. Together with diarrhoeal diseases, ARIs accounted for about 50 per cent of deaths among children under five years of age in the East Asia and Pacific region. Countries across the region also worked to control protein deficiency malnutrition.

#### Middle East and North Africa

In 1991, UNICEF programme expenditure in the Middle East and North Africa totalled \$90 million, or 15 per cent of total programme expenditure. Despite gains, the region included countries that continued to have high infant-mortality rates, and the gender gap between male and female literacy and female fertility rates remained the highest in the world.

Momentum gained in the region for the control of ARIs. About one third of the countries had operational programmes and preparatory steps were being taken in the remaining countries. The prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders had been mapped geographically in several countries and programmes for the production of iodized salt began.

In Iraq, Jordan and Kuwait, UNICEF supported psychosocial counselling activities for conflict-traumatized children. In post-civil war Lebanon, the UNICEF Education for Peace programme continued to expand dramatically, involving over the years 80,000 children in summer camps and other educational activities. The Fund initiated a programme of action to help children to cope effectively with psychological stress and to promote values of peace and conflict-resolution among children.

During the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait, UNICEF collaborated with other agencies in emergency operations, within the overall coordinating framework of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In all countries, UNICEF acted as the main agency for the provision of water supply and sanitation facilities in camps.

#### UNICEF programmes by sector

##### Immunization

In October 1991, UNICEF and WHO announced that the international community had fulfilled its commitment to immunize 80 per cent of the world's children against the six major child-killer diseases before their first birthday. Since that commitment was made in 1985,(16) coverage against tuberculosis rose to 90 per cent; against poliomyelitis to 83 per cent and against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus to 85 per cent. Protection against measles was about 80 per cent.

During the year, UNICEF embarked on a programme to help countries become self-sufficient in

vaccines. It also helped to organize the Children's Vaccination Initiative with the goal of developing new and improved vaccines. With support from WHO, UNDP, the World Bank and several national and international organizations, the Initiative aimed at the development of vaccines that would require one or two rather than multiple doses, be given earlier in life, and remain potent during transport and storage.

The UNICEF Executive Board urged(17) UNICEF to focus its contribution within the Initiative on improving sustainability and accessibility of immunization programmes by increasing the national capacity of developing countries. The Board also approved for 1991 and 1992 \$2 million from general resources and \$10 million in supplementary funds to support activities of the Initiative.

##### Breast-feeding, nutrition and growth monitoring

During 1991, UNICEF promoted a combination of short- and long-term measures to reduce malnutrition among individual families, within communities and nationally. The four main elements of the strategy were: control of nutritional deficiencies; protection, promotion and support of breast-feeding; community participation and the empowerment of households to feed themselves; and the effective use of information to improve national nutrition policies and strategies.

UNICEF and WHO launched the baby-friendly hospital initiative, which recognized the supportive role that maternity hospitals could play in the promotion and protection of breast-feeding. Twelve countries received intensive support during the year to ensure that by early 1992 major facilities would become baby-friendly. The challenge of monitoring breast-feeding goals was overcome in 1991 through the development of indicators for household and health care facilities, and 12 countries banned free or low-cost distribution of infant formula.

A policy-makers' meeting on breast-feeding in the 1990s had been held by WHO and UNICEF in August 1990 at Florence, Italy, which adopted the Innocenti Declaration on the Protection, Promotion and Support of Breast-feeding. At its 1991 session, the UNICEF Executive Board welcomed(18) the Declaration and recommended that it be the basis for UNICEF policy and action in support of infant and young child feeding. The Board requested that the Executive Director propose to the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy that a study be undertaken to examine national and multinational corporations' marketing practices for infant food and assess their impact on the well-being of mothers and children.

UNICEF support for growth monitoring and promotion was evaluated in nine countries. The

evaluation showed that the amount of time and effort required to put good growth-monitoring operations into practice had been underestimated. Consequently, many activities termed "growth monitoring" had focused solely on weighing babies and too much emphasis had been given to the technical aspect of growth monitoring and not enough to the analysis of the causes of growth faltering and the promotion of appropriate actions. Based on the findings of the evaluations, a new strategy was to be developed in 1992.

#### The Bamako Initiative

The UNICEF Executive Board considered a report on implementation of the Bamako Initiative.<sup>(15)</sup> Since its launching in 1987<sup>(19)</sup> as a new form of community funding and management for the supply and delivery of essential drugs, the Initiative had emerged as a strategy for reviving, strengthening and extending basic health care services. The report discussed the contribution made by the Initiative to the provision of a health-care system in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as in other regions of the world. By the end of 1991, 33 countries, including 6 outside sub-Saharan Africa, had begun to address the principles of the Initiative as a way to revitalize and expand health-care systems, promote decentralization of decision-making and involve communities in the management of basic health services. Some 2,000 health-care facilities serving about 20 million persons had begun restructuring their approaches in keeping with the Initiative.

In January 1991,<sup>(20)</sup> the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy recommended that the two organizations monitor the implementation of the Initiative's guiding principles and establish methods of production for primary health drugs.

The UNICEF Executive Board endorsed<sup>(21)</sup> the recommendation of the Joint Committee. It urged UNICEF to ensure that the Initiative remained an important element in the implementation of primary health-care programmes in Africa, and it urged the international community to increase contributions in order to ensure better the effectiveness of implementation.

#### Education

The vision of Education for All, as articulated by the World Conference on Education for All, held at Jomtien, Thailand, in March 1990,<sup>(22')</sup> provided the framework for UNICEF education activities in 1991. During the year, UNICEF took several steps to respond effectively to the challenges of the Conference. An action plan to promote the goals of Education for All was developed to target children prior to school enrolment

and during the primary school-years, and to target adults with respect to essential knowledge for living. Policy studies, analytical tools and training packages on basic education were prepared to help develop UNICEF strategies on basic education and to build institutional capacity. Six regional meetings and one headquarters seminar were held for more than 250 country representatives and senior staff; three regional training workshops on basic education were held for UNICEF programme officers. Support from the Global Basic Education Reserve Fund was approved for activities in 14 countries towards achieving Education for All goals.

#### Water supply and sanitation

During 1991, UNICEF cooperated in water supply and sanitation projects in 95 countries, with expenditures amounting to \$83 million. Though the Fund's contribution was less than 1 per cent of global sector throughput in developing countries, it contributed to more than 15 per cent of annual global water-supply coverage. That achievement was attained through advocacy of the use of low-cost technologies, leading to significant government and community contributions. An example was the case of India, where 46 per cent of the rural population had access to safe drinking-water in 1985 and 96 per cent had such access by 1990.

#### Women in development

The objective of formulating national and sectoral policies for the advancement of women had yet to be achieved in many developing countries. UNICEF promoted such policies through advocacy, policy-oriented research and technical cooperation. In many countries, the low status of women was one of the major obstacles to their advancement, although significant changes had taken place in many countries in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia as a result of education, more favourable laws and demands for women's rights. New opportunities appeared to be opening for women to increase their participation and decision-making in the democratization process under way in many countries. UNICEF used advocacy as well as information gained from its substantive national situation analyses to support women in that process. Current efforts in UNICEF increasingly included men in gender-training programmes for key national officials and project managers as well as for UNICEF staff. In addition, UNICEF advocacy and social mobilization activities reached many religious and community leaders, parliamentarians and high political officials in all regions. Many countries stressed the need to intensify the mobilization of and involvement of women, par-

ticularly in women's and children's health and education, family planning and safe motherhood.

#### Urban basic services

The environment in which child survival and development programmes struggled to take hold was frequently seen at its bleakest in urban slums and shanty towns where urban services were overstretched or non-existent. During 1991, UNICEF advocated and implemented two parallel approaches, which undertook to ensure that sectoral programmes included a focus on urban situations and needs and to expand urban basic services (UBS) in selected centres.

In conjunction with the mayors of major cities around the world, UNICEF began an initiative entitled "mayors as defenders of children". The initiative set the stage for municipal planning and programming for meeting the goals of the 1990 World Summit for Children. Initially, it would be carried out in a few selected cities and be followed by others around the globe. It would focus on harnessing the commitment of mayors and municipalities towards attaining their cities' priority goals within the framework of national programmes of action. It was aimed especially at children of the urban poor through support to low-cost, community-managed, sustainable and replicable actions that would be based on the continuing experience of UBS programmes.

#### Children in especially difficult circumstances

During 1991, there was an increasing, worldwide awareness of child abuse, neglect and exploitation. The Convention on the Rights of the Child had raised awareness of and concern for the urgent need for services for children in especially difficult circumstances. More UNICEF country offices in Africa and Asia began to undertake situation analyses, and several developed new projects and programmes that received supplementary funding. A regional programme was initiated in the Middle East and North Africa that emphasized education for peace and the psychosocial rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict. The International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in collaboration with UNICEF, also began to expand their work in the area. New training materials and resource books were produced for children affected by armed conflict and a new publication series of case-studies and methods for programmes for children in especially difficult circumstances was launched.

Most countries, however, still had limited information about the size and nature of the problems of child abuse, neglect and exploitation. Armed conflicts continued to kill, wound and disable children, both physically and mentally, especially in

Africa. Street children were being murdered in some Latin American countries, while the exploitation of children in prostitution seemed to be increasing in South Asia. Even more horrifying was the phenomenon of selling children and the high incident of HIV infection among sexually exploited children.

#### UNICEF finances

UNICEF income in 1991 totalled \$807 million, \$14 million less than in 1990. Income by source of income included: \$506 million for general resources, \$165 million for supplementary funds, and \$136 million for emergency supplementary funds. Governments, intergovernmental organizations and the United Nations provided 73 per cent of the total income, the balance being non-governmental.

Expenditures in 1991 totalled \$755 million, \$6 million more than in 1990. The sum of \$591 million was for total programme expenditure, \$161 million for total administrative expenditures, and \$3 million for write-offs and other charges.

#### Budget appropriations

At its 1991 session, the UNICEF Executive Board approved<sup>(23)</sup> a total of \$580 million for general resources funding and a total of \$795 million of supplementary resources funding for programme cooperation. For each region, the respective amounts were: Asia, \$259,140,000 and \$427,092,000; Africa, \$144,113,000 and \$196,460,000; the Middle East and North Africa, \$47,050,000 and \$69,745,000; the Americas and the Caribbean, \$23,108,000 and \$48,700,000; and interregional programmes, \$106,555,000 and \$52,750,000.

In a decision on global and interregional programmes and other special-purpose funds,<sup>(24)</sup> the Board requested the Executive Director to consider reducing the number of separate funds through merger or consolidation of those with similar objectives and characteristics.

The Board approved<sup>(25)</sup> the medium-term plan<sup>(26)</sup> as a framework of projections for 1991-1994, including the preparation of up to \$500 million in programme expenditures from general resources to be submitted to the Board in 1992.

The Board noted<sup>(27)</sup> the financial reports for 1989 and 1990 and related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). Also noted<sup>(28)</sup> was the financial report for the 1990 World Summit and Summit-related mobilization activities.

In other action,<sup>(29)</sup> the Board approved the revised budget estimates for the biennium 1990-1991 and budget estimates for 1992-1993. Estimates of budget expenditure for 1992-1993 were also approved.<sup>(30)</sup> In response to the number and

severity of emergencies, the Board decided<sup>(31)</sup> that the level of the Emergency Reserve Fund should be increased to \$7 million.

### Organizational questions

The UNICEF Executive Board considered a review of UNICEF headquarters office requirements,<sup>(32)</sup> but deferred a decision on the matter to its next session.<sup>(33)</sup> It requested<sup>(34)</sup> the Executive Director, in consultation with ACABQ, to analyse the structure and format of budget documents, and it decided<sup>(35)</sup> to consider in 1992 the need for a review of the administrative structure at UNICEF headquarters.

### Greeting Card Operation

During the 1990/91 season, the general public world-wide contributed \$76.6 million to UNICEF general resources through the Greeting Card Operation (GCO). This was \$15 million higher than the previous year. Sales volume totalled 154 million cards.

The Executive Board approved<sup>(36)</sup> the budgeted expenditures and noted the budgeted income for the fiscal year 1 May 1991 to 30 April 1992 for GCO. It also noted<sup>(37)</sup> the GCO financial report and accounts for the 1989 season and the provisional report of the 1990 season.

### Inter-agency cooperation

The UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy held its twenty-eighth session at Geneva from 28 to 30 January 1991.<sup>(20)</sup> It reviewed WHO health policies and UNICEF resolutions, common goals for the health of women and children, healthy lifestyles for youth, AIDS, and the management of the peripheral health system based on primary health care.

The Executive Board amended<sup>(38)</sup> the criteria governing the election of UNICEF representatives on the two joint committees (the other being the UNESCO/UNICEF Joint Committee on Education).

### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>E/ICEF/1992/2 (Part II). <sup>(2)</sup>E/1991/33. <sup>(3)</sup>E/ICEF/1991/16. <sup>(4)</sup>E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/6). <sup>(5)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/11). <sup>(6)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/13). <sup>(7)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/9). <sup>(8)</sup>GA res. 44/25, annex, 20 Nov. 1989. <sup>(9)</sup>E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/14). <sup>(10)</sup>A/45/625. <sup>(11)</sup>E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/10). <sup>(12)</sup>YUN 1966, p. 385. <sup>(13)</sup>E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/1). <sup>(14)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/2). <sup>(15)</sup>E/ICEF/1991/L.6. <sup>(16)</sup>YUN 1985, p. 963. <sup>(17)</sup>E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/16). <sup>(18)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/22). <sup>(19)</sup>YUN 1987, p. 859. <sup>(20)</sup>E/ICEF/1991/L.15. <sup>(21)</sup>E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/118). <sup>(22)</sup>E/ICEF/1990/L.14. <sup>(23)</sup>E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/12). <sup>(24)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/17). <sup>(25)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/24). <sup>(26)</sup>E/ICEF/1991/3. <sup>(27)</sup>E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/25). <sup>(28)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/26). <sup>(29)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/28). <sup>(30)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/29). <sup>(31)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/19). <sup>(32)</sup>E/ICEF/1991/AB/L.9. <sup>(33)</sup>E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/27). <sup>(34)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/30). <sup>(35)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/31). <sup>(36)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/35). <sup>(37)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 1991/36). <sup>(38)</sup>E/1991/33 (dec. 1991/3).

## Youth

In August 1991, the Secretary-General submitted a report on policies and programmes involving youth.<sup>(1)</sup> In pursuance of a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly,<sup>(2)</sup> he had requested Member States, United Nations specialized agencies and bodies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to submit proposals for a draft world youth programme of action. As at 15 June 1991, 12 Member States, 11 non-governmental youth organizations and 16 specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system had replied. Their views were expressed at the eighth meeting of the Informal Inter-agency Working Group at the Technical Level on Youth (Vienna, 30 and 31 May) and the Youth Forum of the United Nations system (Vienna, 27-29 May).

The Secretary-General concluded that many significant initiatives and activities had been undertaken in the context of the 1985 International Youth Year<sup>(3)</sup> and its follow-up. However, stronger efforts were required to achieve the objectives of the Year. There was a need to review the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the area of youth in the light of newly emerging youth issues and the changing international climate. The Secretary-General recommended that a conceptual framework for a world youth programme of action be elaborated by an international team of experts, that regional expert meetings develop regional programmes of action within that conceptual framework, and, on the basis of the international and regional inputs, Member States be invited to consider preparing national youth programmes of action.

On 16 December, by decision 46/425, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report.

Consideration by the Commission for Social Development. In February 1991,<sup>(4)</sup> the Commission for Social Development considered the problem of the integration of young people into society. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General<sup>(5)</sup> transmitting the report of the International Symposium on the Integration of Young People into Society (Toledo, Spain, June 1990).

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/11 without vote.

### Integration of young people into society: participation, development, peace

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/14 of 18 November 1985 entitled "International Youth

Year: Participation, Development, Peace", requested the Commission for Social Development to examine, on a regular basis, specific youth issues,

Considering also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 45/103 of 14 December 1990, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond in accordance with proposals to be submitted by Member States, the United Nations and non-governmental youth organizations and in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the relevant inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations,

Considering further that the Council, in its resolution 1989/51 of 24 May 1989, requested the Commission for Social Development to prepare at its thirty-third session a draft programme of action to mark the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, in 1995, and to identify future strategies in the field of youth, and, in that connection, recalling General Assembly resolution 44/59 of 8 December 1989,

Considering that, in its resolution 45/103, the General Assembly decided to devote a plenary meeting at its fiftieth session, in 1995, to youth questions,

Considering Nero that a draft programme of action to mark the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year and a draft world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond are subjects that require special attention, study and collaboration,

Taking into account, to that end, the deliberations and suggestions of the International Symposium on the Integration of Young People into Society, held at Toledo, Spain, from 4 to 8 June 1990, and other relevant international meetings,

1. Decides that an open-ended ad hoc working group of the Commission for Social Development should be established at the thirty-third session of the Commission:

(a) To review and appraise progress achieved and obstacles identified in implementing the objectives of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace;

(b) To prepare a draft calendar of activities to mark the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year;

(c) To prepare a draft world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond, taking into account regional youth programmes of action;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session, for discussion by the open-ended ad hoc working group, the draft calendar of activities and the draft world youth programme of action referred to in subparagraphs 1 (b) and (c) above.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/11

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/85) without vote, 16 May (meeting 6); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1991/26); agenda item 7.

## REFERENCES

(1)A/46/360. (2)GA res. 45/103, 14 Dec. 1990. (3)YUN 1985, p. 978. (4)E/1991/26. (5)E/CN.5/1991/4 & Corr.1.

## Ageing persons

### International cooperation on ageing

In accordance with a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly,<sup>(1)</sup> the Secretary-General, in an August 1991 report,<sup>(2)</sup> outlined international cooperation on ageing for 1992 and beyond.

The report concluded that there had been a remarkable increase in the international community's response to the ageing of populations. In the period from 1950 to 2025, the world's elderly population (persons aged 60 years and over) would have increased from 200 million to 1.2 billion, or from 8 to 14 per cent of the total global population. The developed countries were adjusting policies and programmes especially for the very old, while the developing countries were gradually introducing ageing programmes.

A broad framework for national and international action on ageing had been established when the World Assembly on Ageing in 1982 adopted the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing.<sup>(3)</sup> However, the implementation rate of the Plan had been poor, which had prompted the General Assembly to adopt the action programme on ageing in 1990.<sup>(4)</sup> The action programme had two themes: development of a practical strategy to improve implementation of the Plan in the decade 1992 to 2001 and a promotional campaign to mark in 1992 the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Plan. Consultations on developing a practical strategy for the decade pointed in several possible directions, including global targets, which would support the implementation of the Vienna Plan.

The United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing had since its inception in 1983 disbursed over \$1 million in seed-money grants to 42 projects.<sup>(2)</sup> Contributions to the Fund had been levelling off and were inadequate to fulfil the Fund's mandate to assist developing countries to respond to the ageing of their populations.

During 1991, the Fund supported nine projects, of which four were in Africa, one in Latin America and the Caribbean and four at the interregional or global level.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/10 without vote.

### Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:  
[for text, see General Assembly resolution 46/91 below.]

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/10

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/85) without vote, 16 May (meeting 6); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1991/26); agenda item 7.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/91 without vote.

#### Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/50 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council endorsed a draft programme of United Nations activities relating to the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, in 1992,

Pursuant to its resolution 45/106 of 14 December 1990, in which it endorsed the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on the question of ageing,<sup>a</sup> invited Member States, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations to consider innovative and effective ways of cooperating on the selection of targets in the field of ageing during 1991 and 1992, and urged Member States, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to participate in the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond, especially in selecting targets in the field of ageing, in organizing community-wide activities and in launching an information and fund-raising campaign to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing at the local, national, regional and global levels,

Recalling that in resolution 45/106 it endorsed also the convening of an ad hoc working group of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-second session to monitor the activities for the tenth anniversary, especially the launching of a global information campaign, and the selection of targets that might form the basis of the third review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing to be made by the Commission at its thirty-third session, in 1993, and recommended that the Commission should give consideration to the desirability of convening, subject to the availability of funds, regional and sectoral meetings on the selection of targets in the field of ageing during 1991 and 1992 and global consultations in 1993 and 1997,

Recalling also that in resolution 45/106, it recognized the complexity and rapidity of the ageing of the world's population and the need to have a common basis and frame of reference for the protection and promotion of the rights of the elderly, including the contribution that the elderly can and should make to society,

Aware of the plight of the elderly in developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, as well as those in difficult circumstances, such as refugees, migrant workers and victims of conflict,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1751(LIV) of 16 May 1973 on the aged and social security.

1. Recommends that the United Nations define, on the basis of the recommendations of a small expert group

meeting to be held in 1992 within existing resources, targets on ageing to provide a pragmatic focus for the broad and ideal goals of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, and issue them as "Targets on ageing: programme recommendations at the national level for the year 2001";

2. Urges Member States to identify their specific national targets on ageing for the year 2001, on the basis of the proposed targets on ageing;

3. Invites the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to develop, in consultation with United Nations organizations and bodies and international non-governmental organizations, a set of suggested global targets designed to support implementation of the national targets on ageing;

4. Decides to devote four plenary meetings, that is, two working days, at its forty-seventh session to an international conference on ageing to consolidate a set of targets on ageing for the year 2001 and to celebrate on an appropriate global scale the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;

5. Urges the United Nations to give special attention to implementing the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond;

6. Calls upon the Secretary-General to give all possible support, in the form of both regular and extrabudgetary resources, to the Ageing Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, to enable it to fulfil its mandate as lead agency for the action programme on ageing;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to designate the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna as coordinator for the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and for the implementation of the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond;

8. Invites the Secretary-General to explore the feasibility of appointing an interregional adviser on ageing to assist developing countries in expanding their ability to respond effectively to the ageing of their populations;

9. Invites the United Nations to examine the feasibility of launching a service composed of experts who are elderly, modelled on the United Nations Volunteers;

10. Urges the United Nations Postal Administration, as called upon in General Assembly resolution 44/67 of 8 December 1989, to issue a stamp to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;

11. Also urges the United Nations Postal Administration to consider, on an exceptional basis, issuing a medal on ageing bearing the emblem of the World Assembly on Ageing to mark activities planned for the decade 1992-2001;

12. Decides to launch a global information campaign on the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond, and welcomes the cooperation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and other United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in this endeavour;

13. Recommends that the United Nations provide further advisory services to countries in the process of development, change and transition, at their request, to ensure that the issue of ageing remains an important part of their social development programmes;

<sup>a</sup>A/45/420.



14. Adopts the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, based on the International Plan of Action on Ageing, annexed to the present resolution.

#### ANNEX

##### United Nations Principles for Older Persons

To add life to the years that have been added to life

The General Assembly,

Appreciating the contribution that older persons make to their societies,

Recognizing that, in the Charter of the United Nations, the peoples of the United Nations declare, *inter alia*, their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Noting the elaboration of those rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other declarations to ensure the application of universal standards to particular groups,

In pursuance of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, adopted by the World Assembly on Ageing and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982,

Appreciating the tremendous diversity in the situation of older persons, not only between countries but within countries and between individuals, which requires a variety of policy responses,

Aware that in all countries, individuals are reaching an advanced age in greater numbers and in better health than ever before,

Aware of the scientific research disproving many stereotypes about inevitable and irreversible declines with age,

Convinced that in a world characterized by an increasing number and proportion of older persons, opportunities must be provided for willing and capable older persons to participate in and contribute to the ongoing activities of society,

Mindful that the strains on family life in both developed and developing countries require support for those providing care to frail older persons,

Bearing in mind the standards already set by the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the conventions, recommendations and resolutions of the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and other United Nations entities,

Encourages Governments to incorporate the following principles into their national programmes whenever possible:

##### Independence

1. Older persons should have access to adequate food, water, shelter, clothing and health care through the provision of income, family and community support and self-help.

2. Older persons should have the opportunity to work or to have access to other income-generating opportunities.

3. Older persons should be able to participate in determining when and at what pace withdrawal from the labour force takes place.

4. Older persons should have access to appropriate educational and training programmes.

5. Older persons should be able to live in environments that are safe and adaptable to personal preferences and changing capacities.

6. Older persons should be able to reside at home for as long as possible.

##### Participation

7. Older persons should remain integrated in society, participate actively in the formulation and implementation of policies that directly affect their well-being and share their knowledge and skills with younger generations.

8. Older persons should be able to seek and develop opportunities for service to the community and to serve as volunteers in positions appropriate to their interests and capabilities.

9. Older persons should be able to form movements or associations of older persons.

##### Care

10. Older persons should benefit from family and community care and protection in accordance with each society's system of cultural values.

11. Older persons should have access to health care to help them to maintain or regain the optimum level of physical, mental and emotional well-being and to prevent or delay the onset of illness.

12. Older persons should have access to social and legal services to enhance their autonomy, protection and care.

13. Older persons should be able to utilize appropriate levels of institutional care providing protection, rehabilitation and social and mental stimulation in a humane and secure environment.

14. Older persons should be able to enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms when residing in any shelter, care or treatment facility, including full respect for their dignity, beliefs, needs and privacy and for the right to make decisions about their care and the quality of their lives.

##### Self-fulfilment

15. Older persons should be able to pursue opportunities for the full development of their potential.

16. Older persons should have access to the educational, cultural, spiritual and recreational resources of society.

##### Dignity

17. Older persons should be able to live in dignity and security and be free of exploitation and physical or mental abuse.

18. Older persons should be treated fairly regardless of age, gender, racial or ethnic background, disability or other status, and be valued independently of their economic contribution.

General Assembly resolution 46/91

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/704) without vote, 8 November (meeting 35); draft recommended by ESC resolution 1991/10 (A/C.3/46/L.5); agenda item 94 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 20-26, 30, 35; plenary 74.

Also on 16 December and on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 46/94 without vote.

### Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: integration of the elderly in development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it emphasized that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society,

Recalling also its resolution 45/106 of 14 December 1990, in which it endorsed the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond and urged wide participation in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/38 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council noted that women constituted a larger part of the older population and that in the years to come the number of elderly women would increase more rapidly in the developing countries than in the developed ones,

Noting with satisfaction the observance of the first International Day for the Elderly on 1 October 1991,

Noting with appreciation the convening of the Expert Group Meeting on Integration of Ageing and Elderly Women into Development at Vienna from 7 to 11 October 1991 by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in collaboration with the American Association of Retired Persons,

Noting with concern that the contributions to the Trust Fund for Ageing have steadily declined since 1982 and that if this trend continues the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing will be compromised,

Mindful of the need for innovative and effective international cooperation in the field of ageing if countries are to achieve self-reliance in responding to the ageing of their populations,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation on ageing for 1992 and beyond;

2. Recommends wide multisectoral cooperation in setting global targets on ageing to be reached by the year 2001 and invites wide participation in the proposed interregional symposium and other meetings on target-setting;

3. Requests Member States to consider setting appropriate and, where feasible, quantifiable, national targets on ageing for the year 2001;

4. Requests all participants in target-setting to pay special attention to practical strategies, identifying in detail the key agencies and the necessary means for reaching the targets;

5. Urges Member States to participate, at the highest level, in the plenary meetings of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session to be devoted, *inter alia*, to launching a set of global targets on ageing to be reached by the year 2001;

6. Calls upon Member States to participate in the inquiry for the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, in the first half of 1992, and to take the occasion of the review to plan ahead, setting national targets on ageing for the year 2001;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to consider the feasibility of appointing eminent personalities as good will ambassadors for ageing during the decade 1992-2001;

8. Invites Member States, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, the regional commissions and non-governmental organizations to disseminate widely the United Nations Principles for Older Persons at the local, national, regional and global levels, especially in the year 1992, the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Ageing;

9. Urges Member States and non-governmental organizations of the elderly to second experts and administrative personnel to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in 1992-1993 to help in selected priority activities, including the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;

10. Notes with appreciation the support given by the United Nations Population Fund to the applied research and training project entitled "Developmental Implications of Demographic Change: Global Population Ageing" being implemented by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and in view of the importance of the subject-matter, encourages the United Nations Population Fund to continue its support;

11. Invites the United Nations Population Fund to support a senior adviser on population ageing at the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in view of the importance of the ageing in future population changes and the role of the Centre as focal point in the United Nations system for ageing;

12. Calls upon the United Nations Population Fund and all other bodies of the United Nations system involved in preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development, 1994, to utilize the results of the project mentioned in paragraph 10 above as a major input to the Conference;

13. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to give recognition to the contribution of the elderly to social and economic development in the context of major events and conferences of the 1990s, such as those dealing with the environment, human rights, the family, population and the advancement of women;

14. Notes with satisfaction the recent establishment, under the patronage of the United Nations, of the Banyan Fund Association: A World Fund for Ageing, whose main goal is to secure or broker funds for activities that would support implementation of the International Plan of Action by Ageing;

15. Also notes with satisfaction the leading role of the International Institute on Ageing in Malta in global training initiatives on ageing and its increasing involvement in other countries in the execution of projects funded by the United Nations Population Fund;

16. Urges the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations to support the African Society of Gerontology in developing and implementing a regional programme of activities on ageing;

17. Encourages non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue close collaboration with the United Nations system in the field of ageing;

18. Requests the Secretary-General, in celebrating the International Year of the Family in 1994, to draw attention to the contributions that the elderly make to the family;

19. Invites special observance of the International Day for the Elderly on 1 October 1992, to mark the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Ageing;

20. Urge all organizations of the United Nations system and bilateral and multilateral development agencies to include the elderly in their development efforts, with particular focus on the mainstreaming approach;

21. Invites the United Nations Development Programme to include the elderly in the programmes of their social funds that aim, inter alia to alleviate poverty;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item "Social development".

General Assembly resolution 46/94

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/704) without vote, 8 November (meeting 35); 3-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.19); agenda item 94 (a).

Sponsors: Austria, Dominican Republic, Malta.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 20-26, 30, 35; plenary 74.

#### REFERENCES

(1)GA res. 45/106, 14 Dec. 1990. (2)A/46/361. (3)YUN 1982, p. 1184.

## Chapter XV

## Refugees and displaced persons

There was a deterioration in the overall refugee situation in 1991, particularly in the Persian Gulf, the Horn of Africa, South-West Asia and Europe. While progress was made in other areas, notably in Central America and South-East Asia, the world's refugee population remained at a staggering 17 million.

In 1991, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with the support of the international community, continued to devise new approaches to the refugee problem and to seek durable solutions. During 1991, its fortieth anniversary, UNHCR charted a forward-looking strategy focusing on emergency preparedness, prevention and finding solutions to the totality of the refugee problem, from exodus and relief to return and reintegration.

In October, the Executive Committee of the UNHCR Programme considered, among other things, refugee protection, refugee women and children, Indo-Chinese refugees, repatriation of refugees to Cambodia and Central American refugees.

The Nansen Medal for 1991—awarded since 1954 in honour of Fridtjof Nansen, the first League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—was awarded posthumously to Paul Weiss (United Kingdom), for his contribution to refugee law, and to Libertine Amathila (Namibia), the first African woman to receive the distinction, for her long service to refugee children.

Sadako Ogata (Japan) assumed her functions as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on 1 January 1991.

## UNHCR programme and finances

## Programme policy

Executive Committee action. At its forty-second session (Geneva, 7-11 October 1991), the Executive Committee of the UNHCR Programme(\*) expressed concern over the lack of adequate international protection for various groups of refugees, encouraged States to intensify efforts to protect their rights and hoped that United Nations efforts in that regard would continue. It asked the High Commissioner to encourage repatriation

of refugees and their safe integration in their countries of origin.

The Committee stressed the need to implement and monitor the effectiveness of UNHCR policy on refugee women.(2) It noted that the post of Senior Coordinator for Refugee Women, funded through donor funds, was scheduled to terminate on 1 July 1992, and urged the High Commissioner to continue to finance that position through regular resources. The Committee urged the High Commissioner to continue her efforts on behalf of refugee children and welcomed her decision to establish a new post of coordinator for refugee children. (For Economic and Social Council action on refugee and displaced women and children, see PART THREE, Chapter XIII.)

The Executive Committee urged States to assist the High Commissioner in ensuring an adequate and effective emergency preparedness and response capability and adopted conclusions and recommendations concerning the Comprehensive Plan of Action on Indo-Chinese Refugees (CPA), repatriation to Cambodia and the 1989 International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA), and took decisions on administrative and financial matters. On 6 February(3) and 28 June 1991,(4) the Executive Committee, at special sessions held at Geneva, took additional decisions on financial matters (see below).

UNHCR continued cooperating with other United Nations organizations, in particular with the World Food Programme (WFP) in providing food aid. Cooperation with development, humanitarian and disaster relief agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organisation and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO), included immunization and health planning and care, supplementary feeding, basic education and vocational training, water supply and sanitation, household security, family planning and mother/child medical welfare and reafforestation. UNHCR continued to cooperate with WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and financial institutions such as the World Bank in areas of emergency response to man-made and natural disasters, alleviation and eradication of poverty and addressing the needs of uprooted populations. It

also cooperated with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Commission of the European Community, as well as liberation movements and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/290, took note of the High Commissioner's report for 1990/91.(5)

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, adopted resolution 46/106 without vote.

#### Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its forty-second session, and taking note of the statement made by the High Commissioner on 7 November 1991,

Recalling its resolutions 45/140 A and B of 14 December 1990,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's international protection function and the need for States to cooperate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this primary and essential responsibility,

Welcoming the High Commissioner's commitment to address refugee situations through a threefold strategy consisting of the enhancement of the emergency preparedness and response mechanisms of the Office of the High Commissioner, the concerted pursuit of the preferred durable solution of voluntary repatriation and the promotion of solutions through preventive measures,

Noting with satisfaction that one hundred and nine States are now parties to the 1951 Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees,

Welcoming the valuable support extended by Governments to the Office of the High Commissioner in the discharge of its humanitarian tasks,

Bearing in mind that the relationship between human rights and refugee flows merits further consideration,

Noting with concern that despite developments that offer hope for solutions to refugee problems, the number of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner has increased and their protection continues to be seriously jeopardized in many situations as a result of non-admission, expulsion, refoulement and unjustified detention, as well as other threats

to their physical security, dignity and well-being, and lack of respect for fundamental human rights,

Welcoming the commitment of the Office of the High Commissioner to improving the situation of refugee women and children, who represent the majority of refugee populations and who, in many cases, are exposed to a variety of difficult situations affecting their physical and legal protection, as well as their psychological and material well-being,

Conscious of the link between international protection and resettlement as an instrument of protection and of the need for the international community to continue to provide adequate resettlement places for those refugees for whom no other durable solution is in sight,

Commending those States that, despite severe economic and development challenges of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of these States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance, including development-oriented assistance,

Commending the Office of the High Commissioner and its staff for the dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, and paying special tribute to those staff members who have lost their lives in the course of their duties,

1. Strongly reaffirms the fundamental nature of the function of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for States to cooperate fully with the Office in fulfilling this function, in particular by acceding to and fully and effectively implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments;

2. Recognizes the need to keep issues related to refugees, asylum-seekers and other migratory flows firmly on the international political agenda, especially the question of solution-oriented approaches to deal with today's refugee problems;

3. Recognizes also that the current size and complexity of the world refugee situation require vigorous promotion of existing protection principles, as well as full and open debate on new directions for protection and on further development of the law in this area, paying particular attention to the responsibilities of States to resolve refugee situations and, especially with respect to countries of origin, to address and try to eradicate causes of refugee flows;

4. Culls upon all States to refrain from taking measures that jeopardize the institution of asylum, in particular by returning or expelling refugees and asylum-seekers contrary to the fundamental prohibitions against these practices, and urges States to ensure fair and efficient determination procedures and to continue to give humane treatment and to grant asylum to refugees;

5. Condemns all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements and forced recruitment into armed forces;

6. Recognizes that growing misuse of asylum procedures could compromise the institution of asylum and the maintenance of fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures, and endorses the general conclusion on international protection, in particular in relation to refugee status determination, adopted by the

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its forty-second session;

7. Endorses the conclusion on refugee children adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its forty-second session, including the decision to establish a new post of coordinator for refugee children within the Office of the High Commissioner;

8. Commends the High Commissioner on the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women, which provide a practical means of ensuring the protection of refugee women, including through the delivery of appropriate assistance programmes, and calls upon States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other organizations, whether governmental, inter-governmental or non-governmental, to implement the Guidelines;

9. Stresses the overriding importance of attaining durable solutions to refugee problems and, in particular, the need to address in this process the root causes of refugee movements, and calls upon the High Commissioner actively to explore new options for preventive strategies that are consistent with protection principles, as well as ways in which State responsibility and burden-sharing mechanisms might be strengthened;

10. Underlines strongly State responsibility, particularly as it relates to the countries of origin, including addressing root causes, facilitating voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return, in accordance with international practice, of their nationals who are not refugees;

11. Urges all States and relevant organizations to support the Office of the High Commissioner in its efforts to search for durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation;

12. Acknowledges that at present there are important opportunities for resolving long-standing refugee situations and welcomes the intention of the High Commissioner to reinforce the efforts of the Office to encourage and promote voluntary repatriation of refugees and their safe reintegration in the countries of origin;

13. Recognizes the importance of pursuing resettlement as a last resort where no other durable solutions are available and the need for States to respond rapidly and with flexibility to evolving situations where resettlement is required to ensure the protection of the refugees concerned;

14. Welcomes the initiatives taken by the High Commissioner to enhance the capacity of the Office to respond to emergencies and, taking into account current deliberations on a United Nations system-wide response, encourages the High Commissioner to continue to work closely with other United Nations agencies, as well as other organizations, whether governmental, intergovernmental or non-governmental, to assure a coordinated and effective response to emergency humanitarian situations of a complex and protracted nature, and calls upon Governments to assist in implementing these initiatives;

15. Endorses the decision of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its forty-second session concerning inter-agency cooperation and calls upon the High Commissioner to sustain her efforts in this area so that the multifaceted needs

of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and their host communities might be better addressed, in particular through development initiatives by relevant United Nations agencies and programmes;

16. Expresses deep appreciation & for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries that, despite limited resources, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers on a permanent or temporary basis;

17. Urges the international community, including non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the principle of international solidarity and in the spirit of burden-sharing, to continue to assist the countries referred to in paragraph 16 above and the High Commissioner in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that the care for refugees and asylum-seekers represents;

18. Calls upon all Governments and other donors to contribute to the High Commissioner's programmes and, taking into account the need to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional and timely income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner are met.

General Assembly resolution 46/106

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/705) without vote, 20 November (meeting 451; 38-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.28); agenda item 97.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 34-39,43,45; plenary 74.

## Financial and administrative questions

UNHCR total voluntary funds expenditure in 1991 amounted to \$862.5 million which, compared to 1990, represented an increase of \$318.5 million. Some \$370 million was spent on General Programmes and \$492.5 million under Special Programmes and other trust funds. As at 31 May 1991, total contributions, paid or pledged, amounted to \$515.2 million.

Special appeals were made in 1991 to respond to new situations such as the massive exodus of over 1 million Iraqi nationals into neighbouring countries and their subsequent return to northern Iraq, the emergency in the Horn of Africa, CPA, the repatriation of South African refugees and exiles, the preparatory phase of the voluntary repatriation to Cambodia and the humanitarian assistance programme in Yugoslavia.

The Executive Committee in 1990 had approved a budget for 1991 General Programmes of \$345.6 million. Revised estimates for 1991 General Programmes were submitted to special sessions of

the Executive Committee in February(3) and June 1991.(4) In February, the Executive Committee approved an increase in the General Programmes target by \$10 million to accommodate an increase in the Emergency Fund to \$20 million. The budget figure for General Programmes of \$355.6 million was subsequently increased by the Executive Committee to \$379.1 million on 28 June 1991 to cover other needs, especially in Africa.

In October, the UNHCR Executive Committee approved the country and area programmes and the overall allocations for 1992 General Programmes amounting to \$373.1 million (including \$20 million for the Emergency Fund and a Programme Reserve of \$32.1 million).

## Accounts

### 1990 accounts

The audited financial statements on funds administered by UNHCR for the year ended 31 December 1990 showed a total expenditure of \$544 million and total income of \$668 million.(6)

In July 1991,(7) the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a synthesis of the main observations of the Board of Auditors on the audit of various United Nations funds; comments related to UNHCR project activities, improved facilities planning, and financial management and control systems.

Concurring with the Board's findings, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), in October 1991,(8) recommended strengthening the management of cash resources in field offices, streamlining reporting procedures and planning adequately for storage facilities.

In October,(1) the UNHCR Executive Committee took note of the accounts and reports, and called on the High Commissioner to undertake a comprehensive review of reports to the Committee on UNHCR activities financed by voluntary funds, taking into account ACABQ's recommendations concerning simplification of reporting.

In December, the General Assembly, in resolution 46/183, accepted the financial report and the Board's audit opinions, endorsed ACABQ's recommendations and observations and requested the High Commissioner to take the required remedial action.

## Subcommittee on

### Administrative and Financial Matters

The Executive Committee's Subcommittee on Administrative and Financial Matters met in 1991 at Geneva on 3 May and 4 and 8 October. In May, the Subcommittee discussed human resources management, including staffing strategy for emergency preparedness; funding mechanisms; 1990 in-

come and expenditure; 1991 programme requirements and funding for those programmes; evaluation activities; and the 1992-1993 United Nations regular budget.(9) The Subcommittee considered a broad range of issues in October including UNHCR evaluation; General Programmes targets for 1992; rationalized reporting; hosting countries; WFP/UNHCR cooperation; refugee women and children; evaluation activities; emergency response; audit report; status of contributions; fund-raising strategy; support costs; staffing; inter-agency cooperation; and public information.(10)

After taking note of a report on UNHCR's capacity to respond to refugee emergencies,(11) the Executive Committee requested the High Commissioner to keep the Subcommittee informed about the implementation of its decision on that subject.

## Executive Committee

### Enlargement of the Executive Committee

On 23 May,(12) Hungary requested that the Economic and Social Council consider enlarging UNHCR's Executive Committee, with a view to its candidacy for membership.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1991/206 of 7 February, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider at its first regular session the question of enlarging the Executive Committee. On 23 May, the Council adopted resolution 1991/1 recommending that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-sixth (1991) session to increase the membership of the Executive Committee from 44 to 45 States. On the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, the Council, on 26 July, adopted resolution 1991/63 without vote.

### Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1166(XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly provided for the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and 1958(XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294(XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987 and 45/138 of 14 December 1990, in which the Assembly provided for increases in the membership of the Executive Committee,

Taking into account its resolution 1991/1 of 23 May 1991, in which it recommended that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-sixth session on the question of increasing the membership of the Executive Committee from forty-four to forty-five States,

Taking note of the note verbale dated 23 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United

Nations addressed to the Secretary-General regarding the enlargement of the Executive Committee,

Recommends that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-sixth session on the question of increasing the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from forty-four to forty-six States.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/63

26 July 1991 Meeting 31 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1991/139) without vote, 19 July (meeting 13); 4-nation draft (E/1991/C.3/L.2); agenda item 18.

Sponsors: Austria, Canada, Ethiopia, Hungary.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/105 without vote.

#### Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1991/1 of 23 May 1991 and 1991/63 of 26 July 1991 on the enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Taking note also of the note verbale dated 27 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations<sup>a</sup> and the note verbale dated 23 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General regarding the enlargement of the Executive Committee,

1. Decides to increase the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from forty-four to forty-six States;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to elect the two additional members at its resumed organizational session in 1992.

<sup>a</sup>E/1990/121.

General Assembly resolution 46/105

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/705) without vote, 20 November (meeting 45); 5-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.27), orally revised; agenda item 97.

Sponsors: Austria, Ethiopia, Hungary, Philippines, Singapore

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 34-39,43,45; plenary 74.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)A/46/12/Add.1. (2)A/AC.96/754. (3)A/AC.96/768.  
(4)A/AC.96/771. (5)A/46/12. (6)A/46/5/Add.5. (7)A/46/298.  
(8)A/46/510. (9)A/AC.96/770. (10)A/AC.96/782. (11)A/AC.96/785.  
(12)E/1991/101.

## Refugee assistance and protection

### Assistance

During 1991,(1) UNHCR continued to cooperate with concerned Governments and the interna-

tional community in efforts to meet the humanitarian needs of refugees throughout the world. In the absence of durable solutions, UNHCR was forced to maintain care and maintenance programmes.

The international community's response to the plight of refugees in 1991 had been unparalleled in the 40-year history of UNHCR; total extra-budgetary funds received under General and Special Programmes amounted to some \$904 million. Obligations amounted to \$862.5 million, of which General Programmes expenditure was \$370 million and that of Special Programmes \$492.5 million. Administrative expenditure, covered by the United Nations regular budget, amounted to a further \$20.4 million. In terms of volume of activity and related expenditure, 1991 exceeded 1990 expenditure by almost 60 per cent. The total amount obligated from the Emergency Fund was more than \$18.5 million, including \$4 million for assistance to newly arrived Ethiopians in the Sudan, \$2.9 million for persons from Yugoslavia in Hungary, \$1.8 million for Ethiopian refugees in Djibouti, \$1 million for Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, \$1.2 million for Ethiopian and Somali refugees in Kenya, \$1.1 million for Burundi, Rwandese and Sudanese refugees in Zaire, \$700,000 for Ethiopian and Somali refugees in Yemen and \$1.05 million for displaced persons in Yugoslavia.

UNHCR continued to provide intermediate assistance in the form of care and maintenance, and \$211.8 million was allocated for such assistance. Some \$59.1 million was allocated in Ethiopia, and Guinea, Hong Kong, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, the Sudan and Thailand also received major care programmes, as did Malawi for its growing Mozambican refugee population.

The primary objective of UNHCR remained the pursuit of durable solutions through voluntary repatriation, local integration in a country of first asylum or resettlement in a third country. In 1991, some \$222.1 million was obligated under General and Special Programmes to promote this objective. A total of \$134.1 million was spent in 1991 on voluntary repatriation, with major programmes mounted in Ethiopia, Hong Kong, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Sudan and Viet Nam. Expenditures for local settlement activities amounted to \$70.2 million, with assistance for the establishment of rural settlement projects provided to China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mexico, Senegal, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia. South-East Asia remained the principal focus of resettlement operations, with new homes provided to 25,720 Indo-Chinese from the region facilitated under CPA. By 31 December, of the 49,220 persons belonging to the pre-cut-off date group of long-stayers, as defined by CPA, a total of 48,338 had been accepted and 46,500 had departed. During 1991, 119 of those



resettled were rescued at sea. Some 3,525 refugees from the Middle East and South-West Asia were resettled as a result of conflict in those regions, including a few Afghans, Iranians and Iraqis. In 1991, UNHCR assistance activities in Africa totalled \$274.5 million; in Latin America and the Caribbean, \$38.7 million; in Europe and North America, \$29.8 million; in Asia and Oceania, \$133.9 million; and in South-West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East, \$282.7 million.

UNHCR promoted greater public awareness of the refugee problem by producing and distributing a variety of written and audio-visual materials. Three issues of the magazine *Refugees* were published in Japanese and German, four in Italian and six in English, French and Spanish. In 1991, over 300 events in more than 100 countries, including round-tables, seminars, television programmes, concerts, commemorative stamp issues, special publications and photo exhibits, were organized to commemorate UNHCR's fortieth anniversary.

#### Refugee aid and development assistance

In October, a refugee aid and development programme costing \$10 million was prepared jointly by UNDP and UNHCR in Malawi to address environmental and development needs. Technical planning was completed for phase III of the income-generating project for refugee areas in Pakistan, a project executed by the World Bank. The IFAD/UNHCR South Khorasan Rangeland rehabilitation and refugee income-generating activities project in Iran began on a reduced scale, pending additional funding. In Central America, of the 59 projects presented by the seven countries (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua) of CIREFCA, 34 had received funding totalling \$65 million.

In October also,(2) the Executive Committee encouraged the High Commissioner to continue advocating greater inter-agency cooperation and, with the UNDP Administrator, to undertake steps to bring to fruition joint development activities aimed at benefiting refugees, returnees, displaced persons and their host communities.

In May, the UNDP Administrator reported on UNDP's response to emergencies, refugees and displaced persons during the year.

On 25 June,(3) the UNDP Governing Council recommended that the Administrator continue cooperation with UNHCR, UNDRO and other United Nations organizations dealing with natural and other disasters. It requested him to assess the impact on the development process of countries hosting large refugee populations and displaced persons and integrating returnees, and, based on that assessment, to mobilize resources

to assist the development process in relation to the scale of the disruption.

Also on 25 June,(4), the Council, in a decision concerning assistance to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Yemen, requested the Administrator, in cooperation with other organizations, particularly UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and WHO, to assist the Secretary-General in mobilizing resources to meet the immediate needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons. It also requested him to assess the impact of the critical humanitarian situation on the development of the affected countries, with a view to providing technical and financial assistance.

#### Assistance to refugees in Africa

The trend, pattern and overall magnitude of refugee movements in Africa remained comparatively stable during 1991. However, influxes into Malawi from Mozambique continued unabated. Events in Somalia, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Burundi, Zaire and Sierra Leone led respectively to further influxes of refugees into Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Zaire, the Congo and Guinea. By the end of 1991, the total refugee population in Africa totalled 5.4 million. The new exoduses made it necessary to initiate emergency assistance programmes.

Mozambican refugees in Malawi increased by over 70,000, to almost 1 million. However, drought had an adverse impact on UNHCR's ability to deal effectively with problems related to food shortages, water supply, health services, inadequate logistic capacity and storage systems, road maintenance, education and steps to reverse the ecological degradation created by the presence of such a large number of refugees. Assistance to 140,000 Mozambicans in Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe continued. Simultaneously, however, some voluntary repatriation to Mozambique, both spontaneous and organized, took place. UNHCR's assistance programme in Mozambique continued to meet the needs of those returnees, estimated at some 253,000 as at the end of 1991.

The West African subregion was again confronted with internal strife, among which was the intensification of the armed conflict in the south-eastern provinces of Sierra Leone, culminating in the internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of Sierra Leoneans and causing 160,000 to seek asylum in Guinea and 12,000 in Liberia in April. Emergency relief assistance was provided to the Sierra Leonean refugees from the ongoing care and maintenance project in Guinea.

Efforts to resolve the Touareg problem in Mali were stalemated. In addition to Touareg refugees in Algeria and Mauritania, over 1,000 urban cases were registered in Burkina Faso (Ouagadougou) and the Niger (Niamey).

Unsuccessful attempts to find a solution to the crisis in Liberia forced over 665,000 persons to remain in exile in neighbouring countries. A joint donor/United Nations agency, WFP/UNHCR and NGO mission was fielded at the end of 1991 to Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone-the three main countries hosting Liberian refugees-as well as to Liberia, to review the food situation. (For details on the situation in Liberia, see PART TWO, Chapter I.)

In Somalia, since the collapse in January 1991 of the former Government, the majority of the Issak Somali refugees had expressed their wish to repatriate to north-west Somalia. Some 100,000 of them had spontaneously returned to north-west Somalia due to poor security in eastern Ethiopia. Some 300,000 out of an estimated 550,000 Ethiopian returnees from Somalia were paid \$10.6 million in travel grants and were dispersed to their home villages. In March, UNHCR appealed to the international community for \$41.9 million. In July, UNHCR undertook a successful repatriation airlift for 53,000 ex-soldiers from Kassala in eastern Sudan to Jimma in western Ethiopia.

With a national population of over half a million, Djibouti was host to some 91,500 refugees of Somali origin and 13,000 Ethiopian refugees. Assistance in the form of food aid, health and water services and the strengthening of logistic services-port and railroad-enabled cost-effective delivery of emergency relief supplies to Ethiopia. The changed political climate in Ethiopia permitted the voluntary repatriation of Eritreans. Discussions with the Sudan and Eritrea began to establish the modalities for registration, transportation and reception and rehabilitation in Eritrea of 250,000 Eritreans who had been in the Sudan. UNHCR continued its care and maintenance programme in the Sudan at a total cost of \$9.9 million. In addition, food was provided through WFP to all refugees living in UNHCR-assisted camps and settlements. In a related development, the Sudanese refugees in the Gambela region of western Ethiopia were forced to flee their camps in May 1991 and return involuntarily to their country of origin. Some 200,000 to 250,000 persons arrived in the Nasir-Pochala area in south-east Sudan. Emergency assistance was provided through Operation Lifeline Sudan, a UNDP/UNICEF programme.

Events in Somalia had led to a continuing large-scale outflow of refugees to Kenya's coastal area between the border and Mombasa, as well as to the Liboi area in Garissa district. Some 122,000 Somalis were accommodated at the reception centre at Liboi, as well as at the camps in Ifo and Utange. In June, substantial numbers of Ethiopian refugees began to arrive in Kenya, reaching a maximum of 8,000 who were accommodated in

Walda camp. Most of them later repatriated spontaneously.

Ongoing conflicts in southern Sudan led to new refugee influxes into northern Zaire and the Central African Republic. A major UNHCR care and maintenance programme at a cost of \$2.5 million in 1991 was undertaken in Haut-Zaïre.

UNHCR and South Africa signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of South African Returnees in September. An operative Agreement Governing the Status of UNHCR in South Africa was also signed in October. On 18 October, an appeal for repatriation to South Africa for an amount of \$28.4 million was launched to assist 30,000 beneficiaries with transport and reintegration assistance for six months. The first flights carrying returnees from the United Republic of Tanzania to Johannesburg and Durban took place in mid-December. However, high unemployment and lack of shelter discouraged many South Africans from returning home at that time.

During 1991, UNHCR expenditures in Africa totalled \$290.9 million, of which \$185.2 million was under General Programmes and \$105.7 million under Special Programmes.

#### Refugees in southern Africa

The 1988 International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa,<sup>(5)</sup> called for by OAU<sup>(6)</sup> and welcomed by the General Assembly in 1987,<sup>(7)</sup> had sought to sensitize the international community to the plight of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the nine countries which, for the purpose of the Conference, constituted the southern African region (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe).

In response to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,<sup>(8)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report in September 1991 on action taken by 10 Member States, the United Nations Secretariat, five specialized agencies and six intergovernmental organizations to assist refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa.<sup>(9)</sup>

#### Student refugees

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 1990, <sup>(10)</sup> the Secretary-General reported in September 1991 on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa.<sup>(11)</sup> As in previous years, UNHCR continued to organize and implement programmes for educational and other assistance, mainly for South African and Mozambican refugees in southern Africa and elsewhere. Following a mass repatriation operation between June 1989 and

June 1990, UNHCR activities on behalf of Namibian students were virtually discontinued. A group of 2,266 Namibian students in Zambia was assisted beyond the closure of the repatriation operation to allow completion of the school year and was subsequently repatriated. Although UNHCR educational programmes were designed for South African and Mozambican students and targeted at the primary and secondary levels, UNHCR continued to provide assistance to refugee students of other nationalities at higher post-secondary levels. Such assistance continued to be funded by the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

Some 19,100 refugee students in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe were supported at primary, secondary and vocational levels. In Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, some 42 students of various nationalities were sponsored for study at the university level for the 1991/92 academic year.

#### Refugees in other African countries

##### Chad

In response to a General Assembly request of 1990, (12) the Secretary-General submitted in September 1991 a report on assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad.(13) During the first live months of 1991, limited repatriation had continued and 2,700 refugees had been repatriated from Cameroon. That operation was financed under UNHCR annual programme allocations. Some 20,000 Chadians in settlements in Northern Darfur, Sudan, were expected to be repatriated towards the end of 1991 or early in 1992.

##### Djibouti

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,(14) the Secretary-General submitted in September 1991 a report on humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti.(15) In early 1991, new influxes of Somali refugees were reported in the border villages of Ali-Ade, Assamo and Hol-Hol. By May, some 20,000 had been registered. With the escalation of armed conflict in Ethiopia, there were large influxes of Ethiopian refugees into neighbouring countries. In the early stages, some 140,000 refugees were reported to have arrived in Djibouti. By mid-June that figure had been reduced to 15,000 due to spontaneous repatriation. Following the influxes from Ethiopia and Somalia, the Government of Djibouti allocated three sites to the Somalis and two to the Ethiopians and appealed to the international community for assistance in establishing refugee reception centres. UNHCR responded by making immediately available some \$1.8 million from its

Programme Reserve and Emergency Fund to meet the basic needs of the refugees for shelter, domestic items and an adequate supply of potable water. Four of the five reception centres were established by mid-June-three for 20,000 Somali refugees and one for about 5,000 Ethiopians. WFP mobilized a six-month ration for 30,000 Ethiopian and Somali refugees, while UNICEF and WHO provided emergency health-kits and medicines.

At the end of 1991, there were some 96,144 refugees in Djibouti.

##### Ethiopia

In accordance with a General Assembly request of 1990,(16) the Secretary-General submitted in September 1991 a report describing assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia.(17) The escalation of civil strife in Somalia since late 1990 had generated further influxes of Somali refugees (600,000) and Ethiopian returnees (200,000) into Ethiopia, bringing the total number of people receiving UNHCR assistance as at the end of June 1991 to 1.2 million. UNHCR responded to a new influx of more than 200,000 Somali refugees in early 1991 by mobilizing existing resources and airlifting emergency relief items. The 1991 budgetary allocation for assistance to 1 million Somali and Sudanese refugees was subsequently revised upwards to \$76.2 million. The relief operation was disrupted by the civil strife and change of government in Ethiopia in May 1991. Many camp facilities, warehouses, offices, clinics, staff houses, vehicles and trucks were looted and destroyed, and many refugees fled. UNHCR together with other United Nations agencies and NGOs attempted to re-establish the relief operation.

UNHCR attempted to assist some 200,000 former Ethiopian refugees from Somalia who had spontaneously returned in early 1991; it provided an initial travel grant and a one-month food package to enable as many of them as possible to return to their areas of origin. UNHCR tried to encourage as many persons as possible to move away from the Ethiopia-Somalia border. A cross-border operation from Kenya to Negele/Dolo and Suftu was under way, with UNHCR consulting with WFP to make available the food required for distribution.

At the end of 1991, there were 527,000 refugees in Ethiopia.

##### Liberia

In accordance with a General Assembly request of 1990,(18) the Secretary-General submitted a report in September 1991 on emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees and displaced persons.(19) The year-long civil war in Liberia had caused over 750,000 Liberians to seek asylum in Côte d'Ivoire (300,000), Ghana (10,000), Guinea

(325,000), Nigeria (1,000), and Sierra Leone (125,000), as well as the internal displacement of another 1.5 million Liberians. Emergency assistance was provided through the United Nations Emergency Relief Operation in Liberia (UNSCOL). Food was provided by WFP and Catholic Relief Services, and WHO, operating in the medical field for UNSCOL, supervised medical institutions. UNICEF, Plan International and Médecins sans Frontières (Belgium) finalized plans for the support of up to 30 educational community centres to provide a literacy and numeracy programme in addition to day-care facilities and counselling. UNICEF was also soliciting \$300,000 for rehabilitating water and electricity systems.

In May, a revised operational budget of \$27.1 million for Liberian refugees was approved at the annual UNHCR target review exercise. The assistance base, which began in 1990 and was consolidated in 1991, emphasized the promotion of self-reliance and local integration through agricultural and income-generating activities, education and health. Efforts were made to improve water and sanitation in all affected countries and UNHCR contributed complementary commodities to refugee relief operations in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone. In terms of education, the refugees had organized schools and were teaching on a voluntary basis using basic school materials provided by UNHCR.

#### Malawi

In response to a General Assembly request of 1990,(20) the Secretary-General submitted a report in September 1991 describing assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi.(21) At the end of March 1991, government figures indicated a total refugee case-load of 954,000, of whom 50,000 had spontaneously settled in various districts. All the refugees in Malawi were Mozambicans of rural origin, most of whom were illiterate. UNHCR's assistance programme was carried out through government ministries and supplemented, where necessary, by NGOs.

The 1991 appropriation of \$25 million for UNHCR assistance to refugees in Malawi was provided as food; health care; water and sanitation; domestic items such as blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, water containers and soap; materials for shelter construction; community services; education; agricultural activities; veterinary services; and forestry. Some \$4 million of that appropriation went to legal assistance, operational support and project personnel.

At the end of 1991, there were 950,031 refugees in Malawi.

#### Somalia

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,(22) the Secretary-General in September 1991

summarized replies received from one Member State, two specialized agencies and four other United Nations organizations on assistance provided to Somalia.(23) The specialized agencies and other organizations reported that the intensification of civil unrest had led to the suspension, as at January 1991, of United Nations operations, some of which were resumed on a limited scale in August.

At the end of 1991, there were 460,000 refugees in Somalia.

#### Sudan

In response to a General Assembly request of 1990,(24) the Secretary-General submitted in September 1991 a report on the situation of refugees in the Sudan.(25) An emergency operation was begun in May to meet the relief needs of nearly 100,000 Ethiopians, mainly young conscripts who had fled their garrisons in Eritrea. Food rations were provided to all UNHCR-assisted refugees, which involved doubling the food requirements, which had to be imported by WFP or received by UNHCR as donations in kind. Efforts were continued to reduce refugee dependence on direct assistance by linking UNHCR assistance to national development efforts carried out by bilateral donors and the European Community. UNHCR completed the first phase of a programme to improve infrastructure and services in refugee-affected areas in eastern Sudan with special contributions from a major donor. The second phase of the programme was to be completed by 1993.

The drought and resulting food shortages in Chad postponed organized repatriation of Chadians until later in the year.

There were 729,200 refugees in the Sudan at the end of 1991.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 46/108 without vote.

#### Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/139 of 14 December 1990 on emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees and displaced persons, as well as its resolutions 45/154 on assistance to refugees in Somalia, 45/156 on assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, 45/157 on humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti, 45/159 on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi, 45/160 on the situation of refugees in the Sudan, 45/161 on assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia, 45/171 on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa, all of 18 December 1990, and resolution 45/137 on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa of 14 December 1990,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Bearing in mind that the affected countries are least developed countries,

Convinced of the necessity of strengthening the capacity within the United Nations system for the implementation and the overall coordination of relief programmes for refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Welcoming the prospects for voluntary repatriation and durable solutions across the continent,

Recognizing the need for States of origin to create conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation,

Noting with appreciation the commitment of the countries concerned to do their utmost to facilitate the provision of assistance to the affected populations and to take the necessary measures in this regard,

Realizing the importance of assisting the host countries, in particular those countries that have been hosting refugees for a longer time, to remedy environmental deterioration and the negative impact on public services and the development process,

Recognizing the catalytic role the High Commissioner plays, together with the international community and development agencies, in the promotion of humanitarian aid and development with a view to finding durable and lasting solutions for refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Deeply concerned about the critical humanitarian situation in countries in the Horn of Africa and other African countries caused by drought, conflict and population movements,

Welcoming the establishment by the Secretary-General of an office for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa and its efforts to coordinate needs assessment and to mobilize resources,

Taking into account the consolidated inter-agency appeal for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa,

Bearing in mind the necessity of facilitating the work of humanitarian organizations in the Horn of Africa, in particular in the supply of food, medicine and health care to refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Deeply concerned by the incessant inflow of externally displaced persons and refugees, which has added considerably to the burden already being carried by Djibouti in respect of refugees in the country, whose combined number now stands at over ninety thousand,

Noting that according to the situation report No. 1 of 1 October 1991 issued by the office for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa, 'in Djibouti the ratio of refugees to nationals is nearing one to four, which poses a considerable burden on the country in terms of security, a drain on economic resources and pressure on social services, given the alarming number of externally displaced persons and refugees and the size of the country and its population,

Bearing in mind that the majority of externally displaced persons and refugees in Djibouti are concentrated in the country's main urban centres and aware of all the implications thereof,

Recognizing the influxes of refugees and voluntary returnees and the presence of displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of refugees, voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Ethiopia

and the enormous burden this has placed on the country's infrastructure and meagre resources,

Deeply concerned also about the grave consequences this situation has entailed for Ethiopia's capability to grapple with the effects of the prolonged drought and rebuild the country's economy,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for immediate and adequate assistance to refugees, voluntary returnees, displaced persons and victims of natural disasters,

Aware also of the burden placed on the Government of Somalia because of the recent influx of refugees from Somalia and Ethiopia,

Recognizing the efforts that have been made by the Government of Kenya with the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and bilateral donors to deal with this emergency situation, and the need for further assistance to over forty-eight thousand refugees still in Kenya,

Deeply concerned about the tragic impact that the civil war in Somalia has had on the lives of its people, affecting four to five million people who are either refugees in neighbouring countries or internally displaced and are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance,

Welcoming the High Commissioner's initial repatriation plan and aware that thousands of Somali refugees who are at present in other neighbouring countries, as well as internally displaced persons who wish to return to their homes of origin, require a planned and integrated international assistance programme designed to cover their basic needs,

Equally concerned about the plight of Ethiopian refugees remaining in Somalia who urgently need international assistance for their voluntary repatriation to their country of origin,

Deeply convinced that it is necessary that humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees, returnees and displaced persons be mobilized urgently and delivered without delay in view of the gravity of the situation,

Noting with appreciation that the Sudan has hosted, over an extended period of time, more than seven hundred and eighty thousand refugees, and that the country received an additional influx of nearly one hundred thousand Ethiopian refugees in May 1991, notwithstanding the consequent heavy burden shouldered by the people and the Government of the Sudan and in spite of the prevailing economic difficulties of the country,

Recognizing the efforts of the Government of the Sudan, the Government of Ethiopia and the Office of the High Commissioner to organize the voluntary repatriation of the Ethiopian refugees despite the serious financial and logistical problems,

Emphasizing the need to help refugees by implementing the projects for refugee aid and development in refugee-affected areas of the Sudan in accordance with resolution 45/160,

Considering that the difficulties of repatriation and reintegration of returnees and relocation of displaced persons are aggravated by natural disasters and that the process poses serious humanitarian, social and economic problems to the Government of Chad,

Cognizant of the appeal to Member States and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide the necessary assistance to the Government of Chad to alleviate its problems and improve its abilities to implement the programme of

repatriation, reintegration and relocation of voluntary returnees and displaced persons,

Noting with appreciation the continuing mediatory efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to find a peaceful solution to the Liberian crisis and the important decisions reached at the meeting held at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, on 30 October 1991, which could lead to a final settlement,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees and displaced persons, particularly the need to continue emergency relief operations pending a comprehensive needs-assessment mission to all parts of Liberia, which will result in a unified appeal and a concerted plan of action for the relief and rehabilitation of Liberia,

Recognizing the increasing number of voluntary returnees to Liberia and the enormous burden this has placed on the country's infrastructure and fragile economy,

Concerned that despite the efforts made to provide the necessary material and financial assistance for the Liberian refugees and for the relocation of displaced persons, the situation still remains precarious and has serious implications for the long-term development process of Liberia, as well as for those West African countries hosting Liberian refugees,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of Malawi and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees, given the country's limited social services and infrastructure, and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

Gravely concerned about the continuing serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of these refugees, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's long-term development process,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to Malawi,<sup>a</sup> particularly on the need to strengthen the country's socio-economic infrastructure in order to enable it to provide for the immediate humanitarian relief requirements of the refugees, as well as the long-term national development needs of the country,

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans,

Convinced that there is an urgent need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons and also to highlight the plight of these persons,

Welcoming with appreciation the fact that the High Commissioner has continued in 1990 and 1991 to organize and implement programmes for educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees in the southern African region,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe for the cooperation that they have extended to the High Commissioner on matters concerning the welfare of student refugees,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and inter-

governmental and non-governmental organizations for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

3. Commends the Governments concerned for providing assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and their efforts to promote voluntary repatriation and other measures taken in order to find appropriate and lasting solutions;

4. Expresses deep concern at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons in the countries concerned and the implications for their long-term socio-economic development;

5. Expresses the hope that additional resources will be made available for general refugee programmes to keep pace with refugee needs;

6. Appeals to Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees, voluntary returnees and displaced persons and victims of natural disasters;

7. Calls upon the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to continue their efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize adequate financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in rural and urban areas affected by the presence of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

9. Requests the High Commissioner to continue her efforts with the appropriate United Nations agencies and intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to consolidate and increase essential services to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to study and assess the environmental and socio-economic impact of the prolonged presence of refugees in the host countries with a view to rehabilitating those areas;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, under the sub-item entitled "Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons", and an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1992.

<sup>a</sup>A/43/536

General Assembly resolution 46/108

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/705) without vote, 20 November (meeting 45); 58-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.30), orally revised: agenda item 97.

Sponsors: Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 34-39,43,45; plenary 74.

## Europe and North America

Following changes affecting Central and Eastern Europe, UNHCR substantially increased its activities in that area. It also increased its promotion

of refugee law and advisory activities to help Governments to address the flow of asylum-seekers. The management of mass flows triggered by the Persian Gulf crisis, into Turkey and back to Iraq, and by events in Yugoslavia proved difficult in view of budgetary and staffing constraints. In addition to the emergency operation in Yugoslavia, implemented at the Secretary-General's request, for over 600,000 displaced persons, UNHCR opened an office in Moscow and placed liaison officers in all Central European capitals. (For details of events in Europe, see PART TWO, Chapter IV.)

In Western Europe, the number of asylum-seekers continued to increase in 1991, reaching 545,000, compared to 420,000 in 1990. Most of the new arrivals came from outside the region, while asylum-seekers from south-eastern Europe constituted a significantly higher proportion than in previous years. The increasing influx created large backlogs of asylum applications, straining reception facilities and public and private relief efforts. In addition, high rejection rates suggested that asylum procedures were being used for ordinary migratory movements. Following an increase in xenophobic and racist attitudes, with a high incidence of violent attacks on reception centres, many Governments introduced legislation and practical measures to speed up the determination process and attempted to harmonize their asylum systems and prevent unsuccessful applicants from lodging successive claims in the same or other countries. In addition, countries had moved closer to establishing common entry requirements and had increased border controls, visa regulations and carrier sanctions for bringing in undocumented aliens.

UNHCR voluntary funds expenditure in Europe and North America totalled \$24.6 million, of which \$21.5 million was under General Programmes.

#### Latin America and the Caribbean

In 1991, the CIREFCA process, as contained in the Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons<sup>(26)</sup> adopted at the 1989 Conference, had facilitated the promotion of durable solutions for Central American refugees. Voluntary repatriation continued with 12,666 refugees repatriated from Costa Rica to Nicaragua, 2,326 from Mexico to Guatemala and 2,663 from various Central American countries to El Salvador. In addition, by March 1991, 36,392 Nicaraguans had repatriated from Honduras under the International Support and Verification Commission established in 1989<sup>(27)</sup> to carry out the demobilization and repatriation or relocation of the Nicaraguan Resistance and their families. Some 8,887 Sal-

vadorians also had repatriated. These movements permitted the closure of refugee camps and corresponding UNHCR sub-offices at La Mosquitia and El Paraiso, Danlí. An additional 6,627 refugees and 132 demobilized members of the Nicaraguan Resistance repatriated voluntarily from Costa Rica. The Costa Rican Government's policy of promoting voluntary repatriation while permitting local integration resulted in the closure of all its refugee camps. In Belize, Costa Rica and Mexico, the region's three main asylum countries, assistance was provided to 58,479 registered refugees.

The voluntary repatriation of Guatemalan refugees was facilitated by a Letter of Understanding signed in November 1991 by the High Commissioner and the President of Guatemala. Guatemalan refugees in the Mexican states of Campeche and Quintana Roo continued to benefit from a local integration programme.

Following the overthrow in September of Haiti's President, UNHCR encouraged countries in the region to respect the principle of non-refoulement—whereby refugees and asylum-seekers would not forcibly be returned to countries where they faced persecution or other dangers—and to offer Haitian arrivals temporary asylum pending negotiation by UNHCR of a regional burden-sharing framework, in coordination with OAS, and the stabilization of the situation in Haiti. Honduras, Suriname and Venezuela agreed to accept a quota of Haitians on a temporary basis, while direct arrivals were reported in the Bahamas, Cuba and Jamaica.

The voluntary repatriation of Chileans from neighbouring countries and from Eastern Europe and Australia continued in 1991. A joint UNHCR/IOM appeal was launched in February for an assistance project to benefit 5,000 returnees.

During 1991, UNHCR expenditures in Latin America and the Caribbean totalled \$43.8 million, of which \$19.8 million was under General Programmes and \$23.9 under Special Programmes.

#### Follow-up to the International Conference on Central American Refugees

In September 1991,<sup>(28)</sup> the Secretary-General reported on progress made since his September 1990 report<sup>(29)</sup> in implementing a 1989 resolution of the General Assembly relating to CIREFCA.<sup>(30)</sup>

UNHCR efforts, in cooperation with UNDP, had been directed at implementing and funding projects that attracted donor support, while attempting to secure the necessary resources for the remainder. Of the 59 projects presented by the CIREFCA countries, 34 had received funding totalling \$65 million and were being implemented.

The Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees, a region-wide

inter-agency programme implemented by UNDP in cooperation with other United Nations agencies, including UNHCR, was under way. The Programme aimed at the social and economic integration of uprooted populations in Central America and Belize.

In accordance with CIREFCA's Concerted Plan of Action,<sup>(26)</sup> meetings of the CIREFCA Follow-Up Committee were held in 1991 at San José, Costa Rica (2 and 3 April), San Pedro Sula, Honduras (17-19 June), Tegucigalpa, Honduras (13 and 14 August) and Managua, Nicaragua (25 and 26 October).<sup>(31)</sup>

In October,<sup>(2)</sup> the UNHCR Executive Committee called on the Secretary-General, UNHCR and UNDP to maintain the CIREFCA process and expressed its support for the CIREFCA countries' decision to convene a further international meeting of the Follow-Up Committee in El Salvador in March 1992.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 46/107 without vote.

#### International Conference on Central American Refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/110 of 7 December 1987, 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/118 of 8 December 1988, 44/139 of 15 December 1989 and 45/141 of 14 December 1990,

Recalling also that the International Conference on Central American Refugees is related to the initiative of the Central American Presidents expressed in the procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting in August 1987, as indicated in the San Salvador communiqué on the Central American refugees, of 9 September 1988,<sup>a</sup>

Recognizing the importance and validity of the Declaration and the Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons, adopted at the International Conference on Central American Refugees held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989 and the Declaration of the First International Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the Conference,<sup>b</sup> especially the framework contained in the Concerted Plan of Action,

Noting with satisfaction the concerted efforts being made by the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to find lasting solutions to the problems of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in implementing the aims and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action as an integral part of efforts to achieve a stable and lasting peace and democratization of the region,

Welcoming the substantial progress in the peace process in El Salvador, whereby efforts are being made to consult with all national sectors, the peace dialogue in Guatemala and the progress being made in Nicaragua in the implementation of its national reconciliation policy and in assistance to the uprooted populations, which continues to encourage movements of voluntary

repatriation and settlement of internally displaced persons,

Recognizing the substantial support that, *inter alia*, the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the donor community and national and international non-governmental organizations have given the Conference since its inception,

Convinced that peace, liberty, development and democracy are essential in order to solve the problems of uprooted populations in the region,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, and the relevant sections of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. Welcomes with satisfaction the outcome of the meetings of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at San José on 2 and 3 April 1991, at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, from 17 to 19 June 1991, at Tegucigalpa on 13 and 14 August 1991 and at Managua on 25 and 26 October 1991;

3. Urges the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to continue to implement and follow up the programmes benefiting refugees, returnees and displaced persons in accordance with their national development plans;

4. Reaffirms its conviction that the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their countries or communities of origin is one of the most positive signs of the progress of peace in the region;

5. Expresses its conviction that the processes of return to and reintegration in the countries and communities of origin should take place in conditions of dignity and security and with the necessary guarantees to ensure that the affected populations are included in the respective national development plans;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and other organs of the United Nations system to continue their support for and involvement in the planning, implementation, evaluation and follow-up of the programmes generated through the Conference process;

7. Welcomes with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Repatriated Persons, and urges the Central American countries to continue their determined support to ensure that the Programme achieves its aims;

8. Appeals to the international community, particularly to the donor community, to continue and to strengthen their support for the Conference and to continue complying with the financing offered so as to be able effectively to achieve the goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action, and to consolidate the progress made thus far in humanitarian assistance to refugees and repatriated and displaced persons of the region;

9. Supports the special attention that the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico are giving to the particular needs of refugee, repatriated and displaced women and children and to the measures being adopted to protect and improve the environment and to preserve ethnic and cultural values;

<sup>a</sup>A/C.3/43/6.

<sup>b</sup>CIREFCA/CS/90/10.



10. Also supports the decision of the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to convene the second international meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the Conference at San Salvador in March 1992, for the purpose of evaluating the progress made thus far in the implementation of the Concerted Plan of Action and to define ways of improving its application;

11. Supports the initiative of the Governments of the countries of Central America, Belize and Mexico to extend the duration of the Conference process as long as may be necessary, in light of the new needs that have emerged following the changes in the region;

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

General Assembly resolution 46/107

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/705) without vote, 20 November (meeting 45); 29-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.29); agenda item 97.

Sponsors: Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 34-39,43,45; plenary 74.

#### East and South Asia and Oceania

As at 31 March 1991, 109,000 Vietnamese asylum-seekers remained in camps in the region, the highest total since 1979. Also, 8,600 Vietnamese asylum-seekers, each provided with the equivalent of \$30 per month for one year, returned to Viet Nam. In early April, the Commission of the European Communities concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCR under which the Commission would provide training and long-term reintegration assistance to all returnees and contribute towards financing their return.

Intensive preparations were made for repatriating some 370,000 Cambodian refugees and displaced persons in Thailand, following the signing in Paris on 23 October 1991 of the Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodian Conflict. UNHCR was entrusted with coordinating international assistance, while the operation was being conducted under the overall authority of the Secretary-General and his Representative in Cambodia. On 2 November 1991, Thailand, the Supreme National Council of Cambodia and UNHCR signed a tripartite memorandum of understanding detailing the responsibilities of the three parties and establishing their cooperation to ensure the voluntary character of the repatriation. The memorandum ensured that no residual cases would remain in Thailand. During the planning phase, UNHCR registered potential returnees to Cambodia, intensified an information campaign and helped construct transit and processing facilities. In November, a land identification mission and an initial survey of the presence of mines took

place. In an appeal by the Secretary-General, a budgetary provision of \$2 million was included for mine surveys. (For details of the situation in Cambodia, see PART TWO, Chapter III.)

On 1 November, the management of the United Nations Border Relief Operations, which since 1982 had been responsible for the care and maintenance of the border population, was transferred to UNHCR.

Considerable progress was made in implementing CPA, adopted at the 1989 International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees.<sup>(32)</sup> A total of 28,612 Vietnamese asylum-seekers arrived in Hong Kong and in countries in South-East Asia in 1991, compared with 39,079 in 1990. The decrease was due to a mass information campaign, joint UNHCR/European Community announcements that the level of cash assistance would be reduced for all asylum-seekers arriving in countries of first asylum after 27 September and the bilateral agreement between the United Kingdom-Hong Kong and Viet Nam on 29 October on a programme of orderly return of non-refugee Vietnamese. In 1991, under the Orderly Departure Programme, 64,870 Vietnamese left Viet Nam, bringing total departures since 1980 to 317,630.

The UNHCR Executive Committee, noting that on 1 October, the Secretary-General had renewed his call for funding the preparatory phase of the operation for repatriation to Cambodia, estimated at \$33 million, called on Governments concerned to respond generously to that appeal and to work constructively towards the early implementation of measures to be organized by UNHCR for the safe repatriation and reintegration of returnees.

Efforts to promote the repatriation of both Vietnamese and Lao asylum-seekers continued in 1991, with a total of 12,109 Vietnamese repatriated voluntarily and some 2,300 Lao repatriated. Some 64,000 Lao still remained in camps in Thailand.

In China, local settlement assistance continued to be given to 285,000 Vietnamese refugees settled on state farms in five southern provinces. Activities relating to income generation, crop production, vocational training and education were further expanded under existing projects.

In June, three border camps were closed in Papua New Guinea's West Sepik province. Some 120 Irian Jaya refugees were relocated to the East Awin local settlement site, while 330 opted for repatriation to Irian Jaya. A group of 390 refugees returned to Indonesia during the year. In Sri Lanka, UNHCR initiated a programme of limited assistance to earlier returnees from India who had been displaced again after further armed conflict in June, as well as to other displaced persons who would otherwise had been forced to seek refuge in India. Under that programme, UNHCR assisted

in operating two open relief centres on the island of Mannar and at Madhu. UNHCR transported government-provided food to Madhu and financed the operation of both centres. As a consequence of the continuing strife in the area, the vast majority in the two centres were unable to return home.

During the second half of 1991, an increasing number of refugees from the Arakan State of Myanmar entered the Cox's Bazaar District of Bangladesh. WFP, UNICEF, WHO and NGOs were mobilized to assist Bangladesh, but a shortage of land made it impossible to provide adequate shelter.

Afghans constituted 92 per cent of UNHCR beneficiaries in India, totalling 10,600 persons, the largest group of urban refugees assisted by UNHCR. Only 794 Afghan refugees were repatriated with UNHCR assistance in 1991. Of some 210,000 Tamils in Tamil Nadu, 130,000 received government assistance in camps. Some 13,000 Tamil refugees were repatriated from Tamil Nadu to Sri Lanka under bilateral arrangements between India and Sri Lanka.

Early in the year, refugees from Bhutan began arriving in Nepal. They were accommodated in two camps at Maidhar and Timai, in the Jhapa district in eastern Nepal, but the camps had become extremely overcrowded by the end of 1991.

UNHCR, in 1991, obligated a total of \$141.9 million, \$49 million under General Programmes and \$92.9 under Special Programmes, to assist refugees in East and South Asia and Oceania.

South-West Asia,  
North Africa and the Middle East

With renewed signs of a resolution of the Afghan conflict, the number of spontaneous returnees during 1991 reached some 200,000 persons. Other repatriation-related activities continued in the form of support to cross-border projects to facilitate the reintegration of the returnees, data collection and transport assistance to returnees from Iran. UNHCR's main activity in Afghanistan was the upgrading of facilities in Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat, Jalalabad and Lashkargar and the provision of food rations to 30,000 returnees. Refugees in Pakistan continued to apply to UNHCR for repatriation assistance. Considerable progress was achieved in 1991 through the retrenchment of 2,400 administrative and project staff employed by the Government. In 1991, UNHCR provided Iran with assistance in health, water, sanitation, construction, education and the logistics sector. Of the appropriation for Iran amounting to \$12.7 million, some \$5.3 million was targeted for refugees from Iraq. The rate of implementation was affected in 1991 by the crisis in the Persian Gulf, which prompted the reallocation of staff and logistical resources to the new emergency.

During the first phase of the crisis, UNHCR concentrated on providing indirect support to the overall programmes facilitating the repatriation of over 700,000 third-country nationals who had left Iraq and Kuwait. Within that group, UNHCR directly assisted a few thousand refugees and asylum-seekers for whom immediate repatriation was not feasible.

On 11 January 1991, the United Nations presented the Regional Humanitarian Plan of Action and appealed for start-up contributions. The Plan detailed requirements corresponding to the arrival and assistance during three months of up to 400,000 persons (100,000 each in Iran, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey) at an estimated budget of \$175 million, of which \$38 million was identified as the minimum required to create additional reception capacity. Between January and March, some 65,000 persons arrived in those four countries from Iraq and Kuwait. The first few weeks of that period were marked by the arrival of a large number of third-country nationals, mostly to Jordan, the majority of whom were immediately repatriated to their countries of origin. Iraqi nationals started to arrive mostly in Iran and Turkey. During that period, UNHCR organized 84 flights, four road convoys and two shipments which positioned 264,000 blankets and 30,000 tents and tarpaulins in the region, in addition to kitchen equipment, lamps, stoves and other supplies. UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNDRO and IOM also sent food and supplies or provided services, as established by the Plan.

During the first week of April, the Iraqi refugees in Iran increased from 50,000 to 700,000, and in Turkey from 7,500 to 250,000 as a result of civil unrest and hostilities in Iraq. By May, the figures had reached 1.4 million in Iran and 400,000 in the Turkish border area. Responding to the new emergency, the United Nations revised the Plan in April, designating UNHCR as the lead agency. The new estimated budget was set at \$400 million, of which \$238.5 million was earmarked to UNHCR. As at 1 May, UNHCR had received \$94 million and had sent to Iran and Turkey some 970,000 blankets, 68,915 family tents, 682 hospital tents, 100,809 plastic sheeting tarpaulins and other relief supplies and complementary food. During the emergency, 259 flights to the Persian Gulf region transported some 10,000 metric tons of supplies.

By the end of May, 250,000 refugees had returned to specific areas in Iraq and 65 international staff had been flown to Baghdad. In early June, UNHCR sub-offices had been opened in Dohuk, Erbil and Suleimaniyah, with a number of field offices in those three governorates and in Basrah. Over 150 international staff were in position in Iraq in July. By December, only 45,362 Iraqis were left in Iran and some 10,000 in Tur-

key. In northern Iraq, UNHCR launched an unprecedentedly large shelter-construction programme. Over 1,500 villages, out of some 4,000 which had been destroyed, were rebuilt between October and December with UNHCR and NGO assistance. An estimated 500,000 persons benefited from that programme.

Between January and December 1991, the UNHCR budget for the Persian Gulf emergency operation was \$220 million. Of this amount, \$62 million was spent on shelter, \$40.3 million on domestic items, \$37.5 million on transport, and \$26.9 million on health and water in Iraq and other countries affected by the influx.

In addition to several thousand urban refugees, the Syrian Arab Republic received some 5,000 Iraqi refugees in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf crisis.

In Yemen, the number of Somali and Ethiopian refugees increased considerably. In June 1991, UNHCR began implementing an emergency project in the amount of \$710,025 to assist Yemen and the Red Crescent Society to cope with the influx. Two camps were set up near Aden and Taiz to provide basic emergency food assistance to newcomers.

Some 165,000 Western Saharan refugees in the Tindouf area of Algeria received assistance pending voluntary repatriation. Budget requirements for their needs were estimated at \$3.4 million, of which \$2.4 million had been obligated.

In Mauritania, the influx of refugees from Mali continued during the latter part of the year. On 13 June, UNHCR received an appeal from Mauritania to provide and coordinate assistance to asylum-seekers. An emergency assistance programme was launched for some 1,500 families. Most of the needs were covered through cash or in-kind donations from the European Community, France, Germany and Spain, as well as the United Nations system.

The number of refugees in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya continued to increase late in 1991 with arrivals from Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and the Sudan. A sudden influx of some 400 Somali refugees from Saudi Arabia took place in October and November, rendering necessary an urgent response for vulnerable cases. The basic needs of that group were met through the help and cooperation of the Libyan authorities, UNDP and donor embassies. In addition, a sizeable influx of refugees from the Persian Gulf region, particularly Iraqis and Palestinians, fled to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

During 1991, UNHCR expenditures in South-West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East totalled \$287.3 million, of which \$53.7 million was under General Programmes and \$233.6 million under Special Programmes.

#### Assistance to Iraqi refugees

Pursuant to an Economic and Social Council resolution of 30 May 1991 (see below), the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly in November a report describing humanitarian assistance to Iraqi refugees and displaced persons.<sup>(33)</sup>

On 9 April, the Secretary-General appointed Sadruddin Aga Khan as his Executive Delegate for a United Nations inter-agency humanitarian programme for Iraq, Kuwait and the Iraq/Turkey and Iraq/Iran border areas to respond promptly and effectively to the situation. With the Executive Delegate's appointment, the programme began to take shape, covering the work of eight United Nations agencies, 18 NGOs and a contingent of 500 United Nations guards. A Memorandum of Understanding governing the humanitarian activities of the inter-agency programme was signed by the Foreign Minister of Iraq and the Executive Delegate. An assessment of Iraq's humanitarian needs was furnished by a mission led by the Executive Delegate, which surveyed the areas of water and sanitation, health, food supply and energy.<sup>(34)</sup> An appeal, updated in June to include a United Nations guard contingent, requested \$460.3 million, of which \$285.6 million had been received as at 29 October 1991.

Under the inter-agency programme, action was taken by UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and WFP, as well as IOM and other NGOs, to support and sustain the refugees until they could return home and assist the reintegration of the returnee population. UNICEF and WHO provided essential drugs; 81 United Nations Volunteers served in Iraq, and to a lesser degree in Iran, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey, working with WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, the Iraq Relief Coordination Unit, WHO and IOM. Food allocations were provided by FAO, the International Committee of the Red Cross and WFP in cooperation with UNHCR. Under the humanitarian programme in Kuwait, the Abdali camp, set up by the League of Red Cross Societies to accommodate displaced persons, primarily Palestinians and Bedouins, in the wake of the Persian Gulf war, was closed on 11 October. The United Nations Guards Contingent in Iraq provided protection to the staff of the inter-agency humanitarian programme, United Nations property, warehouses and offices and the 1,500-truck UNHCR winterization convoys. The Guards were also mandated to report on any incident affecting the security situation and the effective implementation of the humanitarian programme.

The Secretary-General concluded that the priority of the programme would continue to focus on the needs of the most vulnerable groups in the country. In the light of the number of humanitarian crises demanding the urgent attention of the

international community and the limited resources available to meet them, the Secretary-General stated that it was neither just nor practical to continue to request funding for a country capable of feeding its people and seeing that their needs were met. In his report,<sup>(34)</sup> the Executive Delegate had proposed that agreement be secured on a mechanism whereby Iraq's own resources could be used to fund essential civilian needs to the satisfaction of the international community.

By decision 46/427 of 16 December, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council, acting on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, adopted resolution 1991/5 without vote.

#### Humanitarian assistance to Iraqi refugees and displaced persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Expressing deep concern about the plight of Iraqi refugees and displaced persons,

Aware that the majority of Iraqi refugees and displaced persons are women, the elderly and children, who are particularly vulnerable to hardship,

Acknowledging the fact that coping with the enormous needs of Iraqi refugees is far beyond the capacities of host countries,

Recognising the importance of international cooperation in responding to the emergency needs of Iraqi refugees and displaced persons and the alleviation of human suffering,

Noting the heavy burden placed on the people and Governments of host countries,

1. Commends the efforts of the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey to provide Iraqi refugees with shelter, protection, food, health care and other humanitarian services, and welcomes the cooperation extended by host countries to the humanitarian agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations;

2. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered by States, various organizations of the United Nations system and other governmental and non-governmental organizations to Iraqi refugees and displaced persons;

3. Welcome with appreciation the initiatives taken by the Secretary-General to alleviate the human suffering of Iraqi refugees and displaced persons, including the designation of an Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Humanitarian Programme for Iraq, Kuwait and the Iraq/Iran and Iraq/Turkey Border Areas;

4. Appeals to all States, appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to continue to provide the necessary resources for responding to the enormous needs of Iraqi refugees and displaced persons and recognizes the need to continue and improve further the coordination between host countries,

the humanitarian agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations;

5. Calls upon States concerned and the United Nations system to facilitate the safe and honourable return of Iraqi refugees and displaced persons to their homes;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance;

7. Requests the Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Humanitarian Programme for Iraq, Kuwait and the Iraq/Iran and Iraq/Turkey Border Areas to continue coordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to ensure the continuation of and consolidation of essential services to Iraqi refugees and displaced persons;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/5

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/84) without Vote, 23 July (meeting 14); 7-nation draft (E/1991/C.2/L.7), orally revised; agenda item 6. Sponsors: Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, New Zealand.

#### Assistance to Yemen

On 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted resolution 46/174 without vote.

#### Special assistance to Yemen

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/193 and 45/222 of 21 December 1990, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/162 of 26 July 1991 and of decisions 91/19 and 91/20 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting the return of approximately one million Yemeni expatriates to their country as the result of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in addition to the flows of tens of thousands of refugees and returnees from the Horn of Africa because of the recent developments in that region,

Deeply concerned at the grave economic and social consequences of the considerable flows of returnees, taking place at a time when Yemen is afflicted by severe economic crises,

1. Calls upon States, United Nations organizations, governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and financial institutions to extend special assistance to Yemen to enable that country to deal with the effects of the flows of refugees and returnees;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in mobilizing resources and to prepare a comprehensive programme to assist Yemen in finding a solution to the serious situation created by the flows of refugees and returnees;

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

General Assembly resolution 46/174

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/46/734) without vote, 26 November (meeting 51); 24-nation draft (A/C.2/46/L.42), orally revised; agenda item 84. Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Honduras, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yemen.  
Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 2nd Committee 26-29, 38, 40-42, 45, 50, 51; plenary 78.

### Refugee protection

In addition to its traditional activities such as prevention of refoulement and defending the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers in countries of asylum, UNHCR had become in 1991 increasingly involved in activities in countries of origin with returning refugees and also, on request, with internally displaced persons.

During the year further progress was made in dealing with certain long-standing refugee situations in Africa, Central America and South-East Asia. However, while voluntary repatriation occurred in many parts of the world, other refugee situations, such as in the Horn of Africa, continued to present major challenges, and new refugee flows continued to occur. In the Middle East, the Persian Gulf crisis presented novel protection challenges, as had the situation in Central and Eastern Europe.

Protection was a particular challenge in situations of ongoing armed conflict or fragile security, with the most difficult of those problems occurring in the Horn of Africa. While opportunities for the solution of long-standing refugee problems arose, an aggravated state of civil strife and insecurity continued to cause internal and external displacement of large populations of people, as well as to hamper UNHCR's ability to deliver international protection and material assistance. Furthermore, the safety of both refugees and UNHCR personnel was placed under unacceptable forms and levels of risk so that in some instances UNHCR was forced to suspend its operations altogether.

Pressures on asylum continued to manifest themselves in every region. Instances of refoulement occurred in many countries despite widespread acceptance of the principles of non-refoulement. Protection issues related to asylum were prevalent in Western Europe, where large numbers of persons continued to seek asylum, including refugees, persons who were fleeing war and generalized violence, and migrants, with the result that status determination procedures were overburdened and public opinion became increasingly negative.

UNHCR undertook a variety of protection-oriented promotional activities on the occasion of the fortieth anniversaries of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees<sup>(35)</sup> and of UNHCR, including over 30 refugee law training seminars for government officials and others on status determination procedures.

The Centre for Documentation on Refugees (CDR) continued to publish the quarterly bulletin *Refugee Abstracts* and bibliographies on refugees. Collaboration continued with the Oxford University Press in the publication of the *International Journal*

of Refugee Law. CDR maintained a bibliographic database on refugee-specific literature containing over 9,000 items in English, French, German and Spanish. It also maintained three databases containing texts of national legislations relating to refugee status determination, asylum and nationality; texts of international instruments relating to the protection of refugees; and abstracts of judgements of national courts and tribunals relating to refugee status determination or the rights of refugees.

In September,<sup>(36)</sup> the High Commissioner submitted to the Executive Committee a fortieth anniversary note on international protection, analysing UNHCR's protection function, current protection issues, new directions for protection and further development of refugee law. The High Commissioner concluded that a new multilateral order was emerging for cooperation on refugee, migration and humanitarian affairs.

The Subcommittee of the Whole on International Protection<sup>(37)</sup> of the UNHCR Executive Committee (Geneva, 3 October 1991) made recommendations to its parent body on resettlement as an instrument of protection. It also discussed the safe-country concept and refugee status, protection of refugee women and implementation of the 1951 Convention<sup>(35)</sup> and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.<sup>(38)</sup>

The Executive Committee, in October,<sup>(2)</sup> adopted a number of conclusions on those topics.

### International instruments

As at 31 December 1991, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees<sup>(35)</sup> had been ratified or acceded to by 106 States as a result of the 1991 accession by Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania. The 1967 Protocol<sup>(38)</sup> to the Convention had 107 States parties as a result of the 1991 accession by the same States.<sup>(39)</sup>

Other intergovernmental legal instruments of benefit to refugees included the 1969 OAU Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen and its 1973 Protocol, the 1959 European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas to Refugees, the 1980 European Agreement on the Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees, and the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights, Pact of San José, Costa Rica.

As at 31 December 1991, there were 36 States parties to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons<sup>(40)</sup> and 15 States parties to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.<sup>(41)</sup>

### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>A/47/12. <sup>(2)</sup>A/46/12/Add.1. (3)E/1991/34 (dec. 91/17). <sup>(4)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 91/20). <sup>(5)</sup>A/43/717 & Corr.1 & Add.1. <sup>(6)</sup>YUN 1987, P. 886. <sup>(7)</sup>Ibid., GA res. 42/106, 7 Dec. 1987. <sup>(8)</sup>GA res. 45/137,

14 Dec. 1990. <sup>(9)</sup>A/46/371. <sup>(10)</sup>GA res. 45/171, 18 Dec. 1990. <sup>(11)</sup>A/46/434. <sup>(12)</sup>GA res. 45/156, 18 Dec. 1990. <sup>(13)</sup>A/46/429. <sup>(14)</sup>GA res. 45/157, 18 Dec. 1990. <sup>(15)</sup>A/46/428. <sup>(16)</sup>GA res. 45/161, 18 Dec. 1990. <sup>(17)</sup>A/46/430. <sup>(18)</sup>GA res. 45/139, 14 Dec. 1990. <sup>(19)</sup>A/46/432. <sup>(20)</sup>GA res. 45/159, 18 Dec. 1990. <sup>(21)</sup>A/46/433. <sup>(22)</sup>GA res. 45/156, 18 Dec. 1990. <sup>(23)</sup>A/46/471. <sup>(24)</sup>GA res. 45/160, 18 Dec. 1990. <sup>(25)</sup>A/46/431. <sup>(26)</sup>A/44/527 & Corr.1.2. <sup>(27)</sup>A/44/451-S/20778. <sup>(28)</sup>A/46/435. <sup>(29)</sup>A/45/450. <sup>(30)</sup>GA res. 44/139, 15 Dec. 1989. <sup>(31)</sup>A/46/613. <sup>(32)</sup>A/44/523. <sup>(33)</sup>A/46/612. <sup>(34)</sup>S/22799. <sup>(35)</sup>YUN 1951, p. 520. <sup>(36)</sup>A/AC.96/777. <sup>(37)</sup>A/AC.96/781. <sup>(38)</sup>YUN 1967, p. 769. <sup>(39)</sup>Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1991 (ST/LEG/SER.E/10), Sales No. E.92.V.4. <sup>(40)</sup>YUN 1954, p. 416. <sup>(41)</sup>YUN 1961, p. 533.

## Early warning of possible refugee flows

### Coordination

In April,<sup>(1)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) on a report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) concerning the coordination of activities relating to early warning of possible refugee flows.<sup>(2)</sup> ACC agreed with JIU, stating that there was a need to

make the United Nations system more effective in anticipating major humanitarian problems. ACC supported recommendations for improving the early warning capacity of the United Nations system in refugee matters through strengthening coordination. The Secretary-General's comments on the JIU recommendations were contained in a separate report.<sup>(3)</sup>

At its April session, ACC decided to designate the United Nations Office for Research and the Collection of Information as the focal point for early warning and the strengthening of cooperation on information-gathering, analysis and dissemination among United Nations organizations, agencies and programmes on new flows of refugees and displaced persons.<sup>(4)</sup> An ad hoc working group had been established to develop an effective early warning system related to possible new flows of refugees and displaced persons (see also PART THREE, Chapter <sup>(X)</sup>).

By decision 46/427 of 16 December 1991, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report.

### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>A/46/134 & Corr.1. <sup>(2)</sup>A/45/649 & Corr.1. <sup>(3)</sup>A/45/649/Add.1. <sup>(4)</sup>ACC/1991/DEC/1-16 (dec. 1991/9).

## Chapter XVI

## Drugs of abuse

Illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse continued to be serious problems throughout the world in 1991, imperiling public health in virtually all countries. Programmes designed to eradicate narcotic plants on a large scale and to provide large-scale alternative income possibilities for farmers had not yet been implemented. Interlocking criminal trafficking organizations, well financed and heavily armed, continued to produce and smuggle enormous quantities of heroin and cocaine, according to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) in its annual report. On the positive side, surveys in a number of countries showed stabilization or a decline in the abuse of certain illicit drugs.

The United Nations undertook several measures to intensify the international fight against drug abuse. Various programmes and organs were integrated into the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, based at Vienna, whose Executive Director was given the exclusive responsibility for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all drug control activities. The General Assembly adopted four resolutions dealing with drug abuse control. The Economic and Social Council adopted 11 resolutions related to the issue, 10 of which were recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs—the principal policy-making body of the United Nations on drug control issues. INCB continued its overall supervision of the implementation of drug control treaties as well as its comprehensive survey of the drug control situation worldwide.

#### Drug abuse and international control

The establishment of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) in 1991 integrated the structures and functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). The Secretary-General appointed its Executive Director at the Under-Secretary-General level, with effect from March.

The Secretary-General, in a report to the General Assembly in October,<sup>(1)</sup> discussed the measures he had taken to implement the Assembly's resolution of 1990 calling for the programme's establishment.<sup>(2)</sup> The new Pro-

gramme would have four main substantive components: treaty implementation and legal services, operational activities, technical services, and interorganizational cooperation. The Secretary-General proposed that a new fund be established, to which the assets and liabilities of UNFDAC would be transferred, as well as the extrabudgetary resources administered by the Division of Narcotic Drugs and INCB. As a result, UNFDAC would cease to exist. The estimated budget of UNFDAC for 1991 was 71.2 million.

The Secretary-General reported that, as a new and enhanced presence in international drug abuse control, UNDCP must review and redefine its work strategy. Its main objectives would be: to serve as a world-wide repository of information on drug abuse control; to promote the universal application of the international drug control treaties; to further the analysis of drug abuse problems and the development of drug control strategies; to promote regional and subregional initiatives; to mobilize the international community in focusing expertise and resources on drug abuse control; and to anticipate events or trends which could aggravate illicit drug production, trafficking and/or abuse.

To discharge its responsibilities, UNDCP would strengthen its field network. It would develop master plans, which would serve as a yardstick for all national and international drug control activities in a given country or region.

The role of UNDCP was also discussed by the Secretary-General in a report on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking,<sup>(3)</sup> which outlined drug control-related activities undertaken by specialized agencies and other entities in the United Nations system (see below) with respect to the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control of 1990<sup>(4)</sup> and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control of 1987.<sup>(5)</sup>

In an August report,<sup>(6)</sup> the Secretary-General gave a brief overview of action taken and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs. During 1990, the Group had met twice. The Assembly invited the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in December 1990 to study the recommendations and conclusions of the Group.<sup>(7)</sup>

Action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. On 9 May 1991,<sup>(8)</sup> the Commission took note of the recommendations of the Expert Group, but regretted that, due to a heavy workload, it was unable to discuss them comprehensively. The Executive Director of UNDCP was requested to analyse the recommendations and transmit to the Commission in 1992 his views on possible follow-up, taking into account the Global Programme of Action adopted by the Assembly in 1990,<sup>(9)</sup> and the financial implications involved.

On 7 May,<sup>(10)</sup> the Commission requested the Executive Director to examine the means of ensuring coordination of drug control activities in the United Nations system, to study the frequency and duration of meetings of the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, and to ensure that activities undertaken at the global, regional, subregional and national levels complemented each other as much as possible.

On 8 May, the Commission set out seven priority themes,<sup>(11)</sup> to be taken into consideration by the Executive Director in developing, in consultation with Governments, a five-year plan to implement the Global Programme of Action. The themes were: prevention and reduction of drug abuse; treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts; control of production and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; suppression of illicit trafficking; measures to be taken against the effects of money derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking, illegal financial flows and illegal use of the banking system; strengthening of judicial systems, including law enforcement; and measures to be taken against the diversion of arms and explosives, and illicit traffic by vessels, aircraft and vehicles.

Also on 8 May,<sup>(12)</sup> the Commission urged Governments to support UNDCP so that the commitments expressed in the Political Declaration<sup>(9)</sup> and Global Programme of Action could be fulfilled. It urged the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of financial and human resources and requested the Executive Director to pursue the integration process in the implementation of his responsibility of coordinating and providing leadership for all United Nations drug control activities.

UNDP Governing Council action. On 25 June 1991<sup>(13)</sup> the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) took note of the central role of the UNDCP Executive Director in coordinating drug control activities of the United Nations system, including crop substitution efforts. The Council also noted that the new activities of UNDP included, for the first time, an allocation to finance drug abuse control and crop substitution. The Council asked the Administra-

tor of UNDP to ensure close coordination with UNDCP.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 June 1991, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/47 without vote.

#### United Nations International Drug Control Programme

##### The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming that the new dimensions of illicit production, abuse and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in all regions of the world necessitate a more comprehensive and integrated approach to international drug control and an efficient structure in order to enable the United Nations to play a central and greatly enhanced role in that field,

Mindful of General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, entitled "Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control", in which the Secretary-General was requested to create a single drug control programme, to be called the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and to appoint a senior official who would execute the integration process and head the new Programme,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in resolution 45/179, invited the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate financial and other resources from within the regular budget were allocated to the Programme to enable it to discharge its functions effectively,

Bearing in mind Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions I(XXXIV), 2(XXXIV) and 3(XXXIV) of 9 May 1991, concerning, respectively, the strengthening of the role of the Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control, the development of proposals to address priority themes, and the provision of support to the Programme,

1. Welcomes the prompt appointment of a senior official, at the level of Under-Secretary-General, in the position of Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme with exclusive responsibility for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all the United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system;

2. Commends the Executive Director for his ongoing efforts to fully integrate the structures and functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control into the new Programme;

3. Strongly urges all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the Programme in order to enable it to fulfil all of its mandates and functions deriving from the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the international drug control treaties, particularly by increasing their extrabudgetary contributions to the Programme, with a view to expanding



and strengthening its programmes for technical cooperation with developing countries;

4. Requests the specialized agencies and the programmes of the United Nations system to take an active part in the international struggle against narcotic drugs and to fully coordinate their efforts with the Programme to enable the Executive Director to fully exercise his exclusive responsibility for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in compliance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 45/179;

5. Urges all intergovernmental organizations having specific competence in drug control matters to collaborate fully with the Executive Director to ensure coordination, coherence of action, complementarity and non-duplication of activities with the Programme;

6. Requests the Executive Director to complete, as a matter of priority, the integration process of the Programme.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/147

21 June 1991 Meeting 15 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/103) without vote, 19 June (meeting 21); 39-nation draft (E/1991/C.2/L.17), orally revised: agenda item 10. Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela,

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/104.

#### United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, by which it requested the Secretary-General to create a single drug control programme to be called the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, based at Vienna, and to integrate fully therein the structures and the functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control with the objective of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug control in keeping with the functions and mandates of the United Nations in this field,

Recalling also the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted on 23 February 1990 at its seventeenth special session,

Emphasizing that the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking has to be considered within the broader economic and social context,

Reaffirming the importance of the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control,

Underlining the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues, and endorsing paragraph 1 (C) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991,

Reaffirming the importance of the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board in accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and endorsing Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/48 of 21 June 1991 approving administrative arrangements between the Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to ensure this independence,

Recognizing that international cooperation against illicit trafficking should be pursued in full conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement resolution 45/179 on the enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control,

Noting that in the consideration of the programme budget proposals submitted by the Secretary-General for the biennium 1992-1993 full account should be taken of the measures proposed pursuant to resolution 45/179,

Commending the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the activities undertaken so far in the performance of the functions entrusted to it,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement resolution 45/179 on the enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control;

2. Welcomes the integration of the structures and functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control into a single international drug control programme based at Vienna;

3. Emphasizes the need for the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to have the necessary degree of managerial flexibility to discharge effectively and expeditiously the functions of the Programme under the terms of United Nations treaties and resolutions relating to international drug control, while recognizing that the Programme is now a part of the United Nations Secretariat;

4. Requests that the restructuring process envisaged in resolution 45/179 and in the present resolution be completed as soon as possible so that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme can fulfil its mandates with enhanced effectiveness and efficiency;

5. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38, which calls on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to give policy guidance to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to monitor its activities;

6. Urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to give special emphasis to the implementation of those issues from the Global Programme of Action identified as priorities by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 2(XXXIV) adopted at its thirty-fourth session;

7. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with the authority delegated to him by the Secretary-General, to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United

Nations system, and in this context actively to seek cooperation and support for a global approach from other international organizations, non-governmental organizations, bilateral programmes and national institutions;

8. Strongly urges all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in particular by increasing the extrabudgetary contributions to the Programme, with a view to expanding and strengthening its operational activities and technical cooperation in particular with developing countries;

9. Endorses the proposal of the Secretary-General to place the financial resources of the existing United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control under the direct responsibility of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities, mainly in developing countries;

10. Emphasizes that, in accordance with established United Nations priorities as contained in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, adequate resources should be allocated so as to enable the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to carry out its activities and fulfil the functions assigned to it by resolution 45/179 and by other relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on measures taken to implement the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/104

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/720 & Corr.1) without vote, 21 November (meeting 46); 47-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.33); agenda item 96.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 27-34.45, 46; plenary 74.

On the same date, also on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 46/103 without vote.

#### International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continue to pose a serious threat to mankind, to have a negative impact on the socio-economic and political systems and to threaten the stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing number of States,

Reaffirming the principle of shared responsibility of the international community in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Reaffirming also that the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth

special session, and the Declaration adopted by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990, together with the international drug control treaties, provide a comprehensive framework for international cooperation in drug control,

Recognizing the efforts made to date by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement the mandates and courses of action contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action,

Emphasizing the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policy-making body for drug control issues within the United Nations system,

Considering that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 2(XXXIV), selected seven priority themes around which the United Nations International Drug Control Programme is requested, in consultation with Governments, to develop proposals for a five-year plan to implement the Global Programme of Action, in the context of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000,

Noting with satisfaction that the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and the Sub-commission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are sources of very useful recommendations for law enforcement action at the regional level oriented towards solving specific problems of the various regions,

Reiterating that the transit routes used by drug traffickers change constantly and that an ever-growing number of countries in all regions of the world, and even entire regions, are particularly vulnerable to illicit transit traffic on account, inter alia, of their geographical location,

Alarmed by the growing connection between drug trafficking and terrorism,

Recognizing the efforts of countries that produce narcotic drugs for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses to prevent the channelling of such substances to illicit markets and to maintain production at a level consistent with licit demand,

Reiterating its condemnation of criminal activities that involve children in the use, production and illicit distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and appealing to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other competent international agencies to give high priority to measures designed to address this problem,

Noting the increasing number of States acceding to or ratifying the international drug control treaties, including those that have become States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

Taking note of United Nations Development Programme decision 1991/13 concerning the allocation of resources for drug abuse control and crop substitution,

Reaffirming that all efforts to combat problems related to the consumption, production, manufacture and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the flow of money related to these activities should be accompanied by effective measures to promote the economic and social development of affected States,

Recalling its resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the economic and social consequences

of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and section II of its resolution 45/149 of 18 December 1990, in which it invited the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs,

Regretting that, owing to its heavy workload, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fourth session could not undertake a thorough and extensive examination of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Expert Group,

Bearing in mind that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs has decided to consider the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group, together with the comments of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to report on its consideration to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Noting with interest the reports of the Secretary-General,

# I

## International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General;
2. Strongly condemns the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms and urges continued commitment and effective international action to combat it, in keeping with the principle of shared responsibility and with full respect for national sovereignty and the cultural identity of States;
3. Urges Governments and organizations to adhere to the principles set forth in the Declaration adopted by the 'International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, and to implement the recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and in the Global Programme of Action;
4. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement the mandates and recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action, particularly those pertaining to demand reduction, treatment and social reintegration of drug addicts, reduction in supply, eradication and substitution of illicit crops, integrated rural development, educational programmes, expanded opportunities for trade and investment, including international cooperation to facilitate the marketing of substitute crops, elimination of illicit trafficking, interdiction, supervision and control of precursors and essential chemicals, money-laundering and problems of licit producers;
5. Welcomes the initiatives of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme aimed at promoting and supporting subregional programmes, as envisaged in the Global Programme of Action, and urges concerned Governments to cooperate with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and among themselves in implementing subregional strategies;
6. welcomes also the new arrangements for inter-agency cooperation, including the designation of focal

points throughout the United Nations system, which should enhance the implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control;

7. Notes with appreciation that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme has already allocated some resources under Special Programme Resources for the promotion of drug abuse control during the fifth programming cycle;

8. Supports the master-plan approach to drug control programmes at the national and regional levels that is being promoted by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

9. Notes with satisfaction increased international action for demand reduction, including the development by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, and requests that appropriate attention be given to treatment and rehabilitation in all related activities;

10. Endorses the proposal of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme should develop proposals for a five-year plan to implement the Global Programme of Action, in the context of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000, giving priority to the themes selected by the Commission at its thirty-fourth session;

11. Welcomes the appointment of a Coordinator for the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000, invites the Coordinator to promote and monitor international efforts for the Decade, and requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, through the Economic and Social Council, to keep the General Assembly informed of developments in this area;

12. Expresses its satisfaction with initiatives to improve the functioning and impact of the network of regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, which, together with the Subcommission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, constitute effective mechanisms against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

13. Considers that analyses should be made of the methods and routes used for transit traffic of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with a view to establishing a system that would enhance the interdiction capability of States along such routes;

14. Emphasizes the connection between the illicit production and supply of, demand for, sale of and traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries affected and that solutions to these problems must take into account the differences and diversity of the problem in each country;

15. Calls upon the international community to provide increased international economic and technical cooperation to Governments, at their request, in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops by means of integrated rural development and alternative development programmes that respect fully the jurisdiction and sovereignty of countries and the cultural traditions of peoples;

16. Encourages all countries to take action to prevent the illicit arms trade by which weapons are provided to drug traffickers;

17. Welcomes the trend towards ratification and implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic

Drugs of 1961, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

18. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in its activities to promote the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and in its work generally, to deal specifically with all aspects of money-laundering and recommend measures that would facilitate regional and international cooperation in this area;

19. Stresses the need for effective action to prevent the diversion for illicit purposes of precursors and other chemicals, materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

20. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its valuable work in monitoring production and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances so as to limit their use to medical and scientific purposes, and for implementing its additional responsibilities under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

21. Urge Member States to increase substantially their voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to expand further its programmes;

22. Requests that adequate financial and human resources be allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to discharge its mandate;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation topics raised in the present section to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Narcotic drugs".

## II

Economic and social consequences of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on action taken to date to implement section II of General Assembly resolution 45/149;

2. Reiterates its Invitation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and takes note of the decision of the Commission to consider, at its thirty-fifth session in 1992, the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs, together with the comments of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme with a view to recommending appropriate follow-up activity;

3. Quets the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, under the item entitled "Narcotic drugs".

General Assembly resolution 46/103

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/720 & Corr.1) without vote, 21 November meeting 46; 49-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.32), orally revised; agenda item 96.

Sponsors: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras,

India, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 27-34, 45, 46, plenary 74.

## Implementation of the Global Programme of Action

The General Assembly, when it adopted the Global Programme of Action in 1990, requested the Secretary-General to monitor its implementation. Consequently, the Secretary-General conducted a system-wide analysis of drug control activities in the United Nations system. The analysis was discussed in his October report on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking.<sup>(3)</sup>

Within the United Nations, the Department of Public Information showed its new video on the international drug situation, entitled "High Hopes", on the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, in New York and at information centres worldwide on 26 June 1991.

Activities of UNDP related to drug abuse control were either financed and executed by UNDP itself or funded by UNDP and executed by UNDCP. Activities financed by UNDCP totalled \$18.5 million in 1990 and were estimated to reach \$33 million in 1991. In Latin America and the Caribbean, almost \$28 million was earmarked for rural development or income substitution programmes, as well as activities to strengthen law enforcement, health programmes or the administration of justice. Activities were carried out in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, Peru and Saint Lucia. African programmes, costing \$0.75 million, were oriented towards demand reduction and preventive education in Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania. Of \$4.6 million for projects in Asia and the Pacific, over one half was earmarked for eight projects in Thailand, with most going into rural development programmes. The remainder financed largely rural-based projects in Afghanistan, China, Myanmar and Pakistan.

Drug abuse control activities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific continued to expand. A project on drug abuse prevention programme development was completed and a follow-up project initiated.

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the United Nations University jointly initiated a research programme on the socio-economic and political consequences of the international trade in illegal drugs, resulting in the publication of a handbook as well as two essays on the drug trade. A workshop on the impact of production, trade and use of narcotic drugs was held at Geneva in May.

The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), with the participation of UNDCP, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centre for Human Rights, sought to define better the objectives for the prevention of drug abuse and the deviant and criminal phenomena linked to it, as well as to identify methodologies for the training in prevention. In March, UNICRI helped organize a multidisciplinary international seminar on cocaine and its effects on the individual and society.

The International Labour Organisation continued to expand its programmes on vocational rehabilitation and social reintegration of recovering addicts in the community and on prevention and assistance measures in the workplace.

In February 1991, the the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization signed a memorandum of understanding with UNDCP involving \$1.4 million over two years for preventive education against drug abuse.

WHO continued to review dependence-producing psychoactive drugs and, in collaboration with the UNDCP Laboratory, expanded its fellowship training programme in laboratory testing of drugs of abuse. In the promotion of national plans of demand reduction, WHO cooperated with UNDCP in missions to Bolivia, Brazil and Nepal, and designed programmes for health sector action in all three countries. To improve the quality of health data on substance abuse, WHO developed the Abuse Trends Linkage Assessment System which provided a global overview of the health implications of current trends in substance abuse.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) continued to address the supply side of the drug abuse problem. In its rural poverty alleviation programmes in areas where drug crops were cultivated, it tried to provide illicit drug producers with alternative income sources. Major projects were carried out in Bolivia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Peru involving expenditures by IFAD of almost \$78 million.

Drug control-related activities were also carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Trade Centre, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/102.

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/16 of 1 November 1989, 44/141 of 15 December 1989 and 45/148 of 18 December 1990, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/84 of 27 July 1990,

Fully aware that the international community is confronted with the dramatic problem of drug abuse and the illicit cultivation, production, demand, processing, distribution and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that States need to work at the international level as well as individually to deal with this scourge,

Stressing the important role of the United Nations, its relevant bodies and the specialized agencies in the fight against drug abuse at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session on 23 February 1990,

Emphasizing the continuing importance and validity of the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, as adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and the Declaration adopted at the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990,

1. Reaffirms the commitment expressed in the Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

2. Calls upon States to take all possible steps to promote and implement individually and in cooperation with other States the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating the Programme into practical action to the widest possible extent at the national, regional and international levels;

3. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to promote and continuously monitor the implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

4. Calls upon the United Nations and its relevant bodies, the specialized agencies, other relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to extend their cooperation and assistance to States in the promotion and implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

General Assembly resolution 46/102

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/48/720 & Corr.1) without vote. 21 November (meeting 46); 47-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.31); agenda item 96.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand.

Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu, Venezuela.  
Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 27-34, 45, 46; Plenary 74.

#### Charter of the United Nations and international law

In his October report on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking,<sup>(3)</sup> the Secretary-General, in complying with a request of the General Assembly of 1990,<sup>(15)</sup> discussed respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Outlining the legal framework for international cooperation through drug control treaties, the Secretary-General recalled the guiding principles of the United Nations fight against drug abuse: sovereignty of States; shared responsibility between them; non-interference in their internal affairs; and strengthening of cooperation under mutually agreed conditions through bilateral and multi-lateral mechanisms.

The principles applied to the bilateral and regional assistance offered by UNDCP, which was extended to developing countries only at their request. UNDCP had developed a master-plan approach entailing identification by the country or region involved of drug control activities already under way, resources available and future requirements.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/101.

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the adoption of the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action at its seventeenth special session, devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, was an important step in the harmonization of the efforts of all to combat this scourge of mankind,

Reaffirming the purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Convinced that intensification of international cooperation and concerted action among States is the fundamental basis for confronting the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recognizing that the international fight against illicit trafficking should be pursued in full conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Na-

tions, and the principles of international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations,

1. Reaffirms that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking should continue to be based on strict respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations;

2. Calls upon all States to intensify their actions to promote effective cooperation in the efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving this end, and to refrain from using the issue for political purposes;

3. Affirms that the international fight against drug trafficking should not in any way justify violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly the right of all peoples freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

4. Invites the Secretary-General, in preparing the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, and the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in carrying out the activities of the Programme, to give due consideration to the principles set out in the present resolution;

5. Decides to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking under the item entitled "Narcotic drugs".

General Assembly resolution 46/101

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/720 & Corr.1) without vote, 21 November (meeting 46); 8-nation draft (A/C.3/46/L.22); agenda item 96.

Sponsors: Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Vanuatu.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 27-34, 45, 46; plenary 74.

## Supply and demand

### Demand reduction

In April/May 1991, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered a 1990 report of the Secretary-General which reviewed drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand.<sup>(16)</sup> The report analysed responses to a questionnaire on the implementation of seven targets on demand reduction of the 1987 Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline.<sup>(5)</sup>

INCB, in its 1991 report,<sup>(17)</sup> stated that reduction of illicit demand was a critical and intractable component of the drug problem. Unless progress towards demand reduction was made, sustained successes in other dimensions of the drug

equation would only be temporary, since one source of supply or one particular drug would promptly be substituted by another. The Board reiterated that Governments should redouble their efforts to accelerate progress in reducing drug abuse. Success required involvement at the family and community levels; stress should be placed on preventive measures aimed at young children as well as on education against all kinds of substance abuse.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 June 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/46 without vote.

#### Reduction of the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognising the crucial importance of demand reduction as part of a balanced approach to combat the drug problem,

Welcoming the work currently being undertaken in demand reduction by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the specialized agencies and the establishment by the World Health Organization of its Programme on Substance Abuse,

Recognising the important role that regional and intergovernmental organizations can play in the development of demand reduction programmes adapted to specific regional conditions,

Noting the results being achieved by the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse<sup>1</sup> and illicit Trafficking, the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session and the Declaration adopted at the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the subject, especially resolution 1989/14 of 22 May 1989,

Welcoming the analysis of the replies to the questionnaire on the implementation of the seven targets set out in chapter I of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the review of drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand,

Recognising the benefits of sharing information on demand reduction strategies and their effectiveness,

Welcoming the establishment of mechanisms such as the United Kingdom demand reduction task force announced at the World Ministerial Summit,

Noting the development in some countries of needle exchange schemes as a means of harm reduction, particularly the containment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, and the claims of some countries that this approach is of value,

Considering the importance of education in helping young people and others to resist the pressures to take drugs and the fact that such education is best set in the context of continuing progressive programmes of preventive health education and health promotion,

Recognising the major role that non-governmental organizations continue to play in the development and implementation of demand reduction strategies,

1. Urges all Governments, particularly Governments of countries where serious problems of drug misuse exist, to consider adopting or further developing national strategies for demand reduction and to give such strategies at least the same priority as those to combat the illicit traffic in drugs;

2. Recognizes the importance of giving due attention to the underlying causes of the demand for drugs, in particular the disadvantages that youth and other groups at risk often experience in inner-city areas;

3. Encourages all Governments to continue to develop education through schools, colleges and youth organizations and, in the wider community, to enable young people and others to acquire the necessary information, skills and attitudes to resist pressures to take drugs, and to live healthy lives;

4. Urges all Governments to provide or support preventive education and training opportunities for teachers, youth leaders and other professionals who work with young people in order to equip them to educate and otherwise help young people who are at risk because of current or likely drug use;

5. Emphasizes the importance of providing information and education materials to encourage and to help parents to understand their own influence as role models and to help promote the health of their children;

6. Emphasizes also the grave impact of drug-taking on health, safety and costs in the workplace;

7. Invites all Governments to encourage employers and employees to develop joint action programmes which publicize information in the workplace, warning of the risks of drug use, and which help employees to obtain advice and appropriate treatment;

8. Emphasizes the importance of coordinated and consistent action between governmental and non-governmental organizations at the local and national levels in fostering education, training and treatment initiatives;

9. Stresses the need to develop comprehensive treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration options, including services tailored to the specific needs of different groups of drug users;

10. Urges all Governments to reflect in education campaigns the serious implications of drug-injecting for the spread of HIV infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS);

11. Encourages Governments, in the light of the spread of HIV infection, to work strenuously to bring greater numbers of drug abusers, particularly those who inject, into contact with treatment services and agencies;

12. Urges Governments that have chosen to make available sterile syringes and needles to conduct such schemes under close monitoring and, to the extent possible, to evaluate the efficacy of those schemes in reducing the spread of HIV infection, as well as their usefulness as contact opportunities to encourage drug-dependent persons to enter or remain in treatment;

13. Encourages Governments with appropriate expertise to consider establishing mechanisms to share with interested States knowledge and expertise on the development and evaluation of demand reduction strategies, in coordination with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the specialized agencies

and utilizing the experience of relevant non-governmental organizations where appropriate;

14. Encourages the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to develop the work undertaken by the former United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, in particular by elaborating master plans that give due attention to demand reduction activities tailored to regional and local needs and by providing a greater proportion of extrabudgetary resources for related intervention programmes;

15. Urges States that are able to do so to increase substantially their voluntary contributions to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to expand further its operational and technical assistance programmes, especially in the demand reduction sector;

16. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to utilize the database of its International Drug Abuse Assessment System to disseminate the demand reduction information received from Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in such a way that it helps Governments and those organizations to develop their demand reduction policies;

17. Encourages non-governmental organizations to continue to develop their work on demand reduction in coordination with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

18. Invites the New York Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse and the Vienna Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Narcotic Drugs to coordinate the preparation of an annual report, for submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on activities of international non-governmental organizations within the relevant terms of reference of the Commission;

19. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue the analytical work on progress achieved in implementing targets 1 to 7 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and to prepare a succinct report for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fifth session on progress achieved at the national and international levels in implementing targets 29 to 35 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments, specialized agencies and relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for consideration and implementation as appropriate.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/46

21 June 1991 Meeting 15 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/103) without vote, 19 June (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1991/24); agenda item 10.

#### International drug abuse assessment system

During 1991, UNDCP sought to develop an International Drug Abuse Assessment System (IDAAS) to provide a comprehensive overview and analysis of drug abuse and prevention programmes being pursued by Governments and national organizations. Information relating to all

aspects of drug abuse, including epidemiology, prevention, education, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration obtained from Governments in response to a questionnaire adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in accordance with the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic

Drugs<sup>(18)</sup> An expert group had met in October 1990<sup>(19)</sup> to revise the questionnaire, which was accepted by the Commission in May 1991<sup>(20)</sup> as a replacement of part B of the annual reports questionnaire. UNDCP began the process of computerizing the previous five years of records in this area in order to form the basis of IDAAS.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 June 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/45 without vote.

#### Implementation of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that the parties to the international drug control treaties have an obligation to submit to the Secretary-General an annual report on the workings of the treaties within their territories,

Recognizing that an assessment of the nature and extent of drug abuse constitutes the basis of drug demand reduction policies and programmes at the local, national and international levels,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3 (S-X) of 19 February 1988 on the establishment of an international drug abuse assessment system,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in Paragraph 13 of the Global Programme of Action annexed to its resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, requested States to establish databases consistent with the international drug abuse assessment system being developed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-fourth session,

1. Urges all States to give high priority to the collection of quality drug abuse data for use, *inter alia*, in annual reports to the Secretary-General;

2. Notes with appreciation the work done by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, with the expert assistance of and in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the World Health Organization and other international and regional organizations, on the development of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System;

3. Expresses its gratitude to Governments that have contributed to the development and field testing of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System;

4. Endorses Commission on Narcotic Drugs decision 1 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991, in which the Commission decided to use, beginning with the annual reports questionnaire for the calendar year 1991, the revised version of part B of the annual reports questionnaire, incorporating the changes recommended by the Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of an International Drug Abuse Assessment System, held at Vienna from 29 to 31 October 1990;



5. Requests the Secretary-General to revise also other parts of the annual reports questionnaire and, using modern presentation techniques, to make such changes in format as may be appropriate to achieve optimum acceptability and to facilitate its use;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to allocate adequate resources from existing regular budget appropriations, as of the biennium 1992-1993, to implement the International Drug Abuse Assessment System and to ensure its continued viability;

7. Invites the specialized agencies, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, to contribute to the provision of data to the International Drug Abuse Assessment System and to collaborate with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in its implementation;

8. Encourages all Governments to support, and to participate actively in the implementation of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/45

21 June 1991 Meeting 15 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/103) without vote, 19 June (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1991/24): agenda item 10.

#### Narcotic raw materials for licit use

In 1991, INCB continued to monitor the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs. It stated that, in 1990, the last year for which complete statistical information was available, aggregate annual consumption of opiates amounted to approximately 200 metric tons in morphine equivalent. Codeine continued to account for the substantial part, totalling 160 tons in morphine equivalent, having remained at that level for two decades. Morphine consumption continued to increase, to nearly 7 tons. From 1980 to 1985, annual global production of opiate raw materials declined; total annual production from 1986 to 1990 was on average 40 tons in morphine equivalent below global consumption, thus reducing excess stocks of raw materials. The Board estimated that the trend was likely to continue through 1991.

The Board reiterated its recommendation that all producer countries refrain from increasing areas of opium poppy cultivation until excess global stocks of raw materials were depleted.

Following the publication in 1989, in conjunction with WHO, of its special report on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,<sup>(21)</sup> INCB had reviewed the methods used by Governments to assess their domestic needs for opiates. It continued its cooperation with WHO as well as with other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations whose programmes included rational use of opiates, particularly codeine and morphine, which were on the WHO list of essential drugs.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 June 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/43 without vote.

#### Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989 and 1990/31 of 24 May 1990,

Emphasizing once again that achieving a balance between the licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes constitutes an important aspect of the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control and that resolving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials is an essential step in that direction,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity in overcoming the problem of excess stocks, which imposes heavy financial and other burdens on the traditional supplier countries,

Having considered the special report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, and the recommendations contained therein,

1. Urges all Governments to give serious consideration to ways to bring about a rapid improvement in solving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier countries;

2. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its special report on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, in which the Board, *inter alia*, highlighted the impediments to the availability of opiates for medical use, impediments which make it difficult to assess the full licit medical needs for opiates realistically;

3. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to accord priority to monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report;

4. Requests the World Health Organization to develop guidelines on the rational use of opiates and on the treatment of conditions for which opiates may be prescribed, with a view to assisting Governments in evolving national policy in this regard;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/43

21 June 1991 Meeting 15 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/103) without vote, 19 June (meeting 201: draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1991/24); agenda item 10.

#### Illicit traffic

#### Drug law enforcement

In his report on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking,<sup>(3)</sup> the Secretary-General stated that technical advice continued to

be provided to Member States. Substantive servicing of the global network of meetings was provided in order to enhance coordination of action against illicit traffic. The network included the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the meetings of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for other regions (see below). By adopting a new approach of identifying the most urgent issues facing drug law enforcement, the meetings had attracted a wider participation by both States and individuals than in previous years. Other developments included the completion in December 1990 of the United Nations Drug Law Enforcement Training Manual.

Action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. On 9 May 1991,<sup>(26)</sup> the Commission on Narcotic Drugs invited UNDCP to convene working groups for the purpose of developing a law enforcement training strategy for each region. It recommended the establishment of subregional training centres based on those strategies and requested the Executive Director of UNDCP to promote the use of the training manual and to develop and update the manual so as to meet the varying training needs of regions and subregions. In other action,<sup>(27)</sup> the Commission recommended that each Government establish a national drug intelligence unit as a basis for coordinating operations against illicit drug trafficking. Periodic consultations should be organized between the coordinating units at the subregional level, international assistance should be provided to Governments in setting up the units, and all States should provide UNDCP with details concerning the structure of the units.

#### Diversion of chemicals for illicit drug production

In its 1991 report, INCB stated that effective implementation of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances<sup>(22)</sup>—to prevent diversion of precursors from legitimate commerce—required adoption by Governments of practical control measures. A number of steps were taken collectively by some Governments, including the establishment in 1990 of a Chemical Action Task Force (CATF) by the Group of Seven major industrialized countries. Having participated in the work of CATF, INCB recommended that the international community consider the comprehensive control measures proposed by it.

Action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. In 1991, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered a 1990 report of INCB<sup>(23)</sup> on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, which dealt with the control of precursors. On 9 May,<sup>(24)</sup> the Commission welcomed the establish-

ment of CATF and urged States to act together but also independently in establishing measures whereby the legitimacy of chemical shipments might be determined and to develop the means whereby suspicions on the legitimacy of specific transactions might promptly be communicated between them.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 June 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/40 without vote.

Control of chemicals used in the production of cocaine, heroin and other illicit drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware that chemicals are essential to the processing of illicit drugs, that such chemicals are produced worldwide and are shipped to Latin America and that a large percentage of the chemicals are being diverted to drug cartels,

Welcoming the escalated efforts of Latin American States to restrict the import, export and production of such chemicals, as demonstrated by the model regulations to control chemical precursors and chemical substances, machines and materials, recommended by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in June 1990,

Noting that six Latin American States have incorporated the model regulations into their national legislation and that others are considering similar action,

Recognizing the importance of controlling the export of such chemicals, as illustrated by the fact that the issue of chemical control was raised at the drug summit held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 15 February 1990, and at the sixteenth annual economic summit, held at Houston, Texas, in July 1990,

Considering that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, which entered into force on 11 November 1990, specifically deals with chemical control,

Noting that the United States of America took positive action in passing the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988, which gives its Drug Enforcement Administration the authority to stop shipments of chemicals not destined for legitimate industrial, commercial or scientific use,

Convinced that it is vital to the world-wide effort to combat drug abuse that chemicals used to process illicit drugs are controlled and monitored at their source and destination and that the resulting information is communicated to the competent authorities of the country concerned,

Bearing in mind that the Council of Ministers of the European Community is currently considering a draft directive for the control of chemicals, which, if adopted, will be the standard used by each State member of the Community in developing national legislation on chemical control,

Wishing to ensure that measures to control precursor chemicals are both specific and comprehensive in designating the chemicals subject to monitoring and control, including, for example, 2-butanone (methyl ethyl ketone) and potassium permanganate,

1. Urges all Governments that have not approved legislation for the control and monitoring of precursors and essential chemicals to do so as soon as possible, using as one of their references the model regulations to control chemical precursors and chemical substances, machines and materials recommended by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in June 1990;

2. Urges States that are the main producers of precursors and essential chemicals in Europe and elsewhere to work with the International Narcotics Control Board and heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in drafting and enacting suitably comprehensive laws, taking into account the model regulations recommended by the Organization of American States;

3. Requests the relevant United Nations entities and the competent regional and interregional organizations to make available the funds and support required for the provision of training in the application of regulations for the control and monitoring of precursors and essential chemicals, as well as resources for establishing specialized offices in that field.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/40

21 June 1991 Meeting 15 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/103) without vote, 19 June (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1991/24); agenda item 10.

### Diversion of psychotropic drugs for illicit use

INCB reported that most States parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances<sup>(25)</sup> cooperated with INCB in providing statistics so that it was able to monitor the movement of those substances. INCB expressed concern, however, that some major manufacturing and exporting countries not yet adhering to the Convention were affecting the efficacy of controls in importing countries. The diversion of large quantities of psychotropic substances to illicit channels in parts of Africa and Asia remained a problem and INCB called for a continuous and timely flow of information from national authorities so that INCB could maintain effective operation of the international control system for those substances. Problems arose, for example, because in a number of exporting countries, the manufacture of drugs destined for other countries was not under the same stringent control as manufacture for the domestic market. Unscrupulous companies and individuals continued to take advantage of the inadequacy of control methods in certain countries to manufacture psychotropic substances destined for illicit markets.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 June and on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Council adopted resolution 1991/44 without vote.

Prevention of diversion from international trade into illicit channels of psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with concern the widespread and increasing abuse of psychotropic substances in many countries and the related trafficking, which often involves diversion from licit channels,

Alarmed by the large quantities of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 that have been diverted from international trade into illicit channels,

Recognising that the present control mechanisms for international trade set forth in the Convention require further strengthening if diversion into illicit channels of substances listed in Schedules III and IV is to be prevented,

Recalling targets 8 and 10 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, in particular the section of the Global Programme of Action on the control of the supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Reiterating its request, contained in its resolutions 1985/15 of 28 May 1985 and 1987/30 of 26 May 1987, to all Governments, to the extent possible, voluntarily to extend the system of import and export authorizations provided for in article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention to cover international trade in substances listed in Schedules III and IV,

Recalling its resolution 1981/7 of 6 May 1981, in which it invited all Governments to assess from time to time their medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction that the system of assessment of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention has contributed effectively to the prevention of diversion of those substances from licit international trade into illicit channels,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990, in particular paragraph 38, concerning the successful operation of the simplified estimate system with regard to substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention,

1. Invites all Governments to extend the system of voluntary assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedule II to include also substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

2. Calls upon importing countries to exercise continuing vigilance to ensure that imports of psychotropic substances are in accordance with requirements for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate with exporting countries and with the International Narcotics Control Board in order to prevent the diversion of such substances into illicit channels;

3. Invites all Governments to communicate from time to time their assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention to the International

Narcotics Control Board for publication, with a view to providing guidance for manufacture and export;

4. Also invites all Governments to develop mechanisms to ensure that exports of psychotropic substances are in line with the assessments of importing countries and, if necessary, to consult with the Governments of such countries or with the International Narcotics Control Board on such matters;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments and to invite them to bring it to the attention of the competent national authorities in order to ensure the implementation of its provisions.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/44

21 June 1991 Meeting 15 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/103) without vote, 19 June (meeting 201: draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1991/24); agenda item 10.

## Regional issues

### Africa

Drug control administrations in Africa were not, in the view of INCB, sufficiently well-structured and efficient. Unreliable statistical data made it difficult to obtain a clear picture of the international licit movements of controlled substances. The Board identified three factors contributing to the abuse and trafficking situation in the region: traditional trafficking and abuse of cannabis; transit trafficking in heroin and cocaine and the resulting local abuse of those drugs; and trafficking in and abuse of psychotropic substances.

During 1991, UNDCP further developed its subregionally structured approach to the growing drug problems in Africa. Projects in over 30 countries were grouped in four subregions, and assistance was concentrated on improving legislation and on training and equipping drug law enforcement squads to protect the local populations.

The fourth meeting of HONLEA, Africa, was held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 15 to 19 April 1991.

### Asia

East and South-East Asia. Illicit opiate production in parts of South-East Asia remained at a high level. Trafficking from Myanmar, the major illicit opium producer, caused major opiate abuse along new routes, notably in China. Cannabis continued to be extensively cultivated and readily available, and seizure data indicated that traffickers sought to establish new markets for cocaine.

However, some important steps were taken by Governments in the region to tight more effectively against drug trafficking and the spread of drug abuse. Bilateral and multilateral discussions were held and important agreements reached on ways to improve coordination among national authorities. Within that framework, in addition to providing Governments with technical assistance, UNDCP assisted them in coordinating national

drug control activities. As a result of those efforts, in May 1991, China and Myanmar signed an agreement to strengthen border controls and improve cooperation. INCB was able for the first time to initiate a dialogue with Mongolia and an INCB mission visited the country in August.

South Asia. The large quantities of heroin which previously transited India from Pakistan bound for Europe and North America appeared to have declined, though seizures in some coastal towns suggested that alternative routes might be developing on a reduced scale. The significant shift of transit heroin away from India towards Eastern Europe were possibly related to the political changes in that region, as well as to the Indian Government's stringent legislative and administrative measures.

The sixteenth meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, was held at Canberra, Australia, from 28 October to 1 November 1991.

### Europe

In its 1991 report, INCB welcomed the efforts for regional cooperation which had been bolstered by the creation of a number of European organizations and committees. However, the political and economic changes under way in several countries in Central and Eastern Europe had increased the danger that drug abuse and trafficking would spread further there.

Seizure data showed that drug trafficking was increasing throughout Europe. The purity of heroin seized at street level had increased, while prices had remained stable. In recent years, law enforcement agencies had concentrated their efforts against cocaine and heroin trafficking, but in the light of evolving seizure data, increased action was also warranted against trafficking in other drugs.

In Western Europe, the abuse of cannabis and heroin appeared either to be levelling off or even declining, while abuse of cocaine was increasing. Heroin and poly-drug abusers accounted for most of the increase in drug-related deaths.

### Near and Middle East

Demand for opiates and cannabis inside and outside the Near and Middle East continued to stimulate drug production, which was reflected in massive seizures. Abuse was increasing, in addition to a growing illicit market for psychotropic substances. Control problems were compounded by the presence of a large number of refugees. Annual opium production was substantial, largely in Afghanistan. Heroin trafficked to Europe from the Near and Middle East went via the Balkan route. The Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East was urged by INCB to consider the issue of illicit Poppy

cultivation, especially in Afghanistan. The Subcommission was called on to adopt measures to verify the extent and location of cultivation as well as to contain and reduce opiate production. An INCB mission to Afghanistan in February found that estimates of annual opium production varied widely—from 400 metric tons to well over double that figure. Projects to support crop substitution continued to be carried out in Afghanistan by UNDP in cooperation with UNDCP. As recommended by the INCB mission, UNDCP established a permanent office in Kabul in 1991.

Following a mission to Pakistan, where the high level of production was reflected in seizures within the country and abroad, INCB stated that consensus at the highest levels was necessary if trafficking organizations were to be crippled.

In Turkey, the control of licit production of poppy straw for the extraction of alkaloids continued to function effectively and no opium was produced. However, the country was widely used by traffickers to smuggle large amounts of drugs produced in the region to Europe.

The Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East held its twenty-eighth session in 1991 (Tehran, Iran, 25-29 November).

The Subcommission recommended that a subregional training centre be established at Tehran and that an annual seminar be held for trainers to ensure that training courses contained relevant information on illicit traffic developments. The seminar would be coordinated by UNDCP in conjunction with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC).

The Subcommission requested UNDCP to consult with Interpol and CCC for the production of guidance material on the use of “controlled delivery”; to assist the members of the Subcommission in establishing a system of contact points for their drug law enforcement authorities; and to consider arranging seminars for groups of neighbouring countries on the subject of mutual legal assistance arrangements. UNDCP was also requested to recommend action to control illicit traffic in fenetylline.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 June 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/41 without vote.

Establishment of regional drug law enforcement countermeasures in the Near and Middle East in the context of socio-economic and cultural development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling and reaffirming Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3(XXXIII) of 17 February 1989,

Recognizing drug law enforcement training as being central to the fight against illicit drugs.

Desiring to bring about high-calibre training of drug law enforcement personnel throughout the Near and Middle East,

Emphasising the urgent need for a regionally focused, comprehensive training plan, based on the requirements, concerns, priorities and prevailing socio-economic and cultural conditions of the region,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretariat for the development of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual,

Charing the manual to be a milestone in the field of drug law enforcement and a new international instrument of paramount significance that provides States with a model and a set of guidelines that reflect the best practice, methods and techniques to be pursued,

Considering also that the manual will standardize training at an upgraded level, enhance specialized skills and improve operational performance, which will result in overall compatibility and greater cooperative drug law enforcement interaction and counter-action,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, as a matter of high priority and as soon as possible, in close cooperation with the Arab Security Studies and Training-centre, the Colombo Plan Bureau, the International Criminal Police Organization and other interested parties, for the benefit of all States in the Near and Middle East, in the context of socio-economic and cultural development:

(a) To disseminate and to promote the widest possible use of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual at all levels and to intensify training activities based on its content;

(b) To assess training needs, priorities and concerns, in consultation with relevant officials and institutions in the region;

(c) To establish and coordinate a region-wide drug law enforcement training plan and programme and to design and conduct courses to meet the challenge of the ever-changing patterns of illicit traffic in a more effective, cooperative and interactive way;

(d) conduct research and impact studies on the use of the manual;

(e) To continually update and develop supplementary, specialized drug law enforcement training material,

(f) To establish collaborative subregional training centres for drug law enforcement officials;

2. Invites the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the Colombo Plan Bureau, the Customs Cooperation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization and other parties concerned to work jointly with the Secretariat in the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/41

21 June 1991 Meeting 15 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sanction Committee (E/1991/103) without vote, 19 June (meeting 20); draft by commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1991/24); agenda item

Also on 21 June 1991 and on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Council adopted resolution 1991/42 without vote.

Convening of a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of cooperation in resolving matters related to illicit trafficking and drug abuse

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the alarming increase in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in the Near and Middle East,

Aware of the supply of illicit narcotic drugs in certain States in the region and the spill-over effects it may have on transit and neighbouring States in the region,

Convinced of the importance of concerted efforts by States to cooperate in combating these problems,

1. Recommends that all States members of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East should ensure that their delegations at the twenty-eighth session and at all subsequent sessions of the Subcommittee held in the region include the heads of operational law enforcement units, with a view to elaborating practical recommendations to resolve matters related to illicit trafficking;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to convene a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of regional cooperation by considering the early implementation of the recommendations made by the Subcommittee at its twenty-eighth session, particularly in respect of transit routes, including the Balkan route.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/42

21 June 1991 Meeting 15 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/103) without vote, 19 June (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1991/24); agenda item 10.

## North America

Drug abuse in the United States, which emerged as a national problem in the late 1960s and had become increasingly serious, stabilized or decreased in 1991. The number of cocaine abusers was estimated by the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse to have declined around 70 per cent between 1985 and 1990; the number of users of all illicit drugs was estimated to have decreased from 23 million to 13 million in the same period.

Cocaine, particularly in the form of "crack", continued to pose a major threat; the estimated number of abusers remained unchanged at about half a million. Heroin abuse and trafficking showed signs of increasing, apparently due to increased supplies, lower prices and higher purities stemming from high production levels in South-East Asia. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) had reappeared as the drug of choice among certain groups of abusers.

The United States cooperated with many countries bilaterally and multilaterally to fight drug trafficking and money-laundering. On the supply-reduction front, agreements were entered into with Bolivia and Peru. In addition, cooperation was strengthened with Mexico and the Caribbean countries in joint efforts to control air- and sea-trafficking lanes.

Drug abuse increased in Mexico in 1991, while in Canada, cocaine abuse appeared steady despite

a dramatic increase in seizures. Cannabis continued to be the most widely abused drug in Canada.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

Encouraging developments in some countries in the South American region were reported by INCB. The Andean countries strengthened cooperation through multilateral and bilateral law enforcement agreements and by developing broad economic and social strategies aimed at replacing the coca economy with a healthy formal economy. Attacks by the Bolivian and Colombian authorities against trafficking organizations achieved impressive results, although in some parts of the Andean region guerrilla groups continued to hinder drug control efforts and eradication programmes. Serious economic problems also impeded the implementation of comprehensive drug control strategies.

In response to drug control efforts, traffickers became more innovative at all steps in the drug trafficking chain. During 1991, trafficking routes proliferated and virtually all countries were being used for transiting drugs and precursors; increasingly sophisticated means were being used to launder money derived from the illicit activities.

The chief and many members of the Medellín cartel, Colombia's most powerful trafficking organization, were taken into custody in 1991. Coca bush cultivation had decreased, but illicit production and trafficking in cocaine remained the great challenge to authorities. During the first seven months of 1991, over 60 tons of cocaine were seized.

Peru's serious economic situation and the continuing demand for coca leaf led to increased coca bush cultivation, and the country remained the world's main producer of coca leaf. Successful law enforcement and military action was hampered by insurgent violence and terrorist acts on the part of guerrilla groups, which also hindered rural development activities.

While coca bush cultivation decreased significantly in Brazil - a result of eradication operations carried out over the last five years - traffickers continued to use the country as a transshipment point for cocaine destined for the United States and Europe.

As controls became stricter and enforcement operations intensified in several South American and Caribbean countries, traffickers continued to shift and expand their operations to Central America.

The fourth meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, was held at Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, from 8 to 12 October 1991. Among its recommendations, most of which were addressed to Governments of the region, was a request that UNDCP study new mechanisms

throughout the region for financial cooperation, with a view to strengthening and expanding communications and control networks, including drug detection equipment.

### Conventions

INCB reported that, as of 1 November 1991, the number of parties to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, <sup>(18)</sup> in its original or amended forms, stood at 133. Of that number, 106 were parties to the Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol. <sup>(28)</sup> Since the Board's 1990 report, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia and Saint Lucia had become parties to the 1961 Convention and that Convention as amended. Parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances <sup>(25)</sup> numbered 106, including the three countries which became parties in 1991: the Federated States of Micronesia, Luxembourg and the Marshall Islands. The Board was concerned that 20 years after the conclusion of the 1971 Convention, a number of developed countries had not become parties, despite their announced intentions to do so. The Board asked that they do so, since several of them were major manufacturers and exporters of psychotropic substances.

The control system for psychotropic substances set forth in the 1971 Convention was working well. Many parties and non-parties applied the controls stipulated in the Convention as well as the special voluntary measures recommended by the Board to bolster those controls.

The 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances <sup>(22)</sup> had entered into force on 11 November 1990. As of 1 November 1991, a total of 50 States and the European Economic Community had become parties to it. The Convention was adopted by 106 States at a plenipotentiary conference in Vienna in 1988. Its 34 substantive articles covered a wide range of international activities designed to counter the threat of trafficking organizations operating on a global scale. As none of the Conventions could operate fully unless all States became Parties and actively carried out their obligations, the Board appealed to States which had not done so to become parties to all three Conventions without further delay.

Under the 1971 Convention, drugs which might be abused were placed under international control. Schedule I listed those substances which were completely prohibited, except for scientific and limited medical purposes. Schedules II, III and IV dictated that each of the parties to the Convention must apply specific control measures in order to limit manufacture, export, import, distribution,

stockpiles, trade, use and possession to medical and scientific purposes.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on 29 April, <sup>(29)</sup> decided that delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC) and its stereochemical variants should be transferred from Schedule I to Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. It also decided <sup>(30)</sup> that propylhexedrine should be deleted from Schedule IV. In other action, <sup>(31)</sup> the Commission terminated the exemption by the United States of 55 preparations containing butalbital from certain control measures provided for in the Convention.

### Organizational questions

#### Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its thirty-fourth session at Vienna from 29 April to 9 May 1991. <sup>(32)</sup>

On 28 January 1991, <sup>(33)</sup> the Chairman of the Commission informed the Secretary-General that it would be necessary to establish an ad hoc committee of the whole to meet simultaneously with the Commission. That arrangement would enable the Commission to consider ways of improving its functioning as a policy-making body, as requested by the General Assembly in 1990. <sup>(34)</sup>

On 7 February, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1991/201, requested the Commission to establish an ad hoc committee of the whole at its thirty-fourth session.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 June 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted three resolutions related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Council adopted resolution 1991/38 without vote.

#### Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

##### The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider ways and means of improving its functioning as a policy-making body and to submit its recommendations to the Council at its first regular session of 1991,

Taking into account the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-fourth session,

Considering that the terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as laid down in Council resolution 9(I) of 16 February 1946, need to be adjusted and broadened in the light of the intensification of international cooperation against illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as against money-laundering and in the control of chemicals used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Considering the functions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs under the international drug control treaties,

Considering also that in its future activities the Commission should apply an integral and balanced approach to the drug problem, taking into account all its aspects,

Reaffirming that, in fulfilling its mandate, the Commission should apply the principles underlying current international cooperation in this field, in particular, shared responsibility and balanced attention to supply and demand, and taking into account the relation in a number of countries between the drug problem and development issues, as well as the need for all international activities in this field to be conducted according to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the Secretary-General has taken the necessary steps to implement General Assembly resolution 45/79, in which the Assembly requested him to create the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

Having regard to paragraph 2 (e) of Council resolution 9(I),

1. Calls upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

(a) To review the implementation of the Global Programme of Action annexed to General Assembly resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, in accordance with paragraph 97 of the Global Programme of Action and Assembly resolution 45/148 of 18 December 1990;

(b) To review the development and implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control;

(c) To give policy guidance to the newly created United Nations International Drug Control Programme, based at Vienna, and to monitor its activities;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the appropriate administrative and substantive steps to ensure that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs will be able to assume those additional functions with effect from the date set for its 1992 session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38

21 June 1991 Meeting 15 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/103) without vote, 19 June (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1991/24); agenda item 10.

The Council adopted resolution 1991/39 without vote.

#### Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and provisional agenda for its thirty-fifth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Having regard to its resolution 9(I) of 16 February 1946 on the terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the importance of the additional functions entrusted by the Council to the Commission and the heavy workload of the Commission,

Desiring to support the Commission in its efforts to fulfil its responsibilities,

Taking into account the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-fourth session,

1. Decides that:

(a) The Commission on Narcotic Drugs shall henceforth meet annually for a period not exceeding eight working days;

(b) The Bureau of the Commission shall consist of five members—a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur—and, when examining questions relating to procedure and organization of work, shall seek the advice of the chairmen of the five regional groups present at its meetings;

(c) The Commission shall establish a committee, the membership of which shall be open to all States members of the Commission, to perform such functions as the Commission requests in order to assist it in dealing with its agenda and to facilitate its work;

(d) The committee shall consider specific items on the agenda as requested by the Commission and shall submit its comments and recommendations, including draft decisions and draft resolutions, to the Commission for consideration;

(e) The committee shall meet concurrently with the annual session of the Commission for a period not exceeding four working days;

(f) The Commission shall review and, if appropriate, shall adapt the modalities for the functioning of the committee in the light of experience and in accordance with the development of the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

(g) Annual sessions of the Commission shall be convened during the period between the third calendar week of March and the third calendar week of April;

(h) Simultaneous interpretation in all six official languages of the United Nations shall be ensured during the meetings of both the Commission and the committee;

2. Also decides that the provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission shall include the following items:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. General debate:

(a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

(b) Examination of the world situation with respect to drug abuse, including the implementation of the Global Programme of Action on international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:

- (i) Measures to control and reduce illicit demand
- (ii) Measures to control and reduce illicit trafficking
- (iii) Measures to control and reduce illicit supply

Documentation

Report on the operational activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in 1991

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991 (relevant parts)

Reports of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

Report of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consulta-



consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

4. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
  - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances and consideration of notifications sent to the Secretary-General by Governments, the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board
    - Documentation
    - Report of the Executive Director
  - (b) International Narcotics Control Board
    - Documentation
    - Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991 (relevant parts)
  - (c) Other urgent action required under the international drug control treaties
    - Documentation
    - Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)
5. Priority topics:
  - (a) Promotion of coordination and cooperation at the international and regional levels
    - Documentation
    - Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1(XXXIV)
    - Reports of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East
    - Review of the functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
    - Documentation
    - Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 2(XXXIV)
    - Note by the Executive Director
6. Programme of future work and priorities
  - Documentation
  - Note by the Executive Director
7. Other matters
8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its 1992 session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/39

21 June 1991 Meeting 15 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/103) without vote, 19 June (meeting 201: draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1991/24): agenda item 10.

The Council adopted resolution 1991/49 without vote.

Enlargement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs  
The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling its resolution 1983/5 of 24 May 1983, which established the membership of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its current size,

Considering that in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, importance is attached to the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the policy-making body of the United Nations on drug control matters,

Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs under the United Nations Conven-

tion against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

Recognizing the concern expressed by the international community about the seriousness of the problem, as well as the increasing interest of all States in participating in and contributing to efforts to find adequate solutions,

1. Decides to increase the membership of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs from forty to fifty-three, the thirteen new seats being distributed among the regional groups as follows:

- (a) Four seats for African States;
  - (b) Three seats for Asian States;
  - (c) One seat for Eastern European States;
  - (d) Three seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;
  - (e) One seat for Western European and other States;
  - (f) One seat to rotate between the Asian States and the Latin American and Caribbean States every four years;
2. Also decides to fill the thirteen new seats resulting from the increase in the membership of the Commission at its organizational session of 1992.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/49

21 June 1991 Meeting 15 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/103/Add.1) without vote, 21 June (meeting 221: draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1991/24), orally amended by Chairman; agenda item 10.

International Narcotics Control Board

In 1991, INCB met twice at Vienna, from 27 May to 7 June, and from 7 to 25 October.

By decision 1991/271 of 21 June 1991, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Board's 1990 report.<sup>(35)</sup>

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 June 1991, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/48 without vote.

Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the establishment, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990 on the enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the single drug control programme into which the structures and functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control are to be fully integrated, with the objective of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in keeping with the functions and mandates of the Organization in this field,

Noting that the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to structure the United Nations International Drug Control Programme along the following lines:

- (a) Treaty implementation, which would integrate, with due consideration to treaty arrangements, the functions of the secretariat of the International Narcotics

Control Board and the treaty implementation functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, taking into account the independent role of the Board;

(b) Policy implementation and research, with responsibility for implementing policy decisions of the relevant legislative bodies and conducting analytical work;

(c) Operational activities, with responsibility for coordinating and carrying out the technical cooperation projects currently being executed mainly by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Noting also the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, who assumed his functions on 1 March 1991 and who will execute the integration process and head the new integrated Programme, with the exclusive responsibility for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken so far in the integration of the structures and functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and in the organizational and managerial arrangements for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

Taking into account the provisions of article 9, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, according to which the Economic and Social Council shall, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board, make all arrangements necessary to ensure the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its functions,

Considering the importance of such independence in view of the functions of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recalling its resolution 1196(XLII) of 16 May 1967, the administrative arrangements contained in the annex to that resolution, and its resolutions 1775(LIV) of 18 May 1973 and 2017(LXI) of 3 August 1976, by which those administrative arrangements were continued,

Convinced that revised administrative arrangements are necessary in the light of developments and that such arrangements will ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board to the full satisfaction, of the international community,

Having considered the draft of the revised arrangements agreed upon by the Executive Director of the Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board,

1. Recognizes its obligations to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board;

2. Approves the administrative arrangements prepared on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in agreement with the International Narcotics Control Board and contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. Requests the Executive Director to implement those arrangements, taking into account the character, powers and functions of the International Narcotics Control

Board and the importance of its full technical independence in the performance of its tasks;

4. Also requests the Executive Director to report to the Council through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-sixth session, in 1993, on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### ANNEX

Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board (article 9, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961)

#### Secretariat services and other support

1. The International Narcotics Control Board ("the Board") shall be provided with secretariat services by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme ("UNDCP").

2. The Secretary of the Board shall be appointed or assigned by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Board. Taking into account, as appropriate, the specific functions, structure and expertise of the former separate secretariat of the Board, the Executive Director of UNDCP ("Executive Director") shall assign staff to assist and support the Board in the exercise of its powers and the performance of its functions, pursuant to, and in accordance with:

(a) The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol ("1961 Convention");

(b) The Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

(c) The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

(collectively referred to as "the Conventions").

3. In assisting and supporting the Board in the discharge of its functions, the Secretary of the Board and staff mentioned in paragraph 2 above (whether in a Board secretariat or elsewhere in (UNDCP) shall be under the direction of:

(a) The Board, in all substantive matters relating to the exercise of powers and the performance of functions of the Board pursuant to the Conventions;

(b) The Executive Director, to whom they are responsible in other matters.

#### Budget

4. Adequate financial, staff and other resources shall be made available to the Board to enable it to discharge its functions effectively.

5. The regular budget estimates of the Board shall be prepared by the Secretary of the Board, in cooperation with the competent unit of UNDCP. The budget estimates shall be reviewed by the Board before they are transmitted to the Executive Director.

6. All expenses of the Board shall be identified separately in the section of the programme budget relating to international drug control, in particular travel of the members of the Board, remuneration (article 10, paragraph 6, of the 1961 Convention) and other allowances paid to them (e.g., per diem).

7. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, the appropriation within the regular budget of the United Nations currently allocated to the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board shall be reallocated to UNDCP in accordance with the Regulations and Rules Govern-

ing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation.

#### Communications

8. In the exercise of its powers and the performance of its functions under the Conventions, the Board shall have the right to communicate directly with Governments and other entities pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Conventions. These communications shall not be subject to any control as regards substance, form or otherwise which is likely to hinder the Board in the exercise of its powers or the performance of its functions under the Conventions.

#### Storage and management of records

9. All documents and records of the Board shall be kept and maintained by UNDCP.

10. The Executive Director shall take such administrative measures as may be necessary to protect confidential material in documents and records of the Board in the possession of UNDCP from unauthorized disclosure by UNDCP or any member of its staff.

11. Confidential material in records and documents of the Board shall not be disclosed by UNDCP or any member of the staff of UNDCP to any person other than a member of the Board without the authorization of the Board.

#### Representation

12. The Board shall have the right to be represented as "INCB" at meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as at meetings of the Economic and Social Council, United Nations organs and specialized agencies at which matters of importance to the Board in the exercise of its functions under the Conventions are to be considered.

13. The Board may also be represented as such at other meetings organized or held under the auspices of the United Nations, specialized agencies and other organizations at which matters of importance to the Board in the exercise of its functions under the Conventions are to be considered.

#### Dates of meetings

14. In making arrangements for the meetings of the Board, the Executive Director shall give due consideration to the fact that the timing of the Board's actions often depends on relevant treaty provisions.

15. Each of the two regular meetings of the Board shall be convened at approximately the same time each year.

#### Publicity

16. The Executive Director shall make the arrangements necessary for assuring to the Board the publicity desired for its work.

#### Duration

17. The arrangements outlined above shall be in force from 1 July 1991. If necessary, proposals for new or revised arrangements shall, in consultation with the Board and in accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the 1961 Convention, be submitted to the Economic and Social Council.

#### Action by the General Assembly

18. The Secretary-General shall take such measures as may be required to request the General Assembly to implement the following provisions of the 1961 Convention:

(a) Article 6 (assessment of contributions, by the Parties to the 1961 Convention which are not members of the United Nations, to the expenses of the Board);

(b) Article 10, paragraph 6 (adequate remuneration of the members of the Board).

#### Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/48

21 June 1991 Meeting 15 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/103) without vote, 19 June (meeting 21); 35-nation draft (E/1991/C.2/L.20); agenda item 10.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>A/46/480. <sup>(2)</sup>GA res. 45/179, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(3)</sup>A/46/511. <sup>(4)</sup>E/1990/39 & Corr.1,2 & Add.1. <sup>(5)</sup>YUN 1987, p. 901. <sup>(6)</sup>A/46/338. <sup>(7)</sup>GA res. A/45/149, 18 Dec. 1990. <sup>(8)</sup>E/1991/24 (res. 7(XXXIV)). <sup>(9)</sup>GA res. S-17/2, annex, 23 Feb. 1990. <sup>(10)</sup>E/1991/24 (res. 1(XXXIV)). <sup>(11)</sup>Ibid. (res. 2(XXXIV)). <sup>(12)</sup>Ibid. (res. 3(XXXIV)). <sup>(13)</sup>E/1991/34 (dec. 91/13). <sup>(14)</sup>GA res. 45/148, 18 Dec. 1990. <sup>(15)</sup>GA res. 45/147, 18 Dec. 1990. <sup>(16)</sup>E/CN.7/1991/19. <sup>(17)</sup>Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991 (E/INCB/1991/1), Sales No. E.91.XI.4. <sup>(18)</sup>YUN 1961, p. 382. <sup>(19)</sup>E/CN.7/1991/23. <sup>(20)</sup>E/1991/24 (dec. 1(XXXIV)). <sup>(21)</sup>Sales No. E.89.XI.5. <sup>(22)</sup>United Nations Concernation against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (E/CONF.82/15 & Corr.1,2), Sales No. 91.XI.6. <sup>(23)</sup>E/CN.7/1991/21 & Corr.1. <sup>(24)</sup>E/1991/24 (res. 5(XXXIV)). <sup>(25)</sup>YUN 1971, p. 380. <sup>(26)</sup>Ibid. (res. 4(XXXIV)). <sup>(27)</sup>Ibid. (res. 6(XXXIV)). <sup>(28)</sup>YUN 1972, p. 397. <sup>(29)</sup>E/1991/24 (dec. 2(XXXIV)). <sup>(30)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 3(XXXIV)). <sup>(31)</sup>Ibid. (dec. 4(XXXIV)). <sup>(32)</sup>E/1991/24. <sup>(33)</sup>E/1991/12. <sup>(34)</sup>GA res. 45/179, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(35)</sup>Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990 (E/INCB/1990/1), Sales No. E.90.XI.3.

## Chapter XVII

## Statistics

The United Nations Statistical Commission in 1991 stressed the increasing importance of environment statistics, which were needed to support policies and programmes, and endorsed the work on development indicators and the qualitative aspects of development undertaken by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. As to the proposed programme of work for 1992-1993, the Commission expressed concern about the review process, the instructions given and the format and terminology used, and requested that a more simple format be used in the future.

The Subcommittee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Coordination made recommendations on improving the compilation and dissemination in a wide range of statistical areas, while the Commission's Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination reviewed the provisional agenda for the Commission's 1993 session.

In July, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/94 on patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development. It noted that a meeting of experts on social development indicators had been held in Morocco in April; requested the Secretary-General to organize another meeting to advance further the work on the indicators; and requested the regional commissions to organize workshops aimed at disseminating the concept of qualitative indicators of development.

## UN statistical bodies

## Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission held its twenty-sixth session in New York from 4 to 13 February 1991.<sup>(1)</sup> It discussed two special issues: increasing user awareness of the value of statistical outputs and services; and the effects of the debt burden and structural adjustment on statistical activities at the national and international levels (see below).

The Commission drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council to its decisions and other recommendations. Its recommendations were made in connection with the special issues; the System of National Accounts (SNA), the System of Balances of the National Economy and the links between the two; international economic classifications; service, price and industrial statistics; demographic, social and environment statistics; development and integration of methodological work; technical cooper-

ation; coordination and integration of international statistical programmes; and programme questions.

On 26 July, by decision 1991/310, the Council took note of the Commission's report on its twenty-sixth session and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-seventh (1993) session.

## Working Group on Statistical Programmes and Coordination

The Commission had before it the report on the thirteenth (1989) session of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination.<sup>(2)</sup> The Commission noted the ongoing work on promoting coordination of statistical data collection activities, both regular collection by the statistical divisions of international organizations and ad hoc requests to Member States for statistical information from non-statistical units of the United Nations and other organizations. It also noted that the Working Group had concluded that considerable progress had been made among international organizations on those issues during the past two years. The Commission requested the Working Group to consider the question of strengthening international statistical cooperation and to review experience with new initiatives taken by international organizations to accelerate statistical development.

The Working Group held its fourteenth session at Geneva from 17 to 20 September 1991.<sup>(3)</sup> It considered amendments to the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3; the reconciliation of international trade statistics and estimates; the revision of SNA; the effects of structural adjustment programmes and the debt burden on the work programmes of national and international statistical services; coordination of the statistical data-collection activities of international organizations; evaluation of the survey programmes of the United Nations and the World Bank; the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-seventh session of the Commission; initiatives undertaken by international organizations to accelerate statistical development; and strengthening international statistical cooperation.

## ACC Subcommittee

The Subcommittee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Coordination

held its twenty-fifth session in 1991 (Vienna, 10-14 June).<sup>(4)</sup> It made recommendations on ways to improve coordination of data collection, compilation and dissemination and the development of concepts, definitions and recommendations within a wide range of statistical fields comprising, among others, international trade statistics; revision of SNA; the International Comparison Programme; services statistics; demographic statistics, including population and housing censuses and the International Programme for Accelerating the Improvement of Vital Statistics and Civil Registration Systems; social statistics and indicators; indicative patterns of consumption; tourism and migration statistics; and the World Programme of Industrial Statistics.

The Subcommittee also considered ways to maintain and improve coordination of publication and dissemination policies for such activities as the servicing of ad hoc requests for data, dissemination of statistics and statistical databases to developing countries and secondary dissemination of statistical data. Methods to improve coordinated development of databases, both technically and in terms of content, were also considered, along with the work of the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems relevant to work in statistics, in particular its activities related to the United Nations telecommunications network, work on computer security and database dissemination.

The changing role of the statistical function in an international organization resulting particularly from the evolution of informatics was also considered. The Subcommittee reviewed the implications for technical cooperation in statistics of changes in the policies of the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) related to project execution and agency support costs. It considered coordination of household survey programmes, in particular the National Household Survey Capability Programme, the Living Standards Measurement Study and the Social Dimensions of Adjustment Project.

The Subcommittee recommended that its next session be held from 8 to 12 June 1992, with the location to be decided at a later date.

### Special issues

#### User awareness and use of statistics

The Secretary-General, in response to a request made by the Statistical Commission in 1989, submitted a report in 1991 on user awareness and use of statistics.<sup>(5)</sup> Thirty-two countries, 12 international organizations, 4 regional commissions and the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat had responded to a questionnaire on user awareness. The report reviewed the role of statistics and need for user support, the level of

user awareness and the value attached to statistical outputs and services. It further reviewed national and international experiences in user awareness and strategies for improving that awareness.

The Commission noted that national statistical offices had taken steps to improve user awareness and to meet user needs and that both national offices and international organizations must keep abreast of changes in needs and respond to them. It commented that the stage reached in meeting user needs varied from country to country and could be enhanced. It requested the Statistical Office to extend the survey of user awareness to more countries and to circulate the results to offices and organizations.

#### Effects of structural adjustment programmes

In response to a recommendation by the Statistical Commission in 1989, the Secretary-General submitted in 1991 a report prepared by the Statistical Office on the effects of structural adjustment programmes and the debt burden on the work programmes of national and international statistical services.<sup>(6)</sup> The report summarized information on structural adjustment and the debt crisis; assessed information about their effects on the programmes of national statistical offices in developing countries during the 1980s; and examined the statistical implications of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (1991-2000).

The Commission requested the Statistical Office to circulate the report and statements by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the report to national statistical offices in developing countries. It requested the Office to transmit comments received and related materials to the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination for its views on further action.

### Economic statistics

#### National accounts and balances

A progress report on the revision of the System of National Accounts<sup>(7)</sup> was submitted by the Secretary-General to the Statistical Commission at its twenty-sixth session. SNA played a major role in macroeconomic description, analysis and policy-making at both the national and international levels. The report provided information on past and future work on the revision of SNA; described the main outstanding issues and the review of the revised SNA features by the regional commissions; explained the concerns and requirements for a successful implementation of SNA; and included points for discussion.

The Commission noted that the 1991 target date for completion of the SNA review had not been

met, but insisted unanimously that the revised target date of 1993 be strictly adhered to. It mandated that the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts should take decisions on issues on which expert groups could not reach a consensus; gave high priority to the development of two handbooks, one on SNA for transition economies and the other on national accounting in constant prices and inflation accounting; and recommended that a multilingual glossary of national accounts terms be developed.

The Secretary-General transmitted to the Commission a report by the secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)<sup>(8)</sup> on the activities of the CMEA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Field of Statistics with respect to the System of Balances of the National Economy (MPS) and related issues. Attention had been focused on the development of a unified methodology for the computation of gross domestic product (GDP) by CMEA member countries and on the removal of some disparities between MPS and SNA in the treatment of selected items of output, input, income and expenditure.

The Commission noted that the second draft of the methodology for calculating GDP in CMEA member countries had been discussed at a CMEA expert group meeting (Moscow, January 1991). Participants agreed to finalize the second draft after revision of SNA. The Commission requested that any further elaboration of MPS methodology made to bring MPS and SNA closer together be reported to the Commission in 1993.

A report of the Secretary-General on recent and future work in regard to harmonizing SNA and MPS was also submitted to the Commission.<sup>(9)</sup> The Commission welcomed developments and emphasized the need for coordinated efforts to introduce SNA in varying degrees of detail in many countries using MPS. It endorsed the planned work on a handbook on the application of SNA in transition economies; stressed that the concerns of countries in transition should be considered in the revision of SNA; and endorsed the view that future work by the Statistical Office in national accounting should be carried out in the context of ongoing methodological work.

#### Price statistics

The Commission considered a report by the Secretary-General on price statistics<sup>(10)</sup> and took note of the status of completion of phase V of the International Comparison Programme (ICP), comparing real product and purchasing power in order to assess the relative economic development of countries. The Commission urged that the global results be published as quickly as possible. It emphasized the need to establish ICP-related work as a regular feature of statistical work at the

national level, thereby making ICP policy relevant and ensuring its long-term viability. It requested the Statistical Office to expedite the completion, publication and dissemination of the handbook on ICP.

The Commission reaffirmed the regionalization of ICP as the basic approach to obtaining internationally comparable results; recognized that the core commodity approach might be a more satisfactory methodology for linking regional comparisons; agreed that a group of experts should be convened to resolve the technical issues; and also agreed that the Statistical Office should continue with the preparation of the core commodity lists and the related work needed to support the comparison work in the developing regions.

#### Industrial statistics

Having examined a report by the Secretary-General on industrial statistics<sup>(11)</sup> the Commission endorsed the continuation of the World Programme of Industrial Statistics to cover as many countries as possible and the need to promote the collection of annual data for policy purposes and the compilation of national accounts. It noted that although participation in the World Programme in 1983 had increased somewhat compared with 1973, the Programme did not cover as large a number of countries as desirable. It recommended that the International Recommendations Industrial Statistics remain the core document for the next World Programme, endorsing 1993 as the reference year for it.

The Commission requested the Statistical Office to prepare a technical report as part of the documentation for the 1993 Programme, setting out the various strategies available to deal with problems of capturing reliable and timely information on industrial activity and taking into account the strengths and weaknesses of benchmark inquiries and various kinds of annual surveys, including those covering all or part of the industrial sector, all or some of the size categories of industrial units and all or a part of a country.

#### Environment statistics

Following a review of reports by the Secretary-General on environment statistics<sup>(12)</sup> and on the methodology of environment statistics developed under the work programme of the Conference of European Statisticians,<sup>(13)</sup> the Commission stressed the increasing importance of and demand for environment statistics; welcomed the preparation of technical reports on the concepts and methods of environment statistics; and requested the Statistical Office to give priority to adaptation of the standard statistical classifications of the Economic Commission for Europe for application in other parts of the world.

It requested that future work of the Statistical Office focus on: coordination of international work on environment statistics; adaptation and/or expansion of methodological work carried out under the aegis of the Conference of European Statisticians; analysis of country practices in the implementation of environment statistics programmes; development of integrated economic/environmental accounting by means of satellite accounts; work on compilation and dissemination of international series of environment statistics and indicators; establishment of inventories of databases and related statistical work; and support for technical cooperation, in particular through country projects and training.

#### Service statistics

The role of the service sector in generating employment and income and in improving the efficiency of the production and distribution process had been increasingly recognized in macroeconomic analysis and policy-making. For those purposes there was interest in the conditions of the service economy and the related indicators of growth and development. The required statistics could be categorized into industry performance data, measures of growth in output and productivity, and the size of the domestic and international markets for services.

The Commission considered two reports on service statistics: one reviewed the work done by national and international agencies;<sup>(14)</sup> the other dealt with a model survey of computer services.<sup>(15)</sup> Following its examination of the former, the Commission supported proposed activities in service statistics for 1992-1993 in respect of methodology, technical cooperation and the promotion of coordination, and endorsed the function of the Statistical Office as the continuing secretariat of the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics—a cooperative effort among volunteer statistical agencies to address problems associated with data gaps and conceptual issues. The Commission emphasized the need for the use of traditional processes for developing international recommendations in the area of service statistics, and requested the Statistical Office to arrange for the dissemination of technical materials to ensure the visibility of substantive work in those statistics. With regard to the report surveying computer services, the Commission requested the Statistical Office to arrange for its publication.

#### International economic classifications

Having considered a report by the International Labour Office on the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE),<sup>(16)</sup> the Commission endorsed the future work on ICSE by that Office in collaboration with the Statistical Office;

supported a proposal by the International Labour Organisation to convene an expert group meeting on ICSE; and requested the International Labour Office to submit to the Commission in 1993 a further report on ICSE.

#### Social and demographic statistics

##### population and housing censuses

After considering a report of the Secretary-General on developments in methodological work in the 1990 round of population and housing censuses,<sup>(17)</sup> the Commission welcomed the publication of the Supplementary Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, the Use of Microcomputers for Census Data Processing and the Manual on Population Census Data Processing Using Microcomputers. It noted the increasing application of microcomputers in census work; in addition to data processing, there was growing interest in the development and use of census databases to make tabulations readily available for investigating new phenomena and the use of desk-top publishing to avoid delays and to disseminate census results. It stressed the importance of the use of census results by various government departments and research organizations, including secondary analysis and promotion of the usefulness of data among the public.

The Commission expressed satisfaction with work carried out by the Statistical Office, the regional commissions and other bodies in connection with the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme; emphasized the importance of census methodological studies, including handbooks, guides and manuals, and requested their timely publication and wide distribution to countries; recommended the dissemination and utilization of census data at national, regional and community levels and their analysis, with special reference to women, children, the elderly and the disabled; and also recommended that the Statistical Office give increased emphasis to housing censuses and related issues.

##### Civil registration and vital statistics

Following consideration of a report on civil registration and vital statistics submitted by the Secretary-General,<sup>(18)</sup> the Commission expressed satisfaction that the revised Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods and a study on approaches in population censuses to collecting information for estimating vital rates had been completed. It endorsed the International Programme for Accelerating the Improvement of Vital Statistics and Civil Registration Systems, developed jointly by the Statistical Office, the World Health Organization, UNFPA and the International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics, and stressed the

central role of national efforts in its success. The Commission accepted the offer of UNFPA to provide the mechanism for coordinating support for the Programme from other multilateral and bilateral organizations and urged the Statistical Office, in cooperation with others, to proceed with the training and other components of the Programme.

#### Social indicators

A report describing progress in the development of coordinated and integrated databases of key social statistics and indicators<sup>(19)</sup> was submitted to the Statistical Commission by the Secretary-General. It reviewed a programme for monitoring and compiling social and economic indicators, the need for common social statistics, and statistical and measurement issues.

The Commission endorsed the overall effort to develop a programme for national capacity-building for monitoring social goals in the 1990s; suggested that the participating organizations and countries work to ensure the greatest possible cost-effectiveness in data collection, tabulation and analysis; approved the activities of the Statistical Office on statistics on women and on special population groups; and noted the reservations expressed by the World Bank on the form, content and thrust of the programme.

#### Patterns of consumption

The Commission had before it a report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) on case-studies carried out by it on qualitative aspects of development as well as on preparations for an international statistical meeting on indicators of patterns of consumption.<sup>(20)</sup>

The Commission endorsed the work by UNRISD, performed in cooperation with the Statistical Office and other international agencies; urged UNRISD to disseminate widely the findings of the case-studies; and emphasized the importance of linking innovative indicators and collection techniques with ongoing statistical programmes.

An international meeting of experts (Rabat, Morocco, 8-11 April 1991) surveyed developments in the area of qualitative indicators of development and the information needed to analyse changes in standards of living with regard to food, housing, clothing, education, health care and social services.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, adopted without vote resolution 1991/94.

#### Patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 40/179 of 17 December 1985 and 44/234 of 22 December 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 1987/6 of 26 May 1987 and 1989/4 of 22 May 1989,

Recalling further the reports of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, in particular the sections on development indicators,

Recalling the work of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Statistical Office of the Secretariat and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, on qualitative indicators of development,

Reiterating that the subject of patterns of consumption and related socio-economic indicators is of considerable importance and high priority for developing countries,

Encouraging countries, in this regard, to improve their basic statistical programmes and capabilities and to make efforts to develop the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data relating to patterns of consumption, and inviting the international community to strengthen the national capabilities of the developing countries with respect to the collection of integrated socio-economic data and their processing, in particular by microcomputer, with a view to having better and more up-to-date data,

Convinced of the need to preserve, in the long term, balance between resources, population, environment and development, taking into account the advances made in science and technology and the need to make progress in the transfer of technological innovations to developing countries,

Stressing that the development of indicators tailored to the fundamental economic and socio-cultural needs of a population in the fields of food, clothing, housing, education, health care and necessary social services would help to orient national development and support international cooperation by helping Governments to formulate and follow policies better geared to human development,

Stressing also that the identification of indicative patterns of consumption and the development of qualitative indicators of development would be extremely useful in the evaluation of the progress achieved in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade and would make a substantial contribution to the work of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992,

Stressing further the need for harmonization of the work of the United Nations system on qualitative indicators of development,

1. Notes that the High-level Meeting of Experts on Social Development Indicators, envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/234; was held at Rabat from 8 to 11 April 1991 under the auspices of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to organize, in close consultation with the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the



United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, in New York or Geneva, another high-level meeting of experts with a view to further advancing the work on qualitative indicators of development on the basis of the outcome of the first high-level meeting and the necessary further research, bearing in mind the need to ensure wider participation and collaboration of different scientific and technical disciplines;

3. Invites interested donor countries and relevant multilateral agencies to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development for the purpose of holding in good time the meeting referred to in paragraph 2 above, and invites the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, to support such a meeting;

4. Requests the regional commissions to organize workshops aimed at disseminating the concept of qualitative indicators of development on the basis of extrabudgetary support;

5. Requests the Statistical Commission to keep the issue of patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development under consideration, with a view to assisting the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in their appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade and, in particular, the mid-term review;

6. Invites, in the interest of harmonization, the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, as well as the international financial and development institutions, to use in their annual reports, as appropriate, qualitative indicators of development that are based on the areas identified in General Assembly resolution 40/179;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and other relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to report orally to the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1992 on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/94

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/125) without vote. 24 July (meeting 14); draft by Morocco (E/1991/C.1/L.11) orally revised: agenda item 8 (g).

On 30 May, by decision 1991/225, the Council took note of a report of the Secretary-General on the work being done within the United Nations system on improving quantitative and qualitative indicators on social conditions and standards of living.<sup>(21)</sup>

## National Household Survey Capability Programme

After considering a report by the Secretary-General on the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP),<sup>(22)</sup> the Commission said the Programme was effective in providing assistance to developing countries. It urged multilateral and bilateral organizations to continue to support country projects under its umbrella; recommended its extension beyond 1991; recognized the supportive role played by the regional commissions; and, in the context of household surveys, supported continuous development of technical studies, training and interregional workshops.

## World Bank household survey initiatives

Having considered a report of the World Bank on its initiatives in the design of permanent integrated household surveys,<sup>(23)</sup> culminating in the launching of the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) programme and the Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) programme, the Commission noted the contribution of LSMS in the areas of methodological design, survey development and analysis, the focus of SDA on developing national information systems that fed information directly into the policy-making process, and the progress achieved in coordination between LSMS and NHSCP. It deferred endorsing SDA inasmuch as sufficient evidence had not been received, and requested the Bank to prepare a progress report for its 1993 session.

## Other statistical activities

### Technical cooperation

A report summarizing the technical cooperation programmes in statistics of organizations of the United Nations system<sup>(24)</sup> was submitted to the Commission by the Secretary-General. The Commission said it was pleased that an updated edition of the Directory of Technical Cooperation in Statistics had been issued. It stressed the importance of technical cooperation programmes with developing countries and endorsed current activities in statistics carried out by the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development. It emphasized the importance of the training component in the implementation of country projects and urged that allocated resources be increased. It stressed the importance of coordination in multilateral and bilateral technical cooperation in statistical activities, urging the Statistical Office to promote such coordination.

## Programme questions

The Secretary-General submitted four reports on programme questions to the Commission in 1991—a review of the statistical work of interna-

tional organizations,<sup>(25)</sup> plans of those organizations in the area of statistics,<sup>(26)</sup> the proposed programme of work of the Statistical Office for 1992-1993 and the medium-term plan for 1992-1997,<sup>(27)</sup> and updated information on the work of the Statistical Office.<sup>(28)</sup>

The Commission expressed satisfaction with the information given on progress made by international organizations in implementing their work programmes and approved the proposed programme of work of the Statistical Office for 1992-1993 and the designated priorities. However, it commented that its review of the Office's programme was hampered by a number of constraints and limitations, many of which had been identified at previous sessions. Others arose out of new procedures and instructions introduced in connection with preparation of the programme for 1992-1993. The problems raised included: the limited time in which to consider the proposed programme of work; the strict separation in the procedures between the review of the programme of work and budgetary considerations; limited information on the allocation of real resources; and the artificiality of designating low-priority outputs or activities only from those sub-programmes not designated as high priority in the medium-term plan.

In addition, according to the Commission, the format and terminology of the budget documentation were not readily comprehensible, and the terms of reference of the Commission in respect of the programme of work were not clear.

Despite those concerns, the Commission agreed that the proposed programme of work reflected broadly the priorities and objectives set by it and constituted an appropriate basis for organizing the work of the Statistical Office.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>E/1991/25 & Corr.1. <sup>(2)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/2. <sup>(3)</sup>E/CN.3/1993/2.  
<sup>(4)</sup>ACC/1991/PG/10. <sup>(5)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/3. <sup>(6)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/4.  
<sup>(7)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/5. <sup>(8)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/12. <sup>(9)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/13.  
<sup>(10)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/17. <sup>(11)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/18. <sup>(12)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/23.  
<sup>(13)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/22. <sup>(14)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/15. <sup>(15)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/16.  
<sup>(16)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/14. <sup>(17)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/24. <sup>(18)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/19.  
<sup>(19)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/20. <sup>(20)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/21. <sup>(21)</sup>A/46/137-E/1991/40.  
<sup>(22)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/26. <sup>(23)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/27.  
<sup>(24)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/25. <sup>(25)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/28. <sup>(26)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/29.  
<sup>(27)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/31. <sup>(28)</sup>E/CN.3/1991/30.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics For Europe, 1991, Sales No. E/F/R.91.II.E.7. Statistical Year book for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1991, Sales No. E/S.92.II.G.1. Population and Vital Statistics Report, Statistical Papers, Series A, vol. XLIII, No. 2 (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.A/177).

## Chapter XVIII

## Institutional arrangements

The General Assembly at its forty-fifth session in 1990 had adopted a resolution on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields. The Assembly endorsed a resolution of the Economic and Social Council on the revitalization of the Council, in which its President was given a mandate to undertake consultations with Member States on that matter.

The Assembly adopted resolution 45/264 in May 1991, by which it approved basic principles and guidelines for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations, including the Council, and issues to be addressed in the future.

Within the context of this reform process, the Council considered its revitalization at its second regular session of 1991 and took note of an oral report by its President on all relevant issues pertaining to the review of the implementation of the measures agreed upon for its revitalization (decision 1991/277).

The Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC), the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and the yearly Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC continued their efforts to improve existing mechanisms of coordination and to proceed effectively with the implementation of system-wide programmes and action plans.

The conclusions and recommendations of CPC at its 1991 session were endorsed by the Council (resolution 1991/67), which also stressed the central role of ACC in the coordination of activities of the United Nations system at the intersecretariat level, and by the General Assembly (resolution 46/189, sections VI and VII).

In keeping with the established practice of promoting complementarity between the work of the Council and the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) and Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committees, the Assembly approved the Second and Third Committee's biennial work programme for 1992-1993 (decision 46/455 and resolution 46/140, respectively).

Following the biennial session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the Council's granting of consultative status to 35 new applicants in May (decision 1991/216), the number of NGOs in consultative status with the Council rose to 928.

## Restructuring questions

In 1990, at its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly had adopted a resolution on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields.<sup>(1)</sup> It had endorsed an Economic and Social Council resolution,<sup>(2)</sup> in which the Council President was given a mandate to undertake broad consultations with Member States on the revitalization of the Council. The Assembly had also decided to reconvene in a resumed session in 1991 for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for restructuring and revitalizing the United Nations in the economic and social fields.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 May 1991, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 45/264.

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/177 of 19 December 1990, on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, and other relevant resolutions,

1. Adopts the text contained in the annex to the present resolution, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations addressed to him in the annex to the present resolution and to report thereon as proposed;

3. Invites the specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to implement, as appropriate, those recommendations within their respective spheres of competence;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields".

## ANNEX

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

1. Given the role of the United Nations in the economic, social and related sectors as set out in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Article 55, the overall objective of the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the

economic, social and related fields is defined in resolution 45/177 adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 1990. In paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Assembly "stresses the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields in order to be more responsive to the needs of enhancing international economic cooperation and promoting the development of the developing countries". The restructuring and revitalization process should also take account of Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986, and other relevant resolutions.

2. The objective in paragraph 1 of the present annex needs to be addressed through a concerted, deliberate and continuing process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations, encompassing all organs and bodies concerned in the economic, social and related fields. Such an approach should ensure orderly restructuring and revitalization of the economic, social and related fields and enhance the flexibility and adaptability of the Organization in the performance of its functions, and its ability to address the most urgent tasks and new demands, and should bear in mind the need for an efficient and effective United Nations system to deal with a number of global challenges in the economic, social and related fields in a world of growing interdependence, as well as enhance the interest taken by the international community in the work of the Organization. Thus it would also enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Organization.

#### I. Basic principles and guidelines for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

3. The deliberations and decisions of the restructuring and revitalization process should be predicated on the following basic principles and guidelines, in order to ensure a successful outcome:

(a) Restructuring is primarily an intergovernmental responsibility and needs to be pursued in this context. The Secretary-General, in fulfilment of his responsibility as the chief administrative officer of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, is requested to assist and cooperate in this regard;

(b) The process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields should be in accordance with the mandate set forth in General Assembly resolution 45/177, the provisions agreed upon at the resumed forty-fifth session of the Assembly, and other relevant resolutions;

(c) Political will is an essential prerequisite for enhancing international cooperation. The socio-economic goals of the United Nations will remain unachievable in the absence of the requisite political will of all States;

(d) The current restructuring and revitalization process should promote the achievement of the objectives and priorities of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields as set forth in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

(e) The restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields should aim at achieving greater complementarity between the bodies and organs of the United Nations with the General Assembly, while ensuring the latter's position as a principal organ of the United Nations;

(f) The restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields should preserve the democratic principles which underpin the decision-making process of the United Nations;

(g) Transparency and openness need to be preserved and strengthened in the functioning of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields;

(h) Restructuring and revitalization should be examined and pursued while ensuring the most efficient and effective use of the financial and human resources of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields;

(i) The ongoing process of revitalization of the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of all its relevant resolutions, as appropriate, remains valid.

#### II. Goals of the resumed forty-fifth session of the General Assembly

4. The reconvened session is a step in the process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields, on the basis of the basic principles and guidelines set out in paragraph 3 of the present annex. The session is aimed at reaching agreement, *inter alia*, on the role and functioning of the Economic and Social Council, in order to:

(a) Enable the Council to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to it by the Charter by enhancing its role as a central forum for major economic, social and related issues and policies and its coordinating functions relating to the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields;

(b) Improve its effectiveness and efficiency in the consideration of and action on the reports of its subsidiary bodies and other relevant reports;

(c) Ensure greater complementarity with the work of the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 60 of the Charter;

(d) Avoid duplication with other organs of the United Nations;

(e) Follow an integrated approach to policy and programme aspects of the economic and social issues.

In addition, the session agreed on the agenda and the timetable for the continuation of the process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, as specified in section IV of the present annex.

#### III. Measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the Economic and Social Council

5. The following measures are adopted:

(a) The continued implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988, 1989/114 of 28 July 1989, 1990/69 of 27 July 1990 and Council decision 1990/205 of 9 February 1990, as appropriate;

(b) An organizational session not to exceed four days to be held in New York in early February to determine the annual agenda of the Council and related organizational matters, taking into account the relevant provisions of the resolutions and decision mentioned in paragraph 5 (a) of the present annex, particularly on the themes to be discussed in the high-level segment. This session will also select themes for the coordination segment, taking into account, *inter alia*, the recommendations of the joint meetings of the Committee for Pro-

gramme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination. Elections, appointments and confirmations to take place during a resumed organizational session of one or two days at the end of April;

(c) One substantive session of four to five weeks to take place in alternate years in New York and Geneva between May and July;

(d) The substantive session to be broadly organized, sequentially, along the following lines:

#### High-level segment

- (i) A high-level segment of four days open to all Member States in accordance with Article 69 of the Charter, with ministerial participation, devoted to the consideration of one or more major economic and/or social policy themes to be determined at the organizational session, taking into account the Economic and Social Council multi-year work programme; adequate Secretariat preparation, including, in particular, one comprehensive background document for each theme; debate to follow an integrated and interdisciplinary approach; heads of the relevant organizations, agencies and other organs to participate actively; One-day policy dialogue and discussion on important developments in the world economy and international economic cooperation. In this context, heads of multilateral financial and trade institutions of the United Nations system are invited to participate actively in this dialogue and discussion on matters of mutual interest with a view to building areas of understanding;

The main features of the deliberations of the high-level segment would be presented to the Economic and Social Council by its President in the form of a summary, which would be incorporated in its final report;

The deliberations of the high-level segment would provide political impetus for building areas of convergence and facilitate the consideration of the issues in question, including the emergence of new recommendations on the issues, in the relevant forums.

#### Coordination segment

- (ii) Coordination of the activities of the specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields, in accordance with Articles 63 and 64 of the Charter. This segment will consist of the following:

- a. A segment of four to five days devoted to the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system relating to the achievement of the economic and social objectives of the United Nations. Discussion will be organized around one or more themes selected at the organizational session, and designed to focus attention on the activities of the United Nations system in the selected economic and social areas;

- b. Discussion will take into account the report of the Secretary-General as Chairman of the Administrative committee on Coordination, together with appropriate recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

and the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination. This report should contain a system-wide assessment of the status of coordination with regard to the themes and include recommendations, as appropriate;

- c. The heads of concerned specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including multilateral financial and trade institutions, are invited to participate actively, making contributions to the policy dialogue reflecting a global perspective on the agreed theme or themes, as well as their activities in the chosen themes;
- d. Recommendations which result from these discussions shall be submitted to the General Assembly and forwarded, as appropriate, to the governing bodies of the specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as to the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination. In this context, the Secretary-General should arrange to apprise the next session of the Economic and Social Council of steps taken by the United Nations system to give effect to these recommendations.

#### Operational activities segment

- (iii) A segment of two to three days devoted to operational activities of the United Nations system focusing, in particular, on the follow-up of policy recommendations and decisions of the General Assembly and coordination of operational activities on a system-wide basis, taking account of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77. The triennial review would continue to be undertaken by the General Assembly.

#### Committee segment

- (iv) Consideration of specific economic, social and related issues, including their programme implications, in two separate committees meeting simultaneously to consider and take decisions on the reports of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and other relevant reports; these reports should be arranged in clusters, as appropriate, for consideration; discussions to be decision-oriented focusing on specific recommendations and issues and not to involve a general debate. Review and monitoring of the implementation of the decisions of the General Assembly in the economic, social and related fields. Reports of the committees to be submitted to the plenary Council for approval.
- (v) Adoption of the report.
- (e) The above measures will come into effect in February 1992.

#### IV. Issues to be addressed in the future

6. The following non-exclusive list contains issues to be addressed in the future. The agenda and timetable for some further steps will be as follows:

- (1) Complementarity between the work of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly

Review at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly of ways of enhancing the complementarity

between the work of the Economic and Social Council and its own work, in accordance with Article 60 of the Charter.

(2) Composition of the Economic and Social Council

The process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, undertaken with a view to enhancing its impact and effectiveness, shall include a review of the composition of the Economic and Social Council with due regard to equitable geographical representation and other relevant factors, in order to ensure the most effective participation of Member States, to be undertaken at a resumed forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

(3) Subsidiary machinery in the economic, social related fields

A review at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, with the objective of possible restructuring and revitalization, and of their reporting responsibilities and procedures with a view to avoiding duplication, where possible. The review should be on the basis of, *inter alia*, the following criteria:

(a) Ensuring that programme delivery of a subsidiary body meets the needs of Member States and that it is consistent with the goals and priorities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields;

(b) Application of the same basic principles and guidelines for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the subsidiary machinery as those set out in paragraph 3 of the present annex;

(c) Avoidance of subsuming highly technical functions of subsidiary bodies and expert groups into the Council;

(d) Ensuring that the subsidiary machinery in the economic, social and related fields is able to offer sound recommendations and advice as input into and not a substitute for the consideration and decisions by the Council and the Assembly.

The Secretary-General is requested to provide to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session relevant information, including information on the status of subsidiary bodies and their reporting procedures, in order to facilitate the review of the subsidiary bodies of the Council and of the Assembly.

(4) Secretariat

A review of the Secretariat structure will be necessary on the basis of the agreements to be reached in the restructuring and revitalization process. In this context, the Secretary-General is requested to review the structure of the Secretariat in the economic, social and related fields, taking into account the outcome of the resumed forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, future work, and other relevant resolutions, as appropriate, and to report thereon with such recommendations as might be appropriate to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

Noting that management of the Secretariat is the responsibility of the Secretary-General, he is requested expeditiously to implement those measures within his purview, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, to streamline Secretariat operations in the economic, social and related fields in order to reinforce the restructuring

and revitalization process directed by the Assembly, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions.

(5) Progress report

The Secretary-General is requested to submit an annual progress report to the General Assembly, starting with its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the result of the restructuring and revitalization process in the economic, social and related fields, in which he is requested to provide information on any recommendation agreed upon which has not been implemented as scheduled.

(6) Review

As part of the restructuring and revitalization process the implementation of the measures in paragraph 5 above, including all organizational aspects of both the organizational and substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council, will be reviewed at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in the light of the experience of the reforms agreed upon, with a view to enhancing the impact and effectiveness of the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.

General Assembly resolution 45/264

13 May 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

26-nation draft (A/45/L.49 & Add.1); agenda item 117.

Sponsors: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 45th session: plenary 67, 70, 72-75.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council considered the question of its revitalization.<sup>(3)</sup>

On 26 July, the Council, by decision 1991/277, took note of the oral report made by its President on 16 July on all issues relevant to the review of the implementation of measures agreed upon for its revitalization.

Meeting numbers. ESC 27, 28, 31.

**Report of the Secretary-General.** In October,<sup>(4)</sup> responding to the Assembly resolution of May 1991, the Secretary-General submitted a report containing background information on the subsidiary machinery of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in the economic, social and related fields. It included for each subsidiary body its terms of reference, membership and composition, term of office of members, reporting procedure and frequency of meetings. The Council's subsidiary bodies were grouped into five categories-functional commissions, regional commissions, standing committees, expert bodies composed of governmental experts, and expert bodies composed of members serving in their personal capacity. The Assembly bodies were either standing or ad hoc. Information on a total of 40 bodies was presented.

### Rationalization of the work of the Third Committee

On 2 October 1991, the Third Committee of the General Assembly established an informal open-ended Working Group on the Rationalization of the Work of the Third Committee to consider outstanding issues and to submit a draft biennial programme of work for 1992-1993.

The Working Group met on 25 and 31 October and on 4 and 5 December, and recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Assembly.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/140.

#### Rationalization of the work of the Third Committee, including the biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1992-1993

##### The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the report of the Working Group on the Rationalization of the Work of the Third Committee;
2. Reaffirms the recommendations on the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee contained in General Assembly resolution 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and recommends further rationalization measures, as outlined in annex I to the present resolution;
3. Approves the biennial programme of work of the Third Committee for 1992-1993, as contained in annex II to the present resolution;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to draw up the provisional agenda for the Third Committee at the forty-seventh session in accordance with the present resolution.

#### ANNEX I

##### Further measures for the rationalisation of the work of the Third Committee

##### A. Guidelines concerning time-limits and number of statements by delegations and Secretariat officials

1. In accordance with rule 106 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and paragraph 22 of decision 34/401 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly, at the beginning of each session, the Chairman of the Third Committee should propose to the Committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers.
2. Further to General Assembly resolution 45/175 of 18 December 1990, on the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee, statements made by delegations or on behalf of groups of delegations and by Secretariat officials, unless decided otherwise by the Committee at the beginning of the session, should not exceed 15 minutes. This time-limit will have to be applied with a degree of flexibility towards all speakers. With a view to saving time, all speakers are encouraged to exercise self-discipline, in particular delegations associated with group statements. For practical reasons, group statements are encouraged for the first day of the discussion of an item or sub-item. In this connection, it is important to emphasize the timely distribution of documentation in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in order to enable dele-

gations to inscribe themselves on the list of speakers at an early stage.

##### Introductory statements by Secretariat officials

3. In addition to the provisions contained in General Assembly resolution 45/175 concerning introductory statements by Secretariat officials, introductory statements should be made at the beginning of the discussion of an item.

##### Statements under the items entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" and "Right of peoples to self-determination"

4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/175, the above items are to be discussed jointly.
5. Delegations wishing to make two separate statements, i.e., one on each of the above items, may do so.

##### Statements under the item entitled "Social development:

- (a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing disabled persons and the family;
- (b) Crime prevention and criminal justice"
6. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/175, sub-items (a) and (b) are to be discussed separately
7. Delegations wishing to make two separate statements under sub-item (a) may do so.

##### Statements under the item entitled "Human rights questions:

- (a) Implementation of human rights instruments;
- (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives"
8. In its resolution 45/175, the General Assembly recommended that sub-item (a) should be discussed separately and that sub-items (b) and (c) should be discussed jointly.
9. Delegations wishing to make two statements under this item may do so, but no statement should be made on any of the sub-items twice.

##### B. Introduction of draft resolutions

10. Statements introducing draft resolutions should be as brief as possible.

##### C. Draft resolutions on reports of treaty bodies and reports of the Secretary-General on the status of the treaties

11. Reports of all treaty bodies will, in accordance with their respective legislative mandates, be submitted to the General Assembly annually. Substantive resolutions on those reports should be adopted biennially, in accordance with the programme of work of the Third Committee. Where possible, it is recommended that separate draft resolutions on the status of the treaties should not be submitted but should be incorporated in the draft resolution relating to the report of the treaty body. In alternate years, the Committee should simply take note of the reports unless more substantive action is deemed appropriate.

##### D. Draft proposals emanating from subsidiary organs if the Economic and Social Council'

12. The Economic and Social Council, in transmitting draft proposals to the General Assembly should, to the extent possible, bear in mind the programme of work of the Third Committee.

### E. Organization of work

13. An informal meeting of the Third Committee should be held immediately after the election of the members of its Bureau in order to consider the programme of work of the Committee based on a draft to be prepared by the Secretariat and to consider other organizational aspects relating to the Committee's work, especially the status of documentation.

14. The items allocated to the Third Committee for consideration during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly should be taken up in the following order:

- Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination<sup>a</sup>
- Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination<sup>a</sup>
- Item 4. Social development:
  - (a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;<sup>b</sup>
  - (b) Crime prevention and criminal justice<sup>b</sup>
- Item 5. Advancement of women
- Item 6. Narcotic drugs
- Item 8. Human rights questions:
  - (a) Implementation of human rights instruments;<sup>c</sup>
  - (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;<sup>d</sup>
  - (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives<sup>d</sup>
- Item 7. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions:
  - (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;<sup>e</sup>
  - (b) Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;<sup>e</sup>
  - (c) Humanitarian questions<sup>e</sup>
- Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (item 12]

15. This arrangement may be reviewed at the organizational meeting of the Third Committee, particularly in the light of the status of documentation at that time.

### F. General guidelines regarding the preparation and submission of draft resolutions

16. In drawing up draft resolutions, delegations are requested to adhere to the programme of work of the Third Committee agreed to in General Assembly resolution 45/175 and as reproduced below.

17. If a report is deemed necessary, clear indications should be given in the draft resolution regarding the contents, scope and nature of the report requested.

18. Delegations should be urged not to request the inscription of a separate item on the agenda if the subject-matter can be dealt with under the existing agenda items as indicated in resolution 45/175.

19. With a view to ensuring adequate time for the proper consideration by the Third Committee of draft proposals, delegations are encouraged to circulate their draft texts as early as possible.

20. In this connection, delegations are invited to take into account the general guidelines agreed upon in resolution 45/175 regarding the submission of draft proposals and as set out below:

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

-Questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

### Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

#### Annual

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

#### Biennial

Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist regime of South Africa (even years)

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (even years)

### Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

#### Annual

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights  
Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of people to self-determination (to be considered biennially after the entry into force of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries)

### Item 4. Social development

(a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing disabled persons and the family

#### Annual

World social situations<sup>g</sup>

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (biennially after end of Decade in 1992)

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities (biennially after 1993)  
International Literacy Year (1995)

#### Biennial

Achievement of social justice (even years)

Policies and programmes involving youth (even years)

<sup>a</sup>Items 2 and 3 to be discussed jointly.

<sup>b</sup>Sub-items (a) and (b) to be discussed separately.

<sup>c</sup>Sub-item (a) to be discussed separately.

<sup>d</sup>Sub-items (b) and (c) to be discussed jointly.

<sup>e</sup>Sub-items (a), (b) and (c) to be discussed jointly.

<sup>f</sup>References to "even" or "odd" years relate to calendar years.

<sup>g</sup>1992—General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council. 1993—Report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development. 1994—General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council. 1995—Interim report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.



National experience in promoting the cooperative movement (even years)

Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights (odd years)

Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (odd years)

International Year of the Family, 1994 (1993 and 1994; thereafter, biennially, if necessary)

Quinquennial

Anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (even years)

(b) Crime prevention and criminal justice

Biennial

International cooperation in combating organized crime (even years)

Crime prevention and criminal justice (odd years)

Quinquennial

Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1995)

#### Item 5. Advancement of women

Annual

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

Biennial

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (even years)

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (odd years)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (odd years)

National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (odd years)

#### Item 6. Narcotic drugs

Annual

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the light against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (1992)<sup>h</sup>

United Nations International Drug Control Programme (1992)<sup>h</sup>

Biennial

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (even years)

Item 7 Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Annual

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(b) Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons

Annual

International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

International Conference on Central American Refugees Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

(c) Humanitarian questions

Biennial

New international humanitarian order (even years)

Promotion of international cooperation in the humanitarian field (even years)

Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations (even years)

#### Item 8. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Annual

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments of human rights

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (biennially after the entry into force of the Convention)

Biennial

Convention on the Rights of the Child (even years)

Report of the Committee against Torture and Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (even years)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (even years)

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (even years)

International Covenants on Human Rights (odd years)

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Annual

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms Right to development

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (biennially after the adoption of a declaration thereon)

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

World Conference on Human Rights

Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

Non-discrimination and protection of minorities (1992)<sup>h</sup>

Human rights and extreme poverty (1992)<sup>h</sup>

International Year for the World's Indigenous People (1992, 1993 and 1994)

Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity [to be determined]

<sup>h</sup>To be reviewed at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

## Biennial

Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States (even years)

Summary or arbitrary executions (even years)

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights (even years)

International cooperation in solving international problems of a social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (even years)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (even years)

Human rights and mass exoduses (odd years)

Human rights in the administration of justice (odd years)

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (odd years)

National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (odd years)

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

## ANNEX II

Biennial programme of work of the  
Third Committee for 1992-1993

1992<sup>i</sup>

## Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

## Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

## Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

## Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/85, para. 24)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965 and 46/83, para. 11)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) and 45/89 of 14 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 46/183, paras. 10 and 11)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist regime of South Africa (resolution 45/84 of 14 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities relating to the Second Decade to Combat Ra-

cism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 46/85, paras. 16 and 24)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolutions 3380(XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 46/84, para. 11)

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (Economic and Social Council decision 1991/237 of 31 May 1991)

## Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

## Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 46/88, para. 6)

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 46/89, para. 10)

Item 4. Social development<sup>j</sup>

(a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing disabled persons and the family<sup>k</sup>

## Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

In its resolution 46/96, paragraph 19, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council at its next session to give its views on the continuation of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, with new terms of reference in response to General Assembly resolution 45/91 of 14 December 1990, and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

In its resolution 46/139, paragraph 5, the General Assembly called upon the Economic and Social Council, after considering the report of the Secretary-General requested by Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991, concerning the possibility of convening a world summit for social development, to make an appropriate recommendation to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

Report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (resolution 44/58 of 8 December 1989, para. 4)

<sup>i</sup> The programme of work and documentation for 1992 will be revised in the light of the relevant decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1992.

<sup>j</sup> General debate on the world situation to be held on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

<sup>k</sup> In its resolution 46/91, paragraph 4, the General Assembly decided to devote four plenary meetings, that is, two working days, at its forty-seventh session to an international conference on ageing to consolidate a set of targets on ageing. In its resolution 46/94, paragraph 19, the General Assembly invited special observance of the International Day for the Elderly on 1 October 1992, to mark the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Ageing. In its resolution 46/96, paragraph 14, the General Assembly decided to devote four plenary meetings at its forty-seventh session to mark, at the appropriate global level, the conclusion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the policies and programmes involving youth (resolution 45/103 of 14 December 1990, para. 14)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: integration of the elderly in development (resolution 46/94, para. 22)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (resolution 46/96, para. 21)

(b) Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on, inter alia, international cooperation in combating organized crime (resolutions 44/71 of 8 December 1989, para. 3, and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 46/152, para. 14)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 46/153, para. 3)

Item 5. Advancement of women

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124 of 14 December 1990, para. 4)

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 46/97)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 46/98, para. 30)

Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive study of the barriers to the advancement of women and an action programme for the advancement of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995 (resolution 46/100, para. 5)

Item 6. Narcotic drugs

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on:

-Appointment of a Coordinator for the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000 (resolution 46/103, sect. I, para. 11)

-Economic and social consequences of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution 46/103, sect. II, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 45/146 of 18 December 1990, para. 7)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs' and psychotropic substances (resolutions 46/102, para. 5, and 46/101, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (resolution 46/103, sect. I, para. 23)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (resolution 46/104, para. 11)

Item 7. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(b) Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Central American Refugees (resolution 46/107, para. 12)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (resolution 46/108, para. 11)

(c) Humanitarian questions

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations (resolution 45/100 of 14 December 1990, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on a new international humanitarian order (resolution 45/101 of 14 December 1990, para. 5)

Item 8. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (decision 46/428)

Report of the Human Rights Committee

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (resolution 45/152 of 18 December 1990, para. 5)

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights, to contain the following:

- (i) Financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of human rights treaty bodies (resolution 46/111, para. 6 (b));
  - (ii) Financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies (resolution 46/111, para. 10);
  - (iii) Conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 46/111, para. 14)
- Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (resolutions 44/25 of 20 November 1989 and 46/112, para. 10)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 46/112, para. 14)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 46/114, para. 6)
- (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches & improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

#### Documentation

- Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council
- Report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (resolution 45/99 of 14 December 1990, para. 16)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (see decision 45/433 of 18 December 1990)
- Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (resolutions 45/155 of 18 December 1990 and 46/116, para. 8)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the state of the regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (resolution 45/167 of 18 December 1990, para. 10)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the views of Member States on General Assembly resolution 43/124 regarding the impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (see decision 45/427 of 14 December 1990)
- Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (resolution 45/168 of 18 December 1990, para. 8)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (resolution 46/115, para. 2)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and on the measures to implement General Assembly resolution 46/118 (resolution 46/118, para. 3)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the organizations of the United Nations sys-

tem on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolution 46/123, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses (resolution 46/127, paras. 20-22)

Report of the Secretary-General on respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes (resolution 46/130, para. 11)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 46/137, on the experience of the Organization in providing electoral assistance to requesting Member States and recommendations for providing such assistance, on the detailed guidelines and terms of reference being developed for United Nations electoral involvement and on the nature and disposition of the requests from Member States (resolution 46/137, para. 18)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States (resolution 45/98 of 14 December 1990, para. 6)

International cooperation in solving international problems of a social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 45/169 of 18 December 1990, para. 9)

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 46/117, para. 13)

Human rights and extreme poverty (resolution 46/121, para. 6)

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 46/131, para. 17)

- (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on:

-Situation of human rights in Iraq (resolution 46/134, para. 8)

-Situation of human rights in Afghanistan (resolution 46/136, para. 21)

Questions consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Situation in Myanmar (resolution 46/132, para. 4)

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador (resolution 46/133, para. 10)

1993<sup>1</sup>

- Item 1. Report of the Economic and social Council  
Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

<sup>1</sup>The programme of work and documentation for 1993 will be revised in the light of the relevant decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1993.

## Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

## Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

## Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/85, para. 24)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965 and 46/83, para. 11)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities relating to the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 46/85, para. 24)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolutions 3380(XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 46/84, para. 11)

## Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

No advance documentation requested.

## Item 4. social development

## (a) Questions relating to the world social situation and' to youth, ageing disabled persons and the family

## Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report on the world social situation (resolutions 44/56 of 8 December 1989 and 46/95)

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the implementation of and follow-up action to the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (resolution 46/90, para. 13)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of the Family (resolution 46/92, para. 14)

## (b) Crime prevention and criminal justice

## Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on, inter alia international cooperation in combating organised crime (resolutions 44/71 of 8 December 1989, para. 3, and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, para. 3)

## Item 5. Advancement of women

## Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124 of 14 December 1990, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (resolution 44/78 of 8 December 1989, para. 4)

Annual report of the Secretary-General progress and future strategies to implement action programmes on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (resolution 44/75 of 8 December 1989, para. 6)

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 46/97)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 46/99, para. 9)

## Item 6. Narcotic drugs

## Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 45/146 of 18 December 1990, para. 7)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution 46/102, para. 5)

## Item 7. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

## (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner Refugees

## Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

## (b) Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons

## (c) Humanitarian questions

## Item 8. Human rights questions

## (a) Implementation of human rights instruments

## Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984)

Report of the Human Rights Committee

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 46/113, para. 18)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981)

## (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

## Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on, inter alia, popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights (resolution 44/53 of 8 December 1989, para. 2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (see decision 45/433 of 18 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the administration of justice (resolution 46/120, para. 9)

Report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (resolution 46/124, para. 15)

Questions for consideration which no advance documentation has been requested

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (resolution 46/126, para. 6)

Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity; impartiality and objectivity (resolution 46/129)

- (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

General Assembly resolution 46/140

17 December 1991 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/717/Add.1) without vote, 11 December (meeting 60); draft by Working Group (A/C.3/46/L.66), orally amended; agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 2, 58, 60; plenary 75.

#### REFERENCES

<sup>(1)</sup>GA res. 45/177, 19 Dec. 1990. <sup>(2)</sup>ESC res. 1990/69, 27 July 1990. <sup>(3)</sup>A/46/3/Rev.1. <sup>(4)</sup>A/46/578.

## Coordination in the UN system

On 17 and 20 May 1991, the Committee for Programme and Coordination considered the annual report for 1990 of the Administrative Committee on Coordination<sup>(1)</sup> and preparations for the Joint Meetings of the two Committees. CPC affirmed that coordination should ensure the most effective division of labour and mutual complementarity of efforts.<sup>(2)</sup> It emphasized the need for enhanced coordination at the field level, while the central role of ACC in bringing about concerted responses by all entities of the system to global problems was underlined. ACC was encouraged to move forward with the development and implementation of system-wide action plans as requested by Member States.

The new ACC report on programmes and resources of the United Nations, contained in an addendum to the annual report, was described by CPC as a useful reference tool which would enable Member States and organizations to avoid overlapping and duplication. CPC requested ACC to continue its study of the feasibility of establishing a system-wide database on programmes and resources, with more detail on programme activities.

In keeping with the practice of promoting complementarity between the work of the Economic and Social Council and that of the General Assembly's Second and Third Committees, the Assembly approved the Committees' biennial work

programme for 1992-1993 by decision 46/455 and resolution 46/140, respectively.

#### ACC activities

In 1991, ACC monitored the performance of the world economy and emphasized the need for international action to stimulate growth and development.<sup>(3)</sup> It considered the economic and other impacts of the transitions currently under way in Central and Eastern Europe and the USSR. Major initiatives undertaken by the United Nations system in the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990<sup>(4)</sup> were reviewed. The provision of emergency and humanitarian relief in Africa continued to be a major preoccupation.

A number of environmental issues were considered, particularly the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992, climate change, desertification and the consequences of the Chernobyl accident and of the Kuwait-Iraq conflict. As to operational activities for development, ACC focused its attention on efforts to improve their overall coherence, cost effectiveness and impact.

ACC presented statements to the International Civil Service Commission and the General Assembly, focusing on the need to ensure competitive levels of remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories and on the continuing instability of employment conditions in the United Nations common system. The financial situation of organizations of the United Nations system continued to cause concern and to have serious implications for the planning and implementation of programme activities.

Through its Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) (CCSQ(OPS)), ACC considered the role of the United Nations development system in the 1990s and the draft annual report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation.<sup>(5)</sup> It reviewed the implementation of a General Assembly resolution of 1989<sup>(6)</sup> on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and support costs. It examined options for strengthening the work of CCSQ(OPS) and its secretariat as well as the global perspectives of the work of the International Telecommunication Union and the Universal Postal Union. It focused attention on information on developments within organizations that had system-wide implications.<sup>(7)</sup>

Through the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) (CCSQ(PROG)), ACC reviewed programme classification and considered the development of a system-wide database on programmes and

resources as well as the role of CCSQ(PROG) in the review of thematic analyses to be prepared for future sessions of the Economic and Social Council.<sup>(8)</sup> It also discussed its biennial report on the programmes and resources of United Nations organizations.<sup>(9)</sup>

ACC continued through the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Personnel and General Administrative Questions) (CCAQ(PER)) to consider such matters as remuneration of the Professional and higher categories of staff, the methodology for the determination of the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials and for determining the level of the education grant; conditions of employment; field-related issues; implementation of the common classification standard for small and medium-sized duty stations; pensions; and personnel policy and management.<sup>(10)</sup>

During the year, ACC held two regular sessions (Paris, 17-19 April; New York, 24 and 25 October). Its principal subsidiary bodies met as follows:

Organizational Committee (New York, 11-13 February, Paris, 3-5 April, New York, 7-9 October); CCAQ(PER) Paris, 4-22 March, New York, 29 July-16 August; Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (CCAQ(FB)) (Vienna, 11-15 March, New York, 9-13 September); CCSQ(PROG) (Vienna, 13-15 March, New York, 11 and 12 September); CCSQ(OPS) (Geneva, 25-28 March, New York, 16-20 September); informal joint working group of CCSQ(PROG) and CCAQ(FB) (Vienna, 18 and 19 March); joint meeting of CCSQ(PROG) and CCAQ(FB) (New York, 12 September).

Bodies on specific subjects met as follows:

Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, twelfth session, New York, 6-8 February; fourth inter-agency meeting on ageing, Vienna, 21 and 22 February; Subcommittee on Nutrition, eighteenth session, New York, 25 February-1 March; fifteenth ad hoc inter-agency meeting on women, Vienna, 11 and 12 March; first ad hoc inter-agency meeting on the International Year of the Family, Vienna, 13 and 14 March; Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives, twentieth session, Geneva, 19-22 March; Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, tenth session, Geneva, 25 and 26 March; Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Coordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control, Vienna, 10 May; Task Force on Rural Development; nineteenth meeting, Nairobi, Kenya, 22-24 May; informal inter-agency working group at the technical level on youth: eighth meet&, Vienna, 30 and 31 May; Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Security Matters, Geneva, 10-13 June; Subcommittee on Statistical Activities, twenty-fifth session, Vienna, 10-14 June; Joint United Nations Information Committee, seventeenth session, New York, 24-26 June; inter-agency consultation on the follow-up to the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the

1990s, Geneva, 1 and 2 July; Inter-Agency Meeting on Coordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control, London, 11-13 September; Advisor; Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems, Geneva, 17-20 September; Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities, Geneva, 78-26 September; Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources, twelfth session, Rome, 25-27 September; ninth inter-agency meeting on the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, Vienna, 3-6 December.

## Report for 1990

The ACC annual overview report for 1990<sup>(1)</sup> was considered on 17 and 20 May by CPC,<sup>(2)</sup> which described it as an improvement over previous reports. It expressed appreciation for the format of the report as well as the emphasis it gave to substantive issues and found the foreword of the Secretary-General most useful. However, CPC was of the view that the report should be more analytical and action-oriented.

## CPC activities

CPC met in New York for an organizational meeting on 6 May and for its thirty-first session from 13 May to 12 June 1991.<sup>(2)</sup>

At the session, CPC considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, including overall resource requirements, priorities, the methodology used for its preparation, its structure and the accompanying documentation.

CPC also considered several reports of the Secretary-General, including one on the methodology for monitoring and reporting the programme performance of the United Nations.<sup>(11)</sup> Another reviewed the procedures for the provision of statements of programme budget implications and for the use and operation of the contingency fund.<sup>(12)</sup>

Others examined the in-depth evaluation of the disarmament programme,<sup>(13)</sup> the in-depth evaluation of the programme on the international protection of and assistance to refugees,<sup>(14)</sup> the implementation of recommendations of CPC on the evaluation of the programmes on development issues and policies,<sup>(15)</sup> and the in-depth evaluation of the programme on development issues and policies of the Economic Commission for Africa.<sup>(16)</sup>

On the basis of a statement by a representative of the Secretary-General, CPC considered its contribution to the implementation of a General Assembly resolution of 1990 reviewing the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.<sup>(17)</sup>

CPC also gave its assessment of a report by the Joint Inspection Unit on practices and procedures aimed at a more equitable geographical distribution of sources of procurement for technical cooperation projects<sup>(18)</sup> and the comments on it by ACC.<sup>(19)</sup>

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 1991/67.

Report of the Committee for Programme  
and Coordination

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-first session,

Recalling the provisions of Chapters IX and X of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, the role of the Economic and Social Council in coordination in the economic and social fields within the United Nations system,

Also recalling General Assembly resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Reaffirming the importance of the programming and coordinating functions currently being carried out by the Committee for Programme and Coordination as the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for planning, programming and coordination,

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-first session, and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

I

Programme questions

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

2. Stresses that the allocation of resources in the programme budget should enable the Organization to fulfil its objectives and mandates, responding effectively to the needs of the international community, particularly in the economic and social fields;

3. Endorses the conclusions of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on how the broad priorities set in General Assembly resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 have been reflected in the proposed programme budget, and endorses the recommendations of the Committee on how such priorities should guide the implementation of the proposed activities, within the context of a continuing search for greater efficiency and effectiveness;

4. Notes with concern that for only a few sections of the proposed programme budget have the programmes of work been reviewed by the relevant intergovernmental bodies, stresses the need for their full participation in the budgetary process as set out in General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, and requests the Secretary-General to use, when necessary, ad hoc mechanisms to ensure that this review is made in a timely manner;

5. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the progressive extension of statements of programme budget implications to all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and on the enhancement of their programmatic content, in the context of

the implementation of the programme budget and of the use and operation of the contingency fund;

6. Concurs with the views of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the need for better justification of proposed changes in the staffing table of the Organization;

7. Recognizes the need for further improvement in the methodology and format of the proposed programme budget, and endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination thereon;

8. Stresses the importance of all the reports requested by the Committee for Programme and Coordination, including those referred to in paragraphs 96, 117 and 263 of its report, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

II

Coordination questions

1. Endorses the views of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the importance of enhancing coordination through the optimal use of existing mechanisms;

2. Stresses the central role of the Administrative Committee on Coordination in the coordination of activities of the United Nations system at the intersecretariat level and, in this context, the leadership role of the Secretary-General as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

3. Welcomes the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1990 and, in particular, the report on programmes and resources of the United Nations system;

4. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination, especially those concerning the need for a genuine dialogue at a high level between member States and executive heads;

5. Notes that the topic chosen for the twenty-sixth series of Joint Meetings of the two Committees, to be held in New York on 22 and 23 October 1991, is the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade by the organizations of the United Nations system, to be considered in the light of the implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990;

6. Recalls that at the twenty-sixth series the Joint Meetings of the two Committees are to make recommendations to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/264, on themes to be selected at the organizational session of the Council for discussion at its coordination segment;

7. Also recall that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/264, the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Joint Meetings of the two Committees are to make recommendations to the Council, for consideration at its coordination segment, on the system-wide assessment of the status of coordination;

8. Requests the Committee for Programme and Coordination, in the light of the above and bearing in mind



the increased workload of the Committee ensuing from the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 and the projected availability of documentation, to review its programme of work and make suggestions on the timing and duration of its sessions, taking into account the review of the subsidiary machinery in the economic, social and related fields with the possible objective of restructuring and revitalization, which is to be conducted during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in accordance with its resolution 45/264;

9. Approves the provisional agenda of the thirty-second session of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, as set out in paragraph 478 of the report of the Committee.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/67

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1991/133) without vote, 24 July (meeting 18); 6-nation draft (E/1991/C.3/L.10); agenda item 12.

Sponsors; Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Norway, Ukrainian SSR.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/189, section VI on coordination and section VII on the programme of work of CPC. In section VI, the Assembly expressed its appreciation to ACC for the improvement it made in its annual report for 1990, in particular through the new report on programmes and resources of the United Nations system; reaffirmed the importance of coordination in the system and the central role of ACC in ensuring greater complementarity and compatibility of activities and programmes; endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of CPC on the ACC report; and requested ACC to pursue its efforts to improve its annual reports. In section VII, the Assembly requested CPC to review its programme of work in the light of Economic and Social Council resolution 199/167 and to make suggestions on the timing and duration of its sessions.

#### Joint meetings of CPC and ACC

The twenty-sixth series of Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC was held in New York on 22, 23 and 25 October 1991.<sup>(20)</sup> The topic for consideration was the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, which had been adopted by the General Assembly in 1990.<sup>(21)</sup>

The Joint Meetings reaffirmed the validity of the goals of the Strategy and reiterated that existing instruments and mechanisms for inter-agency coordination should be fully utilized in pursuit of those goals.

The Joint Meetings also decided to submit for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council in 1992 the following proposed themes: strengthening of the work of the United Nations in operational activities; the coordinating role of the Council therein; science and technology for de-

velopment; coordination issues arising from decisions to be taken at UNCED in 1992; relationships among socio-economic development, protection of human rights and democratization of society; the international trade system; eradication of poverty in the developing countries; and the financing of development.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>E/1991/42 & Add.1,2. <sup>(2)</sup>A/46/16 & Add.1. <sup>(3)</sup>E/1992/11 & Add.1,2. <sup>(4)</sup>YUN 1986, p. 446, GA res. S-13/2, annex, 1 June 1986. <sup>(5)</sup>ACC/1991/10. <sup>(6)</sup>GA res. 44/211, 22 Dec. 1989. <sup>(7)</sup>ACC/1991/16. <sup>(8)</sup>ACC/1991/7. <sup>(9)</sup>ACC/1991/13. <sup>(10)</sup>ACC/1991/5. <sup>(11)</sup>A/46/173. <sup>(12)</sup>A/46/170. <sup>(13)</sup>E/AC.51/1991/2. <sup>(14)</sup>E/AC.51/1991/4 & Corr.1. <sup>(15)</sup>E/AC.51/1991/5. <sup>(16)</sup>E/AC.51/1991/3 & Corr.1. <sup>(17)</sup>GA res. 45/254, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(18)</sup>44/646. <sup>(19)</sup>A/45/648. <sup>(20)</sup>E/1991/143. <sup>(21)</sup>GA res. 45/199, annex, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(22)</sup>E/AC.51/1991/2. <sup>(23)</sup>E/AC.51/1991/3 & Corr.1. <sup>(24)</sup>E/AC.51/1991/4 & Corr.1. <sup>(25)</sup>E/AC.51/1991/5.

## Economic and Social Council

### Cooperation with other organizations

#### Non-governmental organizations

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations met in New York from 21 January to 1 February 1991.<sup>(1)</sup> It recommended to the Economic and Social Council that consultative status be granted to 36 NGOs, that nine NGOs be reclassified and that the consultative status of three NGOs that failed to submit reports on their activities for 1986-1989 be withdrawn.

The Committee drew the attention of the Council to a number of recommendations in connection with its future activities. It recommended a review of the staff resources of the NGO Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, in view of the expanding volume of documentation and the increase in the number of NGOs in consultative status. It also stressed that the Council's resolution of 1968 on arrangements for consultation with NGO<sup>(2)</sup> should remain the basis of the Committee's work.

Further, the Committee established a working group to prepare draft guidelines aimed at assisting the Committee to carry out its work in the most effective manner. The working group was to be open to members of the Committee and other interested States; the NGO Unit would be invited to participate; and NGOs would be able to express their views through the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council.

The Committee examined the quadrennial reports from 206 NGOs on their United Nations-related activities during 1986-1989.<sup>(3)</sup>

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 13 and 15 May, by decision 1991/213, the Economic and Social Council approved requests by NGOs to be heard at the Council's current session.<sup>(4)</sup> Also in May, the Council adopted decision 1991/216 without vote.

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

## Category I

IPS—Inter-Press Service International Cooperative

## Category II

Action Aid  
Arab Council for Childhood and Development  
Asia Crime Prevention Foundation  
Charity Organization  
Childhope  
Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America  
Development Innovations and Networks  
France-Libertés—Fondation Danielle Mitterrand  
International Alert  
International Federation for Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida (IFHSB)  
International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers  
International Kolping Society  
International Service for Human Rights  
Lawyers Committee for Human Rights  
National Wildlife Federation  
Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities  
Planetary Society, The  
Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs  
Refugee Policy Group  
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF)  
Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI)  
South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy  
Special Olympics International  
World Coal Institute, The  
World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity

## Roster

African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development  
Arab Society of Certified Accountants  
Article 19, International Centre on Censorship, The  
Duke of Edinburgh's Award International Foundation, The  
International Real Estate Institute  
Japan Solidarity Committee for Asian Alumni-International (JASCAA—International)

Panamanian White Cross Association  
Wainwright House  
World Association of Women Entrepreneurs

(b) To reclassify four organizations from category II to category I and five organizations from the Roster to category II, as follows:

## Category I

CARE International  
International Council for Adult Education (ICAE)  
International Federation of Associations of the Elderly (FIAPA)  
International Movement ATD Fourth World

## Category II

Asian Non-Governmental Organizations Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)  
Daytop Village Foundation, Inc.  
Defense for Children International Movement  
World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations  
World Federation of Therapeutic Communities (WFTC)

(c) To refer the application of Human Life International back to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for further consideration at its session to be held in 1993.

Economic and Social Council decision 1991/216

Adopted without vote

Draft by Committee on NGOs (E/1991/20), orally amended; agenda item 3.

Also on 22 May, the Council adopted decision 1991/217, approving the provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee on NGOs to be held in 1993; decision 1991/218, deciding that the consultative status of three NGOs (International Christian Union of Business Executives, International Hotel Association, Studies and Expansion Society-International Scientific Association) which had failed to submit reports on their activities, as requested by the Committee in 1989, should be withdrawn; and decision 1991/219, taking note of the report of the Committee on its 1991 session.<sup>(1)</sup>

On 8 July (decision 1991/273), the Council approved requests made by NGOs to be heard at its second regular session.<sup>(5)</sup>

As a result of the above actions, the number of NGOs in consultative status rose to 928 during 1991.<sup>(6)</sup> They were divided into three groups: category I—organizations representative of major population segments in a large number of countries, involved with the economic and social life of the areas they represented; category II—international organizations having special competence in a few of the Council's areas of activity; and organizations on the Roster—considered able to make occasional and useful contributions to the Council's work.

## NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

(as at 22 May 1991)

## Category I

Assemblée internationale des parlementaires de langue française  
 CARE International  
 Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America  
 International Alliance of Women-Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities  
 International Chamber of Commerce  
 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
 International Cooperative Alliance  
 International Council for Adult Education (ICAE)  
 International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)  
 International Council of Women  
 International Council on Social Welfare  
 International Federation of Agricultural Producers  
 International Federation of Associations of the Elderly (FIAPA)  
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
 International Movement ATD Fourth World  
 International Organization for Standardization (IOS)  
 International Organization of Consumers' Unions (IOCU)  
 International Organization of Employers  
 International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)  
 International Social Security Associations (ISSA)  
 International Union of Family Organisations  
 International Union of Local Authorities (IULA)  
 International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations  
 Inter-Parliamentary Union  
 IPS—Inter-Press Service International Cooperative  
 League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
 Muslim World League  
 Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU)  
 Society for International Development (SID)  
 Soroptimist International  
 Third World Foundation  
 United Towns Organization  
 Women's International Democratic Federation  
 World Assembly of Youth (WAY)  
 World Confederation of Labour  
 World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)  
 World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)  
 World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)  
 World Muslim Congress  
 World Veterans Federation  
 Zonta International

## Category II

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS)  
 ActionAid  
 Africa Club (for Integrated Development)  
 African Association of Education for Development (AFASED)  
 African Institute of Private International Law  
 African Women Jurists Federation  
 Africa Union of Architects  
 Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization  
 AFS Inter-Cultural Programs, Inc.  
 Agudas Israel World Organization  
 Airport Association Council International (AACI) International Civil  
 Airports Association and Airport Associations Coordinating  
 Council merged under a single new organization, AACI)  
 All India Women's Conference  
 All Pakistan Women's Association  
 America Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc.  
 American Association of Jurists  
 American Association of Retired Persons  
 Amnesty International  
 Andean Commission of Jurists  
 Anglican Consultative Council  
 Anti-Apartheid Movement, The  
 Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights, The  
 Arab Council for Childhood and Development

Arab Lawyers Union  
 Arab Organization for Human Rights  
 Arab Women Solidarity Association  
 Asia Crime Prevention Foundation  
 Asian Non-Governmental Organizations Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)  
 Asociación Interamericana e Ibérica de Presupuesto Público  
 Associated Country Women of the World  
 Association de coopération internationale au développement—  
 Organisation pour la recherche appliquée au développement  
 Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem  
 Association of African Women for Research and Development  
 Bahá'í International Community  
 Balkan-ji-Bati International  
 Baptist World Alliance  
 CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.)  
 Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic  
 Charities)  
 Catholic Relief Services—United States Catholic Conference, Inc.  
 Centre of Economic and Social Studies of the Third World  
 Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale  
 CHANGE  
 Charity Organization  
 Childhope  
 Christian Children's Fund, Inc.  
 Christian Democratic International  
 Christian Peace Conference  
 Church World Service, Inc.  
 Coalition against Trafficking in Women  
 Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America  
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World  
 Council of Churches  
 Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC)  
 Conference of European Churches (CEC)  
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations  
 Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBOJ)  
 Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service  
 Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners' Associations,  
 The (CENSA)  
 Council of International Programs  
 Covenant House  
 Data for Development (DFD)  
 Daytop Village Foundation, Inc.  
 Defense for Children International Movement  
 Democratic Youth Community of Europe  
 Development Innovations and Networks  
 Disabled Peoples' International  
 Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA)  
 Environment Liaison Centre International  
 European Association of National Productivity Centres  
 European Federation of Conference Towns  
 European Insurance Committee  
 European League for Economic Cooperation  
 European Organization for Quality (EOQ) (formerly European Or-  
 ganization for Quality Control)  
 Europe Migrants Associations Council (CAIE)  
 Federation of Associations of Former International Civil Servants  
 (FAFICS)  
 Federation of National Representations of the Experiment in Interna-  
 tional Living  
 Food and Disarmament International  
 Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, Inc., The  
 Foundation for the Rights of the Family (PRODEFA)  
 Four Directions Council  
 France-Libertés—Fondation Danielle Mitterrand  
 Friends World Committee for Consultation  
 Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción  
 General Arab Women Federation

- General Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists  
 Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth Non-Governmental Organizations (GIM)  
 Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development  
 Global Education Associates  
 Greenpeace International  
 Housewives in Dialogue  
 Howard League for Penal Reform  
 Human Rights Advocates, Inc.  
 Human Rights Internet (HRI)  
 Ibero-American Institute of Aeronautic and Space Law and Commercial Aviation  
 Indigenous World Association  
 Institute for Policy Studies—Transnational  
 Institute of Cultural Affairs (International)  
 Institute of Internal Auditors, Inc., The  
 Institute of Social Studies Trust  
 Inter-African Union of Lawyers  
 Inter-American Federation of Touting and Automobile Clubs (FITAC)  
 Inter-American Housing Union  
 Inter-American Planning Society  
 Inter-American Press Association  
 Inter-American Statistical Institute  
 International Abolitionist Federation  
 International Academy of Architecture  
 International Agency for Rural Industrialization (INARI)  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA)  
 International Alert  
 International Association against Painful Experiments on Animals  
 International Association against Torture  
 International Association for Impact Assessment  
 International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF)  
 International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty  
 International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property  
 International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE)  
 International Association for Water Law (IAWL)  
 International Association of Civil Servants  
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers  
 International Association of Educators for World Peace  
 International Association of Judges  
 International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates  
 International Association of Lions Clubs, The-Lions Club International  
 International Association of Penal Law  
 International Association of Ports and Harbors (IAPH)  
 International Association of Schools of Social Work  
 International Association of Women in Radio and Television  
 International Astronautical Federation  
 International Automobile Federation (FIA)  
 International Bar Association  
 International Cargo Handling Coordination Association  
 International Cartographic Association  
 International Catholic Child Bureau  
 International Catholic Migration Commission  
 International Catholic Union of the Press  
 International Centre of Social Gerontology  
 International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies  
 International Chamber of Shipping  
 International College of Surgeons  
 International Commission of Health Professionals for Health and Human Rights  
 International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)  
 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage  
 International Committee for European Security and Cooperation  
 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)  
 International Confederation of Christian Family Movement  
 International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity  
 International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation (CIB)  
 International Council for Education of the Visually Handicapped  
 International Council of Environmental Law  
 International Council of Jewish Women  
 International Council of Scientific Unions  
 International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID)  
 International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA)  
 International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services  
 International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)  
 International Council on the Management of Population Programmes  
 International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa  
 International Driving Tests Committee (IDTC)  
 International Electrotechnical Commission  
 International Federation for Home Economics (IFHE)  
 International Federation for Housing and Planning  
 International Federation for Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida (IFHSB)  
 International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations  
 International Federation of Disabled Workers and Civilian Handicapped  
 International Federation of Human Rights  
 International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers  
 International Federation of Journalists  
 International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA)  
 International Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse  
 International Federation of Resistance Movements  
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers  
 International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres (IFS)  
 International Federation of Social Workers  
 International Federation of the Little Brothers of the Poor  
 International Federation of University Women  
 International Federation of Women in Legal Careers  
 International Federation of Women Lawyers  
 International Federation on Ageing  
 International Federation Terre Des Hommes  
 International Fellowship of Reconciliation  
 International Human Rights Law Group  
 International Indian Treaty Council  
 International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse (formerly Institut francophone de lutte contre les drogues)  
 International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics (IIVRS)  
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences  
 International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences  
 International Institute of Humanitarian Law  
 International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations  
 International Kolping Society  
 International Law Association  
 International League for Human Rights  
 International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples  
 International League of Societies for Persons with Mental Handicap  
 International Motor Vehicle Inspection Committee  
 International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples (UFER)  
 International New Towns Association  
 International Organization for the Development of Freedom of Education (OIDE)  
 International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD)  
 International Organization of Indigenous Resource Development  
 International Organization of Journalists  
 International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)  
 International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)  
 International Prisoners Aid Association  
 International Road Federation  
 International Road Safety  
 International Road Transport Union  
 International Rural Housing Association  
 International Save the Children Alliance (formerly Save the Children Alliance)  
 International Savings Banks Institute  
 International Senior Citizens Association, Inc., The  
 International Service for Human Rights  
 International Social Science Council  
 International Social Service

- International Society for Criminology  
 International Society for Research on Aggression (ISRA)  
 International Society of Postmasters  
 International Society of Social Defense  
 International Sports Organization for the Disabled  
 International Statistical Institute  
 international Study Center for Children and Families  
 International Touring Alliance  
 International Tunnelling Association  
 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
 International Union for Inland Navigation  
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population  
 International Union of Architects  
 International Union of Housing Finance Institutions (formerly International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations)  
 International Union of Latin Notariat  
 International Union of Lawyers  
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy  
 International Union of Public Transport  
 International Union of Students  
 International Union of Young Christian Democrats (IUYCD)  
 International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs  
 International Young Christian Workers  
 Inter-University European Institute on Social Welfare  
 Inuit Circumpolar Conference  
 Islamic African Relief Agency  
 Italian Centre of Solidarity  
 Junior Chamber International (formerly Jaycees International)  
 Latin American Association of Development Organizations  
 Latin American Association of Finance Development Institutions (ALIDE)  
 Latin American Association of Industrial Design (ALADI)  
 Latin American Council of Catholic Women  
 Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees  
 Latin American Human Rights Association  
 Latin American Iron and Steel Institute  
 Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA)  
 Lawyers Committee for Human Rights  
 Liberal International (World Liberal Union)  
 Liberty International  
 Lutheran World Federation  
 Medical Women's International Association  
 Mediterranean Women's Studies Institute  
 Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies (ARPEL)  
 National Aboriginal and Islander Legal Services Secretariat  
 National Association of Realtors, The  
 National Council of German Women's Organizations—Federal Union of Women's Organizations and Women's Groups of German Associations, E.V.  
 National Wildlife Federation  
 New Humanity (formerly International Bureau of Economy and Work)  
 OISCA—International (Organ&&m for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement-International)  
 Organization for International Economic Relations (IER)  
 Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities  
 OXFAM  
 Pan-African Institute for Development  
 Pan-African Women's Organization  
 Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies (UPADI)  
 Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association  
 Parliamentarians for Global Action (for Disarmament, Development and World Reform)  
 Pathways to Peace (PTP)  
 Pax Christi, International Catholic Peace Movement  
 Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students)  
 Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC)  
 Planetary Society, The  
 Population Council, The  
 Prison Fellowship International (PFI)  
 Private Agencies Collaborating Together, Inc.  
 Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs  
 Radda Barnen (Save the Children Federation)  
 Refugee Policy Group  
 Rehabilitation International  
 Richmond Fellowship International, The (RFI)  
 St. Joan's International Alliance  
 Salvation Army, The  
 Save the Children Federation  
 Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom)  
 Service, Justice and Peace in Latin America  
 Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF)  
 Socialist International  
 Socialist International Women (SIW)  
 Society for Comparative Legislation  
 Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI)  
 South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy  
 Special Olympics International  
 Susila Dharma International Association  
 Trickle Up Program  
 Unión Iberoamericana de Colegios y Agrupaciones de Abogados  
 Union of Arab Jurists  
 Union of Ibero-American Capitals—Intermunicipal Financial and Economic Centre for Advice and Cooperation  
 Union of International Associations  
 Union of International Technical Associations  
 Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations  
 Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation  
 War Resisters International  
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
 Women's International Zionist Organization  
 Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church  
 Women's World Banking  
 World Africa Chamber of Commerce  
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations  
 World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME)  
 World Association for Element Building and Prefabrication  
 World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation (WAPR)  
 World Association for World Federation  
 World Association of Children's Friends  
 World Association of Former United Nations Internes and Fellows (WAFUNIF)  
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts  
 World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations  
 World Blind Union  
 World Coal Institute, The  
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession  
 World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity  
 World Conference on Religion and Peace  
 World Council of Credit Unions, Inc. (WCOCU)  
 World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP)  
 World Energy Council (formerly World Energy Conference)  
 World Federation for Mental Health  
 World Federation of Development Financing Institutions  
 World Federation of Methodist Women (WFMW)  
 World Federation of the Deaf  
 World Federation of Therapeutic Communities (WFTC)  
 World Federation of UNESCO Centres, Clubs and Associations (formerly World Federation of UNESCO Clubs and Associations)  
 World Future Studies Federation  
 World Jewish Congress  
 World Jurist Association of the World Peace through Law Center (formerly World Peace through Law Center)  
 World Leisure and Recreation Association  
 World LPG Forum  
 World Management Council formerly World Council of Management  
 World Movement of Mothers  
 World Organization of Building Officials  
 World Organization of the Scout Movement (World Scout Bureau)  
 World Population Society  
 World Psychiatric Association  
 World Resource Institute (WRI)  
 World Safety Organization

World Society for the Protection of Animals  
 World Society of Victimology  
 World Student Christian Federation  
 World Trade Centers Association  
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations  
 World University Service  
 Worldview International Foundation  
 World Vision International  
 World Women's Christian Temperance Union  
 World Young Women's Christian Association

## Roster

### Organizations included by action of the Economic and Social Council

Africa Genetics Association  
 African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development  
 African Medical and Research Foundation  
 Aliran Kesedaran Negara: National Consciousness Movement  
 Altrusa International, Inc.  
 American Association of Engineering Societies, Inc.  
 American Foreign Insurance Association  
 American Foreign Law Association, Inc.  
 American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE)  
 Americas Society (formerly Center for Inter-American Relations)  
 Arab Society of Certified Accountants  
 Article 19, International Cater on Censorship, The  
 Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace  
 Asian Cultural Forum on Development (ACFOD)  
 Asian Development Center (ADC)  
 Asian Pacific Youth Forum, The (APYF)  
 Asian Youth Council  
 Association for Childhood Education International  
 Association for World Education  
 Association of Geoscientists for International Development  
 Battelle Memorial Institute  
 Brahms Kumaris World Spiritual University  
 Bureau international de la récupération  
 Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation (CCAF)  
 Caribbean Conservation Association  
 Catholic International Union for Social Service  
 Centre for Development and Population Activities  
 Centre for International Cooperation  
 Commission to Study the Organization of Peace  
 Committee for Economic Development  
 Committee for European Construction Equipment (CECE)  
 Confederation of Asia-Pacific Chambers of Commerce and Industry  
 (formerly Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce)  
 Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)  
 Council of European National Youth Committees (CENYC)  
 Council on Religion and International Affairs (CRIA)  
 Dayemi Complex, Dhaka  
 Duke of Edinburgh's Award International Foundation, The  
 Economic Research Committee of the Gas Industry  
 (COMETEC-GAZ)  
 Electoral Reform Society of Great Britain and Ireland  
 English-Speaking Union International Council, The  
 Environmental Coalition for North America (ENCONA)  
 European Alliance of Press Agencies  
 European Association of Refrigeration Enterprises (AEFF)  
 European Confederation of Woodworking Industries  
 European Container Manufacturers' Committee  
 European Federation for Intercultural Learning  
 European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly (EURAG)  
 European Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association  
 European Mediterranean Commission on Water Planning  
 European Union of Women  
 Ex-Volunteers International  
 Fédération internationale libre des déportés et intermés de la résistance  
 Federation of European Manufacturers of Friction Materials  
 Fe y Alegría

FIAN—Foodfirst Information and Action Network  
 Food for the Hungry International (FHI)  
 Foundation for the Establishment of an International Criminal Court,  
 The  
 Free World Institute  
 friedrich Ebert Foundation  
 Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec)  
 Gray Panthers  
 Habitat International Coalition  
 Helpage International  
 Hunger Project, The  
 Indian Council of South America (CISA)  
 Indian Law Resource Center  
 Institute for African Alternatives  
 Institute of International Containers Lessors  
 Institute of International Education, Inc. (IIE)  
 Intermediate Technology Department Group, Ltd.  
 International Advertising Association (IAA)  
 International Assets Valuation Standards Committee  
 International Association against Noise  
 International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering  
 International Association for Community Development  
 International Association for Driving Instruction and Traffic Education  
 International Association for Housing Science  
 International Association for Hydrogen Energy  
 International Association for Research into Income and Wealth  
 International Association for the Child's Right to Play  
 International Association for the Exchange of Students of Technical  
 Experience  
 International Association for the Promotion of Democracy under God  
 (Pro Deo)  
 International Association of Airport and Seaport Police  
 International Association of Chiefs of Police  
 International Association of Gerontology  
 International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH)  
 International Association of Residential and Community Alternatives  
 (formerly International Halfway House Association)  
 International Association of the Soap and Detergent Industry  
 International Association of University Presidents  
 International Board of Cooperation for the Developing Countries  
 (EMCO)  
 International Center for Dynamics of Development  
 International Christian Youth Exchange  
 International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism  
 in Southern Africa  
 International Committee of Outer Space Onomastics (ICOSO)  
 International Confederation of Associations of Experts and Consultants  
 International Confederation of Ex-Prisoners of War  
 International Container Bureau  
 International Council for Commercial Arbitration  
 International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation  
 International Council of Psychologists  
 International Council on Public Relations in Rehabilitation (ICPRR)  
 International Desalination Association  
 International Emergency Action  
 International Federation for Information and Documentation  
 International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities  
 International Federation of ACAT (Action of Christians for the Abolition of Torture)  
 International Federation of Chemical Energy and General Workers' Unions  
 International Federation of Free Journalists  
 International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations  
 International Federation of International Furniture Removers  
 International Federation of Operational Research Societies  
 International Federation of Pedestrians  
 International Federation of Robotics (IFR)  
 International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements  
 International Federation of Surveyors  
 International Fiscal Association  
 International Human Rights Internship Program  
 International Hydatidological Association  
 International Immigrants Foundation, Inc.

- International Inner Wheel  
 International Institute for Research and Advice on Mental Deficiency (IAMER)  
 International Institute of Public Finance  
 International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)  
 International Iron and Steel Institute  
 International Juridical Organization (IJO)  
 International League of Surveillance Societies, The  
 International Motorcycle Manufacturers Association (IMMA) (formerly International Permanent Bureau of Motorcycle Manufacturers)  
 International Movement for the Apostolate of Children  
 International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, Inc. (INEOA)  
 International Olive Oil Federation  
 International Organization of Automobile Manufacturers (formerly International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers)  
 International Organization of Experts (ORDINEX)  
 International Organization of Psychophysiology (IOP)  
 International Peace Academy  
 International Peace Bureau  
 International Press Institute (IPI)  
 International Progress Organization (IPO)  
 International Public Policy Institute  
 International Public Relations Association (IPRA)  
 International Real Estate Federation  
 International Real Estate Institute  
 International Research Center for Environmental Structures—"Pio Manzú"  
 International Research Institute for Immigration and Emigration Politics  
 International Right to Life Federation  
 International Romani Union (formerly Romani Union)  
 International Schools Association  
 International Shipping Federation (ISF)  
 International Society for General Semantics  
 International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics  
 International Solar Energy Society  
 International Textile Manufacturers Federation  
 International Union of Building Centres  
 International Union of Marine Insurance  
 International Union of Police Federations  
 International Union of Social Democratic Teachers  
 International Union of Tenants  
 international Women's Anthropology Conference, Inc. (IWAC)  
 International Working Group for the Construction of Sports and Leisure Facilities  
 Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (ICCICE)  
 Japan Solidarity Committee for Asian Alumni-International (JASCAA-International)  
 La Leche League International, Inc. (LLLI)  
 Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations (COTAL)  
 Latin American Official Workers' Confederation (CLATE)  
 Liberation  
 Lucis Trust Association  
 Minority Rights Group  
 Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples  
 Movement for a Better World  
 National Association of Victims Support Schemes  
 National Association of Women Lawyers (NAWL)  
 National Congress of Neighborhood Women  
 National Council for International Health (NCIH)  
 National Council on the Ageing, Inc. (NCOA)  
 National Indian Youth Council, The  
 National Organization for Women (NOW)  
 National Parks and Conservation Association  
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)  
 Overseas Education Fund International  
 PACE-United Kingdom International Affairs  
 Pan African Islamic Society for Agro-Cultural Development (formerly Pan-African Development Organization)  
 Pan America" Development Foundation  
 Panamanian White Cross Association  
 Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Cooperation  
 Pearl S. Buck Foundation, Inc., The  
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses  
 Planetary Citizens  
 Plan International (formerly Foster Parents Plan International)  
 Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute  
 Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) (formerly Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology)  
 Project Orbis, Inc.  
 Quota International, Inc.  
 Refugees International (RI)  
 Regional Council on Human Rights in Asia  
 Regional Studies Association (RSA)  
 Rotary International  
 SERVAS International  
 Society for Social Responsibility in Science  
 Soka Gakkai International  
 SOS—Kinderdorf International  
 Sunsat Energy Council  
 Survival International Ltd.  
 Transfigoroute International  
 Union of International Fairs  
 Union of Technical Assistance for Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic (UNATAC)  
 United Nations of Yoga (UNY)  
 United Schools International  
 United Way International  
 Universal Esperanto Association  
 Wainwright House  
 War Amputations of Canada (WAC)  
 We for Them  
 World Alliance of Reformed Churches  
 World Association for Christian Communication  
 World Association of Women Entrepreneurs  
 World Christian Life Community (formerly World Federation of Christian Life Communities)  
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy  
 World Development Movement  
 World Environment and Resources Council (WERC)  
 World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Surgical Contraception (formerly World Federation for Voluntary Surgical Contraception)  
 World Mining Congress  
 World Union for Progressive Judaism  
 World Women Parliamentarians for Peace (WWPP)  
 Young Lawyers' International Association (AIJA)
- Organizations included by action of the Secretary-Genera;
- Agri-Energy Roundtable, Inc.  
 American Association for the Advancement of Science  
 Asian Environmental Society  
 Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa  
 Center for Research on the New International Economic Order, The  
 Center of Concern  
 Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED)  
 Council for Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, The (CODESRIA)  
 Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, The  
 Foresta Institute for Ocean and Mountain Studies  
 Friends of the Earth (FOE)  
 Institut de la vie  
 International Advisory Committee on Population and Law  
 International Association on Water Pollution Research (IAWPR)  
 International Centre for Scientific Culture-World Laboratory  
 International Educational Development, Inc.  
 International Institute for Environment and Development  
 International Ocean Institute  
 International Society for Community Development  
 International Studies Association  
 International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences  
 International Women's Tribute Centre

National Audubon Society  
 Natural Resources Defence Council, Inc.  
 Population Communications-International  
 Population Crisis Committee  
 Population Institute  
 Sierra Club  
 Third World Academy of Sciences  
 Third World Movement against the Exploitation of Women  
 Trilateral Commission, The  
 World Education  
 World Society of Ekistics

Organizations included because of  
 consultative status with other  
 United Nations bodies or specialized agencies

Organization	In consultative status with
African Adult Education Association	UNESCO
African Bureau of Educational Sciences	UNESCO
African Center for Monetary Studies	UNCTAD
African Technical Association	UNIDO
Airlines Worldwide Telecommunications and Information Services	ITU, UNCTAD
Arab Federation for Engineering Industries	UNCTAD
Arab Federation of Chemical Fertiliser Producers	UNIDO
Arab Iron and Steel Union (AISU)	UNIDO
Arab Society for the Protection of Industrial Property	WIPO
Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre	UNESCO
Association for the Promotion of the International Circulation of the Press	UNESCO
Association of African Universities	UNESCO
Association of Arab Universities	UNESCO
Association of European Jute Industries	UNCTAD
Association of Islamic Shipowners	ILO, UNCTAD
Association of Latin American Industrialists	UNCTAD, UNIDO
Association of Partially and Wholly French-Language Universities	UNESCO
Association of Soluble Coffee Manufacturers of the Countries of the European Economic Community	UNCTAD
Association of West European Shipbuilders. The (AWES)	IMO
Baltic and International Maritime Council, The (BIMCO)	IMO, UNCTAD
B'nai B'rith International Council	UNESCO
Catholic International Education Office	UNESCO
Center for Latin American Monetary Studies	UNCTAD
Centre Europe—Tiers Monde (CETIM)	UNCTAD
Club of Dakar	FAO, UNIDO
Collegium Internationale Neuro-Psychopharmacologicum (CINP)	WHO
Committee on Space Research (COSPAR)	ITU
Commonwealth Medical Association	WHO
Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Association	WHO
Confederation of International Trading Houses Associations	UNCTAD
Coordination Committee for the Textile Industries in the European Economic Communities (COMITEXILE)	UNCTAD
Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences	UNESCO, WHO
Engineering Committee on Oceanic Resources (ECOR)	IMO
European Academy of Arts, Sciences and Humanities	UNESCO
European Advisory Council for Technology Trade	UNCTAD
European Association for Animal Production	FAO
European Broadcasting Union	ITU, UNESCO
European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA)	ITU
European Confederation of Agriculture	FAO, IAEA, ILO, UNESCO
European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations	IMO, UNCTAD
European Federation of National Associations of Engineers	UNESCO, UNIDO
European Federation of National Maintenance Societies	UNIDO
European Tea Committee	FAO
European Tugowners Association (ETA)	IMO
European Union of Public Relations	UNIDO
Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurers	UNCTAD
Federation of European Chemical Societies	UNIDO
Federation of Western European Rope and Twine Industries	UNCTAD
General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab Countries	UNCTAD
Helen Keller International, Inc.	WHO
Institute for the Development of International Cooperation	UNIDO
Institute of Air Transport	ICAO
Institute of International Law	ICAO
International Academy of Legal Medicine and Social Medicine	WHO
International Academy of Pathology	WHO
International Aeronautical Federation	ICAO
International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (Vision International)	WHO
International Amateur Radio Union	ITU
International Association for Cereal Science and Technology	FAO, UNIDO
International Association for Educational Assessment	UNESCO
International Association for Mass Communication Research	UNESCO
International Association for Suicide Prevention	WHO
International Association for the Study of Pain	WHO
International Association for the Study of the Liver	WHO
International Association of Agricultural Economists	UNCTAD
International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists	FAO
International Association of Applied Linguistics	UNESCO
International Association of Art (IAA)	UNESCO
International Association of Broadcasters	ITU, UNESCO
International Association of Cancer Registries	WHO
International Association of Charities	UNESCO
International Association of Classification Societies	IMO
International Association of Conference Interpreters	ILO, UNESCO
International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	UNCTAD, UNIDO
International Association of Drilling Contractors (IADC)	IMO
International Association of Dry Cargo Shipowners	UNCTAD
International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers	FAO
International Association of Horticultural Producers	FAO
International Association of Independent Tank Owners	IMO, UNCTAD
International Association of Islamic Banks	UNCTAD, UNIDO
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IMO, ITU
International Association of Literary Critics	UNESCO
International Association of Logopedi and Phoniatrics	UNESCO, WHO
International Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists (IAMLT)	WHO
International Association of Mutual Insurance Companies	UNCTAD
International Association of State Trading Organizations of Developing Countries	UNCTAD, UNIDO
International Association of Students in Economics and Management	ILO, UNESCO
International Association of the Third Age Universities	ILO
International Association of Universities	UNESCO
International Association of University Professors and Lecturers	UNESCO
International Baccalaureate Office	UNESCO
International Board on Books for Young People	UNESCO
International Bureau of Social Tourism	ILO, UNESCO
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	FAO
International Centre of Films for Children and Young People	UNESCO
International Cocoa Trades Federation	UNCTAD
International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Dependency (ICPA)	WHO
International Commission on Illumination	ICAO, ILO
International Commission on Occupational Health	ILO, WHO
International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP)	WHO
International Committee for Plastics in Agriculture	UNIDO



Organization	In consultative status with	Organization	In consultative status with
International Committee for Standardization in Haematology	WHO	International Fertilizer Industry Association	FAO, IMO, UNCTAD
International Committee of Catholic Nurses	ILO, WHO	International Food Policy Research Institute	FAO, UNCTAD
International Confederation of European Beet Crowers	UNCTAD	International Foundation for Development Alternatives	FAO, UNCTAD, UNIDO
International Confederation of Midwives	ILO, WHO	International Gas Union	ITU
International Conference of Historians of the Labour Movement	UNESCO	International Hospital Federation (IHF)	WHO
International Copyright Society	UNESCO	International Humanist and Ethical Union	UNESCO
International Council for Distance Education	UNESCO	International Institute for Audio-Visual Communication and Cultural Development (MEDIACULT)	UNESCO
International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies	UNESCO	International Institute for Peace	UNESCO
International Council of Aircraft Owner and Pilot Associations	ICAO	International League against Rheumatism	WHO
International Council of Marine Industry Associations (ICOMIA)	IMO	International Leprosy Association	WHO
International Council of Museums	UNESCO	International Lifeboat Federation	IMO
International Council of Nurser	ILO, UNESCO, WHO	International Life Sciences Institute	WHO
International Council of Sport and Physical Education	UNESCO	International Maritime Pilots' Association	IMO
International Council on Archives	UNESCO, UNIDO	International Medical Society of Paraplegia	WHO
International Council on Education for Teaching	UNESCO	International Music Council	UNESCO
International Cystic Fibrosis (Mucoviscidosis) Association	WHO	International Organisation against Trachoma	WHO
International Dairy Federation	FAO	International Paediatric Association	WHO
International Data Exchange Association	UNCTAD	International Peace Research Association	UNCTAD, UNESCO
International Dental Federation	WHO	International PEN	UNESCO
International Diabetes Federation	WHO	International Pharmaceutical Federation	WHO
International Enterprise Foundation of Geneva	UNCTAD	International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear war	WHO
International Epidemiological Association	WHO	International Political Science Association	UNCTAD, UNESCO
International Ergonomics Association	ILO, WHO	International Press Telecommunications Council	ITU
International Eye Foundation	WHO	International Publishers Association	UNESCO
International Falcon Movement	UNESCO	International Radiation Protection Association	WHO
International Federation for Family Life Promotion	WHO	International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling (IRTAC)	ILO, UNESCO
International Federation for Information Processing	ITU, UNESCO, WHO	International Scientific Film Association	UNESCO
International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering	UNIDO, WHO	International Secretariat of Catholic Technologists, Agriculturalists and Economists	
International Federation for Parent Education	UNESCO	International Ship owners' Association	IMO, UNCTAD
International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations	ICAO, IMO	International Society and Federation of Cardiology	WHO
International Federation of Automatic Control	UNIDO	International Society for Bum Injuries	WHO
International Federation of Catholic Universities	UNESCO	International Society for Engineering Education (IGIP)	UNESCO, UNIDO
International Federation of Clinical Chemistry	WHO	International Society for Human and Animal Mycology	WHO
International Federation of Consulting Engineers	UNIDO	International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing	UNESCO
International Federation of Educative Communities	UNESCO	International Society of Citriculture	FAO
International Federation of Film Archives	UNESCO	International Society of City and Regional Planners	UNESCO
International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics	WHO	International Society of Haematology	WHO
International Federation of Health Records Organizations	WHO	International Society of Nurses in Cancer Care	WHO
International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study	UNESCO	International Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians	WHO
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)	UNESCO	International Society of Soil Science	FAO, UNESCO, WMO
International Federation of Margarine Associations	FAO	International Sociological Association	UNESCO, WHO
International Federation of Medical Student Associations	WHO	International Theater Institute	UNESCO
International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies	WHO	International Time Bureau	ITU
International Federation of Musical Youth	UNESCO	International Transport Workers' Federation	ICAO
International Federation of Musicians	UNESCO	International Union against Tuberculosis	ILO, WHO
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers	UNESCO	International Union for Health Education	UNESCO, WHO
International Federation of Organizations of School Correspondence and Exchanges	UNESCO	International Union of Aviation Insurers	ICAO
International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations	UNCTAD, UNIDO, WHO	International Union of Biological Sciences	WHO
International Federation of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	WHO	International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO)	FAO
International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers	FAO	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics	ICAO
International Federation of Poplar Travel Organizations	UNESCO	International Union of Independent Laboratories	UNIDO
International Federation of Purchasing and Materials Management (IFPM)	UNCTAD	International Union of Microbiological Societies	WHO
International Federation of Surgical Colleges	WHO	International Union of Nutritional Sciences	FAO, WHO
International Federation of the Periodical Press	UNESCO	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	FAO, WHO
International Federation of Translators	UNESCO	International Union of School and University Health and Medicine	UNESCO, WHO
International Federation of Travel Journalists and Writers	UNESCO	International Union of Socialist Youth	ILO, UNESCO
		International Water Supply Association	WHO
		International Young Catholic Students	UNESCO
		International Youth Hostel Federation	UNESCO
		Inter-Union Commission on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Science	ITU
		Latin American Council for Adult Education	UNESCO
		Latin American Federation of Journalists	UNESCO
		Latin American Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries	UNIDO
		Latin American Plastics Institute	UNIDO

Organization	In consultative status with
Latin American Social Science Council	UNESCO
Liaison Office of the Rubber Industries of the European Economic Community	UNCTAD
Licensing Executives Society International	UNCTAD, UNIDO
Medicus Mundi Internationalis (International Organization for Cooperation in Health Care)	WHO
Miners' International Federation	UNCTAD
Mother and Child International (formerly International Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health)	WHO
Network of Community-Oriented Educational Institutions for Health Sciences	WHO
Nordic Sami Council	ILO
Oil Companies' International Marine Forum (OCIMF)	IMO
Oil Industry International Exploration and Production Forum	UNESCO
Organización de la Televisión Iberoamericana	ITU
Organization for Flora Neotropica	UNESCO
Pacific Science Association	UNESCO, WMO
Pan American Standards Commission	UNESCO
Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind (Sight Savers)	WHO
Society of Chemical Industry	UNIDO
Sri Aurobindo Society	UNESCO
Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities	UNESCO
Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers	FAO
UNDA-Catholic International Association for Radio and Television	UNESCO
Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe	UNCTAD, UNIDO
United Seamen's Service, Inc.	ILO
United States Trademark Association, The	UNCTAD
World Association for Educational Research	UNESCO
World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace	UNESCO
World Association of Societies of (Anatomic and Clinical) Pathology	WHO
World Confederation of Teachers	UNESCO
World Crafts Council	UNESCO
World Education Fellowship, The	UNESCO
World Federation for Medical Education	WHO
World Federation of Agriculture and Food Workers	FAO
World Federation of Associations of Clinical Toxicology Centres and Poison Control Centres	WHO
World Federation of Engineering Organizations	UNESCO, UNIDO
World Federation of Modern-Language Teachers' Associations	UNESCO
World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies	WHO
World Federation of Nuclear Medicine and Biology	WHO
World Federation of Occupational Therapists	WHO
World Federation of Public Health Associations	WHO
World Federation of Scientific Workers	UNESCO
World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists	WHO
World Federation of Teachers' Unions	UNESCO
World Federation of Workers in Food, Tobacco and Hotel Industries	FAO
World Hypertension League	WHO
World Islamic Call Society	UNESCO
World Medical Association	ILO
World Movement of Christian Workers	ILO, UNESCO
World Organization against Torture (SOS-Torture)	ILO
World Organization for Early Childhood Education	UNESCO
World Organisation of Former Students of Catholic Education	UNESCO
World Organization of National Colleges, Academies and Academic Associations of General Practitioners	WHO
World ORT Union	ILO
World Packaging Organization	UNIDO
World Peace Council	UNCTAD, UNESCO
World Poultry Science Association	FAO
World Veterinary Association	FAO, WHO
Youth for Development and Cooperation	UNCTAD

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December, by decision 46/431, the General Assembly requested the Economic and So-

cial Council to review in 1992 the conditions necessary for the effective functioning of the NGO Unit.

## Other organizational matters

## Work programme for 1991-1992

At its 1991 organizational session, held in New York on 30 January and on 5 and 7 February, the Economic and Social Council considered its draft programme of work for 1991 and 1992 as submitted by the Secretary-General.<sup>(7)</sup> The Council on 7 February adopted decision 1991/202.

The Council confirmed, pursuant to a 1990 decision,<sup>@</sup> that the major policy theme to be considered at its special high-level meeting with ministerial participation in 1991 would be the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation. It approved the list of items for consideration in 1991-12 items at the first regular session and 18 at the second regular session-and allocated the items to its sessional committees and plenary meetings.

The Council decided to consider at its second regular session, under the item on regional cooperation, the question of strengthening the role of the regional commissions to promote subregional, regional and inter regional cooperation. It decided to undertake at that session an in-depth review of the report of the World Food Council and to submit recommendations thereon to the General Assembly. It also decided to review at that session the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Commission on Human Settlements and the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, but not to consider the draft proposals put forward, except those requiring Council action or relating to the coordination aspects of the work covered. The Council also decided to consider at the second session the report of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the second part of its thirty-seventh session and to transmit directly to the Assembly the report on the first part of the Board's thirty-eighth session.

Also on 7 February, the Council, in decision 1991/203, took note of the list of questions for inclusion in its 1992 work programme.

The Council held a resumed organizational session on 25 March in New York, its first regular session in New York from 13 to 31 May, its resumed first regular session from 17 to 21 June, its second regular session at Geneva from 3 to 26 July and its resumed second regular session in New York on 17 October. The Second (Social)

Committee met during the first session and the First (Economic) and Third (Programme and Coordination) Committees during the second session.

#### Agendas of 1991 sessions

On 7 February 1991, the Economic and Social Council adopted a five-item annotated agenda for its organizational session.<sup>(9)</sup>

The agenda of the first regular session listed the same items approved by decision 1991/202, with the addition of an item on emergency assistance to Somalia; also, the item on statistical and cartographic questions was modified to read "Cartography".

The agenda of the second regular session listed the same items approved by decision 1991/202, with the addition of a sub-item on statistics under the item on development and international economic cooperation and an item entitled "Elections".

The agenda of the first regular session, as annotated and revised,<sup>(10)</sup> was adopted on 13 and 15 May (decision 1991/213); the organization of work for the session<sup>(11)</sup> also was approved. The provisional agenda and organization of work for the second regular session<sup>(12)</sup> was adopted on 31 May (decision 1991/270).

By decision 1991/273, the Council on 3 and 15 July adopted the agenda of the second regular session and approved its organization of work.<sup>(13)</sup>

(For agenda lists, see APPENDIX IV.)

#### Calendar of meetings

By decision 1991/208 of 7 February, the Economic and Social Council decided that its first regular session of 1991, which was to have been held from 7 to 31 May, would be held from 13 to 31 May, and that the session would be resumed from 17 to 21 June to consider the item on narcotic drugs.

The Council, also on 7 February, decided, by decision 1991/209, to resume its organizational session, at a date to be determined, to complete consideration of its basic programme of work.

On 26 July, the Council, by decision 1991/294, approved the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1992 and 1993.<sup>(14)</sup>

#### Summary records

On 26 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1991/295, discontinuing for a further period of one year, from 1992, summary records for its three sessional committees and for the following subsidiary bodies: Commission for Social Development; Commission on the Status of Women; Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Economic Commission for Europe; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; Economic Commission for Africa; Committee on NGOs; Committee on Natural Resources; Committee for Programme and Coordination; and Committee on Transnational Corporations.

The Council would review the question of summary records of all its subsidiary bodies in 1992.

#### Report for 1991

The work of the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session and two regular sessions in 1991 was summarized in its annual report to the General Assembly.<sup>(15)</sup>

In December, the Assembly adopted three decisions by which it took note of the chapters of the report as follows: on 17 December, chapters I, IV (sections A, E and F), VI, VII (sections B, G and H) and IX, following the recommendation of the Third Committee (decision 46/432); on 20 December, chapters I, IV (section F), VIII and IX—considered in plenary meetings (decision 46/448); and also on 20 December, chapters I, IV (section F) and VII (sections B and D) (decision 46/447), on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>E/1991/20 & Add.1. <sup>(2)</sup>YUN 1968, p. 647, ESC res. 1296(XLIV), 23 May 1968. <sup>(3)</sup>E/C.2/1991/2 & Add.1-6, E/C.2/1991/3 & Add.1. <sup>(4)</sup>E/1991/73 & Add.1. <sup>(5)</sup>E/1991/111. <sup>(6)</sup>E/1991/INF/7. <sup>(7)</sup>E/1991/1 & Corr.1 & Add.1. <sup>(8)</sup>ESC dec. 1990/205, 9 Feb. 1990. <sup>(9)</sup>E/1991/2. <sup>(10)</sup>E/1991/74. <sup>(11)</sup>E/1991/L.17 & Add.1. <sup>(12)</sup>E/1991/L.20. <sup>(13)</sup>E/1991/100 & Add.1. <sup>(14)</sup>E/1991/L.25 & Corr.1/Rev.1. <sup>(15)</sup>A/46/3/Rev.1.

## PART FOUR

### Trusteeship and decolonization

## Chapter I

## Questions relating to decolonization

During 1991, decolonization, based on the General Assembly's 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, continued to be an issue considered by the United Nations. The main body dealing with the subject was the Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee on colonial countries). It examined the decolonization issue in general as well as individual Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly, as recommended by the Committee, adopted resolutions dealing with, *inter alia*, decolonization in general (46/68 A), 10 small Territories (46/68 B), and the question of New Caledonia (46/69). It also adopted a plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (1990-2000) (46/181).

After consultations with the parties concerned, the Secretary-General formulated a plan for holding a referendum in Western Sahara. The Security Council approved the plan in April (resolution 690(1991)) but, as at the end of the year, the parties were in disagreement over the terms of the settlement plan and the process was held in abeyance.

## 1960 Declaration on colonial countries

The United Nations took action in 1991 to reaffirm the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>(1)</sup> as the basis for the decolonization process. As part of the effort to promote the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, the General Assembly adopted a plan of action submitted by the Secretary-General.

### Plan of action for the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

The Secretary-General, as requested by the General Assembly in 1988,<sup>(2)</sup> submitted a report in December 1991<sup>(3)</sup> proposing a plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (1990-2000), aimed at concluding the twentieth century with a world free from colonialism. He had submitted three interim

reports,<sup>(4)</sup> in 1989, 1990 and 1991, which included the suggestions of Member States and international organizations on a plan of action.

The plan called on the international community to assist the people of Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTS) to exercise their right to self-determination through such measures as improving educational systems in the Territories, protecting human rights and ensuring that political exercises relating to self-determination were carried out free from intimidation and outside interference. The United Nations was called upon to arrange self-determination referendums in each of the Territories no later than 1999. Administering Powers were also urged to take certain measures, including facilitating United Nations visiting missions, conserving natural resources and preserving the environment. At the national level, the plan called on States to protect NSGTS against environmental damage and to refrain from using them for military purposes. The Committee on colonial countries was to prepare analyses of progress on the implementation of the 1960 Declaration, review the impact of the economic and social situation on the constitutional and political advancement of NSGTS, and organize seminars to review the implementation of the plan of action, as well as submit an annual report to the Assembly appraising the activities of the Decade. The Secretary-General was requested to submit every three years a report on action taken to implement the plan.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/181 without vote.

#### International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

The General Assembly,

Guided by the fundamental and universal principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming in all its terms its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, which contains the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, by which it declared the decade beginning in 1990 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Having examined the three interim reports of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of its resolution 43/47,

Bearing in mind the report of the Working Group of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Decolonization, adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991,

Bearing in mind also the important contribution of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, in particular through the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories to Self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions;

2. Declares that the ultimate goal of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism is the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the peoples of each and every remaining Non-Self-Governing Territory in accordance with resolution 1514(XV) and all other relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly;

3. Declares that exercise of the right to Self-determination should be carried out freely and without outside pressure, in a form reflecting authentic interests and aspirations of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories and with the United Nations playing an appropriate role;

4. Adopts the proposals contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, dated 13 December 1991, to serve as a plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;

5. Invites Member States, the United Nations system, other governmental and non-governmental organizations actively to support and participate in the implementation of the plan of action.

General Assembly resolution 46/181

19 December 1991 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

33-nation draft (A/46/L.22/Rev.1 & Rev.1/Add.1); agenda item 19.

Sponsors: Algeria, Barbados, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/802; S-G, A/C.5/46/80.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 54; plenary 48, 49, 68, 78.

## Committee on colonial countries

The Committee on colonial countries held its 1991 session in two parts, at which it considered aspects of implementation of the 1960 Declaration. Meeting on 21 February and from 22 April to 23 August in New York,<sup>(5)</sup> it considered the reports of an open-ended working group on the rationalization of its work<sup>(6)</sup> and of its Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance,<sup>(7)</sup> as well as four reports of its Subcommittee on Small Territories dealing with Pitcairn, St. Helena<sup>(9)</sup> the Trust Territory of the Pacific Island<sup>(10)</sup> (see PART FOUR, Chapter II) and 10 other small Territories.<sup>(11)</sup>

On the recommendation of the working group, the Committee decided to merge its two subcommittees with effect from January 1992 and to consolidate its draft resolutions, resulting in the adoption of an omnibus resolution on 10 territories.

## Implementation of the Declaration

On 11 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/71 by recorded vote.

## Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, most recently resolution 45/34 of 20 November 1990, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recognizing that the eradication of colonialism is one of the priorities of the Organization for the decade beginning in 1990,

Deeply conscious of the need to take, speedily, measures to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism by the year 2000, as called for in its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating its conviction of the need for the elimination of colonialism, as well as of the need for the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of basic human rights,

Conscious that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Special Committee in contributing to the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee,

Noting also with satisfaction the cooperation and active participation of some administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Aware of the pressing need of newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Aware also of the pressing need of the remaining Non-self-Governing Territories, including particularly the small island Territories, for economic, social and other

assistance from the United Nations and the organizations within its system,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 1514(XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization, including its resolution 43/47 in which it declared the decade beginning in 1990 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully as soon as possible their right to self-determination and independence;

2. Affirms once again that the continuation of colonialism in any form or manifestation-including racism, apartheid and economic exploitation, as well as policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements-is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a threat to international peace and security;

3. Reaffirms its determination to continue to take all steps necessary to bring about the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. Affirms once again its support for the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1991, including the programme of work envisaged for 1992;

6. Calls upon all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to give effect within their respective spheres of competence to the recommendations of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests that are impeding the implementation of the Declaration as well as the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

8. Calls upon the administering Powers to ensure that no activity of foreign economic and other interests in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration hinders the peoples of those Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence;

9. Strongly condemns any nuclear collaboration with the Government of South Africa and calls upon any States that are so involved to cease all such collaboration forthwith;

10. Calls upon the administering Powers to terminate military activities in the Territories under their administration and to eliminate military bases there in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and urges them not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

11. Urges all States, directly and through their action in the Specialized agencies and other Organizations of the United Nations system, to provide moral and ma-

terial assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories and requests that the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(d) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of regular visiting missions, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. Also calls upon the administering Powers to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to receive visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

14. Further calls upon the administering Powers that have not participated in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1992 session;

15. Requests the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the other resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

General Assembly resolution 46/71

11 December 1991 Meeting 68 137-2-22 (recorded vote)

21-nation draft (A/46/L.27 & Corr.1 & Add.1); agenda item 19.  
Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/762; S-G, A/C.5/46/57.  
Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 46; plenary 48, 49, 68.

Recorded Vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States,

Abstaining: Albania, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, Uruguay.

### Implementation by international organizations

The committee on colonial countries in 1991 again considered the implementation of the 1960 Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations. The Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance reported to the Committee, which in turn adopted its recommendations. Among them was a call for the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the small Territories, particularly in the development of their economies. Also before the Committee was a report by its Acting Chairman<sup>(12)</sup> on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Council's consideration of the topic in 1991 (see below).

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to an Assembly request of 1990,<sup>(13)</sup> the Secretary-General reported in June 1991 on action taken by United Nations bodies to implement the Declaration.<sup>(14)</sup> Information on their activities in that regard was provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council. The President of the Economic and Social Council, in July 1991,<sup>(15)</sup> reported on his ongoing consultations with the Acting Chairman of the Committee on colonial countries and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid on the implementation of the Declaration by the United Nations system. The President appealed to the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations to formulate additional programmes of assistance to NSGTs. In his consultations with the

Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the President reviewed recent developments in South Africa and action taken by the international community, which, they felt, had the duty to maintain pressure on South Africa until a new constitution establishing a non-racial democracy was adopted.

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 July, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, adopted resolution 1991/68 by vote.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council concerning the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Having heard the statements made by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and by the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies on the subject, including in particular General Assembly resolution 45/18 of 20 November 1990 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/60 of 26 July 1990,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to assist in the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies,

Also recalling General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, containing the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Recognizing that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid in South Africa has been eradicated and South Africa has been transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, and reiterating, therefore, that all the necessary measures should be adopted at the present time to bring a speedy end to the apartheid system in the interest of all the people of southern Africa, the African continent and the world at large,

Deeply concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have not been fully achieved,



Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, and recalling relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Also bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990,<sup>a</sup>

Noting with appreciation that assistance has continued to be extended to refugees from southern Africa through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

1. Takes note of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council, and endorses the observations and suggestions contained therein;

2. Also takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspiration of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate in varying forms and degrees with the United Nations and the regional organizations concerned in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Recommends that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other related resolutions of the United Nations system;

6. Requests the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate additional programmes of assistance to the remaining Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories within the framework of their respective mandates;

7. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to take appropriate measures within their spheres of competence in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

8. Also requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the text entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations;

9. Welcomes the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and in coordinating the activities of the specialized agencies

in extending effective assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

10. Urges the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories at the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. Urges the governing bodies of those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of their regular sessions a separate item on the progress made and action to be taken by their organizations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies;

12. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and to submit the proposals as a matter of priority to their governing and legislative organs;

13. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular with regard to increased support for the opponents of apartheid, the use of concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid and ensuring the non-relaxation of existing measures to encourage the South African regime to eradicate apartheid until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes;

14. Stresses in the context of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa the need for the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization, to withstand any further such acts and to continue to support the people of South Africa;

15. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the second regular session of 1991 of the Economic and Social Council;

16. Requests the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report thereon to the Council;

<sup>a</sup>A/CONF.147/5.

17. Also requests the President of the Council to maintain contact with the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, which is the focal point for the international campaign against apartheid, and to report thereon to the Council as appropriate;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, with particular attention to coordination and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its regular session of 1992;

19. Decides to keep these questions under continuous review.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/68

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 51-0-1

Approved by Third Committee (E/1991/134) by roll-call vote (47-0-1), 24 July (meeting 18); 17-nation draft (E/1991/C.3/L.11), orally revised; agenda item 13.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahamas, Cuba, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Zambia.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/65 by recorded vote.

**Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having considered the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General and the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolution 1541(XV) of 15 December 1960, as well as all its other resolutions on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

Recalling also its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989; the annex to which contains the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting

of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have not been fully achieved,

Recognizing that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid in South Africa has been eradicated and South Africa has been transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, and reiterating therefore that all the necessary measures should be adopted at the present time to bring a speedy end to the apartheid system in the interest of all the people of southern Africa, the African continent and the world at large,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining colonial Territories are small island Territories,

Recalling its resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988, concerning specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990,

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee concerning the access of colonial Territories to programmes of the United Nations system;

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with serious concern the continuing effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that have been committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation, without further delay, of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories.

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued cooperation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Gravely concerned that while the international community has generally adhered to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, some Member States have continued relations with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic and other fields,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies

and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, and recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;

2. Recommends that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the full implementation, without further delay, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

4. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension of all necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

5. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

6. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

7. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen measures of support and formulate adequate programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

8. Also requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide,

through an inter-agency framework, the necessary assistance to colonial Territories in order to alleviate the adverse conditions arising from the interplay of a combination of factors reflecting the vulnerable character of their economies;

9. Further requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the conclusions and recommendations, entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York in June 1990;

10. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all humanitarian, material and moral assistance to Namibia and all newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to consolidate their political independence and achieve genuine economic independence;

11. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in cooperation with the regional and other organizations where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

12. Recommends to the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and to consider introducing flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories;

13. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

14. Welcome the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in coordinating the activities of the agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

15. Urges the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

16. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular with regard to increased sup-

port for the opponents of apartheid, the use of concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid, and ensuring the non-relaxation of existing measures to encourage the South African regime to eradicate apartheid until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes;

17. Stresses, in the context of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the need for the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by acts of aggression and destabilization by South Africa, to withstand any further such acts and to continue to support the people of South Africa;

18. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund established by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, with the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements struggling against the apartheid regime;

19. Urges all States, especially those which continue to have economic and financial links to South Africa, to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;

20. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

22. Commends the Economic and Social Council for its debate and resolution on this issue and requests it to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

23. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the governing bodies of the appropriate specialized agencies and international insti-

tutions associated with the United Nations so that those bodies take the necessary measures to comply with the resolution, and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/65

11 December 1991 Meeting 68 115-28-17 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/46/627) by recorded vote (94-27-13), 15 November (meeting 17); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/46/23), amended by Gabon for African Group (A/C.4/46/L.14); agenda items 12 & 101.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 4th Committee 7-17; plenary 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, 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, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, 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, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe,

Against: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, New Zealand, Panama, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay.

Also on 11 December and on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 46/70 without vote.

Cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories  
The General Assembly,

Aware that in addition to general problems facing developing countries, the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, many of which are small island Territories, also suffer handicaps arising from the interplay of such factors as their size, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining freshwater supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Recalling resolution 24(XI), on the Programme of Assistance to Small Island Developing Countries, adopted by the eleventh session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee on 22 November 1988, in which the Committee directed its secretariat to continue

to examine the access of the non-independent Caribbean countries to programmes and activities of the United Nations system with the aim of identifying areas within that system which could provide technical and other assistance to those countries in the furtherance of their development process, and other resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Taking note of the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations which was held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990,

Mindful of the growing importance that the General Assembly attaches to the contributions of specialized agencies and the international institutions to the economic and social development of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the role being played by the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies in that regard,

Recalling its resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989, entitled "Comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system",

Taking into account the suggestions made by Member States during the general debate on the relevant item,

1. Invites the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to increase their participation in the debates of the General Assembly on the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, with a view to apprising the Assembly of their development programmes in those Territories and thereby facilitating more informed comments on their work;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for promoting and expanding cooperation and coordination among the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Decides to keep this question under review.

General Assembly resolution 46/70

11 December 1991 Meeting 68 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/46/629) without objection, 15 November (meeting 17); 35-nation draft (A/C.4/46/L.9); agenda item 19. Sponsors: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Cape Verde, Cuba, Dominica, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Iran, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, Micronesia, Namibia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 4th Committee 7-17; plenary 68.

### Foreign interests impeding implementation of the Declaration

At its 1991 session,<sup>(5)</sup> the Committee on colonial countries considered activities of foreign economic and other interests which impeded the implementation of the 1960 Declaration. It had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat on economic conditions and foreign activities in Anguilla, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the United States Virgin Islands (see below).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly, on 11 December, adopted by recorded vote resolution 46/64.

Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all its other resolutions on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, declaring the period 1990-2000 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming also that those economic and other activities which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstruct efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and in colonial Territories are in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Seriously concerned about the activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural resources that are the heritage of the indigenous populations of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions, as well as their human resources, to the detriment of their interests, thus depriving them of their right to control the resources of their Territories and impeding the realization by those peoples of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Gravely concerned that certain countries, transnational corporations and international financial institutions have continued their economic relations with South Africa,

Recognizing the crucial and decisive role that the imposition of international sanctions has played in applying the necessary pressure on the South African regime to undertake significant measures towards the eradication of apartheid,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

3. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Reaffirms its concern over the activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural resources that are the heritage of the indigenous populations of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions, as well as their human resources, to the detriment of their interests, thus depriving them of their right to control the resources of their Territories and impeding the realization by those peoples of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence;

5. Condemns those activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration with the South African regime by certain countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the racist regime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

7. Calls upon all States to maintain the existing measures against the apartheid regime as specified in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, annexed to General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989;

8. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective meas-

ures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist regime of South Africa;

10. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories by foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, is a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

11. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to take all possible measures to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

12. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

13. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to ensure that no discriminatory and unjust wage systems or working conditions prevail in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to inform world public opinion of those activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

15. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to continue their efforts in the struggle against apartheid and the mobilization of international public opinion against the policy pursued by the South African apartheid regime and to oppose the relaxation of existing measures against the regime, in order to accelerate the process of constitutional change;

16. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interest of the indigenous peoples and at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories, in order to facilitate and accelerate the exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their right to self-determination and independence;

17. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/64

11 December 1991 Meeting 68 109-34-16 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/46/626) by recorded vote (87-33-15), 15 November (meeting 17): draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/46/23), amended by Gabon for African Group (A/C.4/46/L.12); agenda item 100.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 4th Committee 2-6, 14-17; plenary 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Belarus, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Panama, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Ukraine, USSR, Uruguay.

### Military activities in colonial countries

At its 1991 session,<sup>(5)</sup> the Committee on colonial countries considered military activities by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might impede the implementation of the 1960 Declaration. It had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat on military activities and arrangements in Bermuda, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands (see below).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, in December 1991, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted decision 46/419 by recorded vote.

Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text:

"1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled 'Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples' and recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and reiterates its strong views that existing bases and installations, which are

impeding the implementation of the Declaration, should be withdrawn and that no further entrenchment should be condoned.

"2. The General Assembly reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of military bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of such bases and installations in some of those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States, and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

"3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might run counter to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

"4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

"5. The General Assembly welcomes the important changes taking place in South Africa aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive constitutional negotiations. The Assembly notes that, these developments notwithstanding, apartheid remains firmly entrenched and that as a result there is a continuing threat to the peace and security of the region.

"6. The General Assembly notes with grave concern revelations of covert funding and collusion by the South African regime with certain political organizations and reports of the involvement of its security forces in perpetrating acts of violence.

"7. The General Assembly condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the military embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges the Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Council Committee established under its resolution 421(1977) of 9 December 1977 and to adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418(1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly calls for an immediate end to all forms of such collaboration. The Assembly further calls for scrupulous observance of resolution 558(1984) of 13 December 1984, by which the Council enjoined Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa.

"8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the South African regime, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to ter-

rorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the South African regime in the military and other fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the apartheid system in South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to the apartheid system of equipment, technology, materials and training enabling the regime to increase its capability to manufacture nuclear weapons.

"9. The General Assembly strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist regime in the military and nuclear fields and expresses its conviction that such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418(1977) and undermines international solidarity against the apartheid regime. The Assembly thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

"10. The General Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of the Declaration 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, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,<sup>a</sup> the report of the Tenth Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991,<sup>b</sup> and the Communiqué adopted by the Heads of Government of the countries of the Commonwealth at their meeting held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991.<sup>c</sup>

"11. The General Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the oppressive policies of the apartheid regime in South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States and for the purpose of resettlement of those who are returning.

"12. The General Assembly deplores the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories, particularly in the small island Territories of the Pacific and Caribbean regions, for military installations. The large-scale utilization of the local resources for this purpose could adversely affect the economic development of the Territories concerned.

"13. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to inform world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514(XV).

"14. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session."

<sup>a</sup> A/46/390.

<sup>b</sup> A/46/726-S/23265.

<sup>c</sup> A/46/708.

General Assembly decision 46/419

108-34-16 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/46/626) by recorded vote (88-33-12), 15 November (meeting 17); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/46/23), amended by Gabon for African Group (A/C.4/46/L.13); agenda item 100.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 4th Committee 2-6, 14-17; plenary 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, 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, 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: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Belarus, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Panama, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Ukraine, USSR, Uruguay.

## Information dissemination

The Committee on colonial countries, acting on the recommendation of its Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, adopted recommendations for dissemination of information on decolonization. It proposed that the Secretariat's Department of Public Information (DPI) intensify its publicity on decolonization; disseminate such information more widely, through parliamentary bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), mass media and universities, as well as United Nations information centres; and produce visual material on problems of decolonization. The Committee requested that DPI provide it with feedback reports from information centres regarding dissemination of information on decolonization and that the Secretariat cooperate with NGOs in disseminating information. It appealed to the mass media to support decolonization by providing broader coverage of events relating to decolonization, through conferences, seminars and round tables, as well as by publication and distribution of materials.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/72 by recorded vote.

## Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of In-



dependence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 45/35 of 20 November 1990,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims of the Declaration and mindful of the role of world public opinion in effectively assisting the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve self-determination and independence,

Noting that while censorship laws have been repealed, existing legislation and other measures still curtail the freedom of the press in South Africa,

Aware of the importance of non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. Considers it important for the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of decolonization and to intensify its efforts to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to further mobilizing international public opinion in support of complete decolonization by the year 2000;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, inter alia:

(a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to increase the information on all the Territories under consideration by the Special Committee, selecting appropriate material for wider dissemination by reprints in various languages;

(b) To seek the full cooperation of the administering Powers in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(c) To intensify the decolonization-oriented activities of all United Nations information centres;

(d) To maintain a working relationship with the Organization of African Unity and appropriate regional and intergovernmental organizations, particularly in the Pacific and Caribbean regions, by holding periodic consultations and exchanging information;

(e) To solicit, in consultation with United Nations information centres, assistance in the dissemination of information on decolonization from non-governmental organizations;

(f) To continue to produce comprehensive press releases for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(g) To ensure that the necessary facilities and services to that end are made available;

(h) To report to the Special Committee on measures taken in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Requests all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations with a special interest in decolonization, to undertake or intensify, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. Requests the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/72

11 December 1991 Meeting 68 143-2-16 (recorded vote)

23-nation draft (A/46/L.28 & Add.1); agenda item 19.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukraine United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/762; S-G, A/C.5/46/57.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 46; plenary 48, 49, 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania.

## Puerto Rico

In 1991, the Committee on colonial countries considered a separate item on Puerto Rico, based on a 1990 resolution<sup>(16)</sup> by which it had reaffirmed the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence, expressed the hope that measures would be taken leading to their self-determination, and requested the Rapporteur to report on the implementation of its resolutions concerning Puerto Rico. The Rapporteur, in an August 1991 report,<sup>(17)</sup> said he had transmitted the text of the 1990 resolution to the United States, requesting information on action taken or envisaged in implementing relevant resolutions.

After hearing statements by several Puerto Ricans, the Committee adopted a resolution on 15 August,<sup>(18)</sup> by which it deplored the fact that the United States Congress had not adopted a legal framework for holding a referendum to enable the people of Puerto Rico to determine their political future. The Committee trusted that the Congress would soon adopt a framework to allow the people to exercise their right to self-determination, through popular consultations.

#### New Caledonia

The Committee on colonial countries considered the question of New Caledonia as a separate item at its 1991 session,<sup>(5)</sup> during which it heard the views of two representatives of political parties. It reviewed a working paper prepared by the Secretariat on recent developments in the Territory.<sup>(19)</sup> The Committee to Monitor the Matignon Agreement<sup>(20)</sup> had met for the second time in December 1990. By that Agreement, France agreed to hold a self-determination referendum in New Caledonia in 1998.

The meeting focused on economic and social developments, and the participants agreed that progress had been made but that further efforts on the part of France were required to bring about more equitable economic distribution among the three provinces and to provide education and training that would enable the indigenous Melanesians, known as Kanaks, to participate equally in the economy and government of the Territory. According to the French representative at the meeting, during 1990 various local institutions called for by the Matignon Agreement had been created and regional authorities had assumed responsibility for managing their own affairs. Consultative councils on customary matters and on economic and social affairs were expected to become operational in January 1991. The two bodies that remained to be set up were committees on mining and on credit. France acknowledged that insufficient progress had been made in creating employment opportunities for Kanaks and in training young professionals, but several new programmes would be undertaken.

In March 1991, a group of 14 lawyers appointed by the French Supreme Court went to the Territory to begin registering voters for the 1998 referendum. Similar groups would visit the Territory in 1995 and 1998 to update the voter list.

The Secretariat paper also covered economic conditions in the Pacific island Territory. It stated that nickel, the basis of the economy, accounted for 80 per cent of exports. The mining sector and most arable land were controlled by European settlers, while the majority of the Ka-

naks were involved in subsistence agriculture. In 1990, the volume of exports increased slightly over 1989, but the value of the goods decreased by 43.6 per cent, mainly due to the fall in the world price of nickel.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/69 on 11 December, without vote.

#### Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia, Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia,

Reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541(XV) of 15 December 1960.

Noting the importance of the positive measures being pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in cooperation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, including measures in the area of environmental protection and action with respect to drug abuse and trafficking, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

Noting also, in this context, the importance of equitable economic and social development, as well as continued dialogue among the parties involved in New Caledonia in the preparation of the act of self-determination of New Caledonia.

Acknowledging the close links between New Caledonia and the peoples of the South Pacific and the positive actions being taken by the French authorities to facilitate the further development of those links, including the development of closer relations with the member countries of the South Pacific Forum,

1. Approves the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;

2. Urges all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain their dialogue in a spirit of harmony;

3. Invites all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

4. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/69

11 December 1991 Meeting 68 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/46/629) without objection, 29 October (meeting 14); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/46/23); agenda item 19.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 4th Committee 7-14; plenary 68

## REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. <sup>(2)</sup>GA res. 43/47, 22 Nov. 1988. <sup>(3)</sup>A/46/634/Rev.1. <sup>(4)</sup>A/44/800, A/45/624, A/46/593 & Add.1. <sup>(5)</sup>A/46/23. <sup>(6)</sup>A/AC.109/L.1756. <sup>(7)</sup>A/AC.109/L.1760. <sup>(8)</sup>A/AC.109/L.1762. <sup>(9)</sup>A/AC.109/L.1763. <sup>(10)</sup>A/AC.109/L.1764. <sup>(11)</sup>A/AC.109/L.1765 & Corr.1.2. <sup>(12)</sup>A/AC.109/L.1761. <sup>(13)</sup>GA res. 45/18, 20 Nov. 1990. <sup>(14)</sup>A/46/229. <sup>(15)</sup>E/1991/116. <sup>(16)</sup>A/45/23 (A/AC.109/1051). <sup>(17)</sup>A/AC.109/L.1768 & Corr.1. <sup>(18)</sup>A/46/23 (A/AC.109/1088). <sup>(19)</sup>A/AC.109/1079 & Corr.1. <sup>(20)</sup>AAC.109/1000.

## Other general questions

## Scholarships

The Secretary-General, in accordance with a General Assembly request of 1990,<sup>(1)</sup> reported in October 1991<sup>(2)</sup> on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of NSGTS. Six Member States informed the Secretary-General of scholarships offered to inhabitants of NSGTS during the 1990/91 or 1991/92 academic year. Bolivia reported that two vocational training scholarships were available in the fields of agriculture, nursing and communications sciences; Cyprus offered one two-year scholarship at the Cyprus Forestry College; New Zealand reported that study awards had been granted to 24 students from Tokelau; Singapore said that 62 inhabitants of NSGTS were offered training programmes; the Sudan offered one scholarship for study in the Faculty of Science at the University of Khartoum; and the United Kingdom had awarded scholarships to 195 students from British dependent Territories and 164 scholarships to students from Namibia.

Between 1 September 1990 and 30 September 1991, the Secretariat had received requests from 89 students for information on the availability of scholarships. None of them were inhabitants of NSGTS.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted resolution 46/66 on 11 December without vote.

## Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/20 of 20 November 1990,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845(IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

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

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. Invites all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. Urges the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

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

6. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/66

11 December 1991 Meeting 68 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/46/628) without objection, 29 October (meeting 14); 47-nation draft (A/C.4/46/L.4); agenda item 103.

Sponsors: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United States, Vanuatu, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 4th Committee 7-14; plenary 68.

## Information to the United Nations

States responsible for the administration of NSGTS continued to inform the Secretary-General about the Territories' economic, social and educational conditions under the terms of Article 73 e of the United Nations Charter. The reports to the Secretary-General from New Zealand? the United Kingdom and the United States also included information on constitutional matters. The Secretariat used the available information in preparing, for the Committee on colonial countries, working papers on each Territory. In reports to the Committee<sup>(3)</sup> and the General Assembly,<sup>(4)</sup> the Secretary-General listed the date of receipt of the information provided by the administering States and the period covered by their reports. He had received information on the following NSGTS:

New Zealand: Tokelau

United Kingdom: British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands

United States: American Samoa, Guam, United States Virgin Islands

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted resolution 46/63 on 11 December by recorded vote.

#### Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and the action taken by the Special Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question,

Recalling its resolution 1970(XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 45/16 of 20 November 1990, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970(XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 e of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the prepara-

tion of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. Requests the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970(XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly resolution 46/63

11 December 1991 Meeting 68 157-0-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/46/625) by recorded vote (140-0-3), 29 October (meeting 14); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/46/23); agenda item 99.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 4th Committee 7-14; plenary 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom, United States.

#### Visiting missions

The Acting Chairman of the Committee on colonial countries, as requested by the Committee in 1990, held consultations with those administering Powers of NSGTS which did not participate in the Committee's work. As he reported in July 1991,<sup>(5)</sup> those Powers expressed willingness to continue to provide information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter, but they were not ready to accept visiting missions; further consultations would be necessary. One administering Power indicated the possibility that the United Nations would be invited in 1992 to send a mission to the Territory under its administration. Others, however, considered it essential first to ascertain that the peoples of the Territories really wanted such missions and, if so, to determine the objectives of those missions on a case-by-case basis. In their view, a mission would more likely be accepted if the Committee demonstrated that it would concentrate efforts exclusively on the well-being of the peoples. In that connection, the Acting Chairman pointed out the Committee's reforms aimed at improving its efficiency and method of work. He expressed the hope that all administering Powers would invite visiting missions to the Territories.

On 9 August,<sup>(6)</sup> the Committee adopted a resolution by which it stressed the need to dispatch periodic visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate implementation of the 1960 Declaration. It called on administering Powers to receive United Nations missions and to participate in its work. The Committee requested its Acting Chairman to continue consultations with administering Powers and to report to the Committee as appropriate.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>GA res. 45/20, 20 Nov. 1990. <sup>(2)</sup>A/46/517 & Corr.1 & Add.1.  
<sup>(3)</sup>A/AC.109/1080 & Add.1. <sup>(4)</sup>A/46/516. <sup>(5)</sup>A/AC.109/L.1757.  
<sup>(6)</sup>A/AC.109/1085.

## Other colonial Territories

### Western Sahara

In 1991, the Secretary-General, after holding consultations with the parties concerned, proposed a detailed settlement plan for Western Sahara, which was approved by the Security Council. By approving the plan and timetable for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), the Council decided that, during a transitional period, the United Nations would organize and conduct a referendum in the Territory to enable the people of Western Sahara to choose between independence or integration with Morocco. The plan called for a Special Representative of the Secretary-General to be assisted by civilian, security and military units of MINURSO. The units began deployment in 1991. The formal cease-fire between Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (POLISARIO) was scheduled to come into effect on 6 September, but differences of opinion between the parties remained at that time and hostilities broke out. By the end of the year, the Secretary-General predicted a further delay of some months while consultations continued.

The Secretary-General's plan was submitted to the Security Council in April,<sup>(1)</sup> in response to its 1990 request.<sup>(2)</sup> His 1991 report expanded on proposals put forward by him in 1990.<sup>(3)</sup> Under the plan, a transitional period would begin when the cease-fire came into effect and would end with the proclamation of the results of the referendum, a period of at least 20 weeks. During the transitional period, Morocco would reduce its troops in the Territory to 65,000 and those remaining would be confined to designated locations. POLISARIO troops would also be confined to certain locations. An Identification Commission would identify and register all Western Saharans eligible to vote in the

referendum. As agreed by the two parties, all Western Saharans to whom the 1974 census undertaken by Spain related and who were 18 years of age or older would have the right to vote, whether or not they were living in the Territory. The Commission's mandate would be to update the 1974 census, deleting the names of those who had died and adding those who claimed they had been omitted from the census and could provide required evidence. The United Nations would hold a free and fair referendum with the participation of official observers.

An essential element of the settlement plan would be the repatriation of Western Saharans who were eligible to vote and who wished to return to the Territory. UNHCR would be responsible for the implementation of the repatriation programme, an integral part of the MINURSO operation. The programme would involve ascertaining the repatriation wishes of Western Saharans outside the Territory, issuing documents, and ensuring security at reception centres for those returning. It was intended that repatriation would begin immediately after the Identification Commission's work was completed, or immediately before the referendum campaign began.

The Secretary-General estimated the total cost of MINURSO to be approximately \$200 million. Implementation of the plan could begin once the General Assembly approved MINURSO's budget.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (April)

Speaking at informal consultations of the Security Council on 24 April,<sup>(4)</sup> the Secretary-General said the plan constituted a practical means of achieving the objective set by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council, namely holding a free and fair referendum for the Western Saharan people, organized and conducted by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Efforts had been made to keep costs to a minimum, and he hoped that voluntary contributions would be forthcoming. He said that, should the Council decide to establish MINURSO, its expenditures should be considered as expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17 of the Charter. Assessments levied on them would be credited to a special account.

In addition to the necessary financial resources, other necessary elements of the plan were the full support of the Council, the full co-operation of the two parties, and the full co-operation of the neighbouring countries (Algeria and Mauritania). Those two countries had given assurances to the Secretary-General in that regard. The Secretary-General recommended that the Council authorize the establishment of MINURSO as soon as possible.

On 29 April, the Council adopted resolution 690(1991) unanimously.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 621(1988) of 20 September 1988, by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to transmit to it a report on the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and on ways and means to ensure the organization and supervision of such a referendum by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling also that, on 30 August 1988, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro gave their agreement in principle to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the framework of their joint mission of good offices,

Recalling further its resolution 658(1990) of 27 June 1990, by which it approved the report of the Secretary-General of 18 June 1990, which contains the full text of the settlement proposals as accepted by the two parties on 30 August 1988, as well as an outline of the plan provided by the Secretary-General in order to implement those proposals, and by which it requested the Secretary-General to transmit to it a further detailed report on his implementation plan, containing in particular an estimate of the cost of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara,

Desirous of reaching a just and lasting solution of the question of Western Sahara,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 19 April 1991 on the situation concerning Western Sahara,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council in accordance with resolution 658(1990);

2. Expresses its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and the supervision, by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in accordance with the objectives mentioned in his report;

3. Calls upon the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of his plan as described in his report of 18 June 1990 and amplified in his report of 19 April 1991;

4. Decides to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara in accordance with the aforementioned report of 19 April 1991;

5. Also decides that the transitional period will begin no later than 16 weeks after the General Assembly approves the budget for the Mission;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the implementation of his settlement plan.

Security Council resolution 690(1991)

29 April 1991 Meeting 2984 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/22525).

Following the adoption of the resolution, both Algeria, on 1 May,<sup>(5)</sup> and Mauritania, on 6

May,<sup>(6)</sup> sent letters to the Secretary-General expressing support for the settlement plan.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION (May)

By a note of 7 May,<sup>(7)</sup> the Secretary-General requested the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly of an additional item on the financing of MINURSO and that it be allocated to the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. An addendum contained cost estimates and a proposed staffing table. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), in a report of 13 May, approved an initial expenditure of not more than \$572,800 for MINURSO preparatory expenses, pending Assembly approval of the MINURSO budget. It also made suggestions for reducing costs, particularly by contributions in kind. It recommended that the Assembly approve the Secretary-General's cost estimates and assess a total of \$143 million gross (\$140 million net) for the initial six-month period, to be financed in accordance with the special scale for peace-keeping operations, as well as reduce MINURSO top staff and the number of civilian members. The Secretary-General was requested to submit a performance report for the first six months of the operation, which the Assembly could consider at its next regular session before taking action on financing MINURSO for the remaining three-month period.

On 17 May, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 45/266 without vote.

#### Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/21 of 20 November 1990, Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 621(1988) of 20 September 1988 and 458(1990) of 27 June 1990 as well as Council resolution 690(1991) of 29 April 1991, by which the Council established, under its authority, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Noting that the budgetary estimates for the Mission as contained in the report of the Secretary-General amount to 180,617,000 United States dollars gross (176,868,000 dollars net),

Recognizing that the costs of the Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Urging all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full and on time, particularly in view of the urgent need for the start-up cost of the operation and its brevity of duration,

Recognizing that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of the Mission,

1. Recalls that, in accordance with Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, it is the General Assembly that shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization;

2. Approves in principle, the budgetary estimates proposed by the Secretary-General for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (180,617,000 dollars gross, 176,868,000 dollars net), as contained in his report, for the mandate period approved by the Security Council in its resolution 690(1991) and in respect of which the Secretary-General is requested to establish a special account in accordance with paragraph 16 of his report;

3. Decides to appropriate an initial amount of 143 million dollars gross (140 million dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 889,700 dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for pre-implementation expenses under the terms of General Assembly resolution 44/203 of 21 December 1989, for the operation of the Mission in accordance with the implementation timetable set out in paragraph 10 of the report of the Secretary-General;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a detailed performance report for the first six months of the operation to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and to take all necessary measures to ensure that the operation is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the observations and recommendations contained in paragraphs 10 to 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

5. Decides to consider at its forty-sixth session the appropriations required to finance the Mission for the remaining three-month mandate period in the light of the performance report referred to in paragraph 4 of the present resolution;

6. Takes note of the views expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 18 and 19 of his report and acknowledges that the repatriation programme to be carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in accordance with its statute, is an essential political element in the settlement proposals without which an impartial referendum could not take place, and calls upon Member States to respond expeditiously to the appeal by the Secretary-General for voluntary contributions in this regard;

7. Adopts the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, as contained in paragraph 8 of its report, in respect of voluntary contributions totalling 34.5 million

dollars estimated as the requirements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the repatriation of Western Saharans in accordance with the settlement plan as contained in paragraphs 72 to 74 of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 June 1990 and in paragraphs 34 to 36 of the report of the Secretary-General of 19 April 1991;

8. Takes note of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, contained in paragraph 15 of its report, concerning the high-level posts for the Mission and decides that no more than one Under-Secretary-General and two Assistant Secretaries-General shall be appointed for the Mission;

9. Decides, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 143 million dollars gross (140 million dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolution 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;

10. Decides also that Liechtenstein shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (b) of General Assembly resolution 43/232;

11. Decides further that Namibia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (d) of General Assembly resolution 43/232;

12. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 of the present resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 3 million dollars approved for the initial six-month period;

13. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara".

General Assembly resolution 45/266

17 May 1991 Meeting 76 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/45/1013) without vote, 16 May (meeting 59); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/45/L.30), orally revised; agenda item 157. Meeting numbers. GA 45th session: 5th Committee 57-59; plenary 76.

Action by the Secretary-General (June-November). Following the Security Council's approval of the Western Sahara settlement plan, the Secretary-General began preparations for establishing MINURSO. By a letter of 21 June to the Council President,<sup>(9)</sup> he requested the Council's consent to his appointment of Major-General Armand Roy (Canada) as the Force Commander of the MINURSO military unit, which the Council approved on 24 June.<sup>(10)</sup> On 3 July,<sup>(11)</sup> the Secretary-General proposed that 36 specific countries contribute contingents to the unit. Those countries had indicated their willingness to do so. The Council agreed to the proposal on 9 July.<sup>(12)</sup>

The Secretary-General on 8 July<sup>(13)</sup> informed the Council that he had proposed to Morocco and POLISARIO that they commence a formal ceasefire on 6 September and the two parties had agreed. However, in a letter of 3 September,<sup>(14)</sup> the Secretary-General expressed concern at recent developments along the international frontier and informed the Council of his decision to concentrate United Nations efforts in certain areas. The military observers would be deployed at 10 observation posts in forward positions in time to supervise the beginning of the cease-fire. Logistical support and communications would be set up and it was expected that, in accordance with established practice, the host country would offer facilities and subsistence until the Mission became self-reliant. The Council endorsed his action on 4 September.<sup>(15)</sup> On 13 September,<sup>(16)</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Council of his decision to deploy about 100 additional military observers and the staff necessary for command and control functions and logistical support, an action endorsed by the Council on 17 September.<sup>(17)</sup>

As requested by the General Assembly in 1990,<sup>(18)</sup> the Secretary General reported in October 1991<sup>(19)</sup> on the situation in Western Sahara and described the steps he had taken towards a settlement. He had visited Morocco and Algeria in late May 1991 where he discussed the implementation of the plan with leaders of the two countries as well as POLISARIO. The three components of MINURSO had been established and the Identification Commission had begun its work. The Secretary-General's action and other political developments were also described in a Secretariat working paper,<sup>(20)</sup> which was considered by the Committee on colonial countries.<sup>(21)</sup>

Reporting to the Assembly in December,<sup>(22)</sup> the Secretary-General summarized the financial situation of MINURSO and gave a performance report for 17 May to 30 November. As at the latter date, assessments totalling \$140.9 million had been apportioned among Member States to finance the operation, and contributions amounted to \$57.9 million, leaving a balance of \$83 million outstanding, excluding some contributions in kind (accommodation, office space, fuel, food, transportation). By the end of November, 234 military observers were deployed, and the general headquarters and regional offices in the northern and southern sectors had been established, as well as 10 military observation posts. A total of 132 international staff were assigned to MINURSO. Due to unforeseen political difficulties, it had not been possible to carry out all the tasks foreseen in the plan prior to the transition period. Those difficulties pertained to identification of Saharans eligible to participate in the referendum; the parties interpreted the plan differently in that regard. They also disagreed on

the confinement of troops and the movement to the Territory of refugees and other Saharans living outside. Under the circumstances, a delay was likely, according to the Secretary-General, requiring consultations and analysis of the situation. In the meantime, he recommended that the Assembly maintain the operational costs of MINURSO until February 1992 or until the current political problems were resolved. For the three-month period from 1 December 1991 to 29 February 1992, he estimated the cost at \$8,628,000 gross (\$8,136,000 net).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION (December)

The General Assembly's Fourth Committee, during its debate on Western Sahara, heard statements by two petitioners, one on behalf of POLISARIO and the other of the Sahara Fund.

Acting on a recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the Assembly adopted without vote on 11 December resolution 46/67.

#### Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara.

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 45/21 of 20 November 1990,

Recalling further that, on 30 August 1988, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro agreed in principle to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the context of their joint mission of good offices,

Recalling Security Council resolution 621(1988) of 20 September 1988, concerning the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 658(1990) of 27 June 1990, approving the report of the Secretary-General of 18 June 1990, which contains the full text of the settlement proposals as accepted by the two parties, as well as an outline of the plan of the Secretary-General for the implementation of those proposals,

Noting with satisfaction the paragraph on Western Sahara in the report of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991,<sup>a</sup>

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General,

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

<sup>a</sup> A/46/726.



2. Welcomes the unanimous adoption by the Security Council on 29 April 1991 of resolution 690(1991), by which the Council approved the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 19 April 1991 and decided to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara;

3. Also welcomes the entry into force of the cease-fire in Western Sahara on 6 September 1991, in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General accepted by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro;

4. Endorses the call by the Security Council upon the two parties to continue to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of his plan as described in his report of 18 June 1990 and amplified in his report of 19 April 1991;

5. Pays tribute to the Secretary-General for his action with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara by the implementation of his peace plan;

6. Expresses its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and supervision by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in accordance with the objectives mentioned in his report of 19 April 1991;

7. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara, bearing in mind the ongoing referendum process, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/67

11 December 1991 Meeting 68 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/46/629) without vote. 29 October (meeting 14); 49-nation draft (A/C.4/46/L.2/Rev.2); agenda item 19.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Iran, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mozambique, Namibia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 4th Committee 7-14; plenary 68.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (December)

The Secretary-General, in a December report to the Security Council,<sup>(23)</sup> described progress made on the settlement plan. He noted that it had not been possible to carry out a number of tasks that were supposed to be completed before the cease-fire came into effect, due to differences between the two parties. One party could not agree that the transition period should begin on 6 September, as envisaged in the plan. Since the deployment of the military observers to the area, no loss of life or property had been reported. Both sides, however, had complained about violations of the cease-fire, with one side complaining of overflights of military aircraft and the other complaining

about infiltration of troops into the Territory. Differing views on the identification process had caused a delay in the timetable for the transition period, but progress had been made in formulating regulations for organizing the referendum and the mandate of the Identification Commission had been finalized.

The two outstanding problems related to the confinement of troops and the return of Saharans living outside the Territory. A number of persons who were said to belong to Western Sahara had been moved into the Territory. In light of these circumstances, the Secretary-General said, it was likely that a further delay of some months would occur while consultations continued on those issues. The delay had obliged him to accept the resignation of his Special Representative, Johannes Manz. In the meantime, efforts would be made to cut costs by reducing staff.

In a letter to the Council President of 23 December,<sup>(24)</sup> Ghana, on behalf of the African Group of States, transmitted a statement of the General Secretariat of OAU, by which OAU reaffirmed its commitment to the settlement plan for Western Sahara, adding that any change would be prejudicial to the process and to the organization of a fair referendum for self-determination. Morocco, on 24 December,<sup>(25)</sup> said that the letter from Ghana had not been authorized by the African Group and that the OAU General Secretariat could not legally express views on behalf of that organization.

Algeria, on 26 December,<sup>(26)</sup> said that the peace plan, which had won wide support within the international community, had become bogged down because of obstacles confronting the United Nations; to introduce new elements without the prior consent of the two parties would be incompatible with the Council's resolutions, thus risking the settlement process.

The Council, on 31 December, unanimously adopted resolution 725(1991).

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 621(1988) of 20 September 1988, 658(1990) of 27 June 1990 and 690(1991) of 29 April 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 December 1991 on the situation concerning Western Sahara,

Noting with concern the difficulties and delays encountered in the implementation of the settlement plan regarding the question of Western Sahara, as adopted by resolutions 658(1990) and 690(1991),

1. Approves the efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and the supervision, by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and therefore welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara;

2. Reiterates its support for further efforts by the Secretary-General for the organization and the supervision, by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in conformity with resolutions 658(1990) and 690(1991), by which the Council adopted the settlement plan for Western Sahara;

3. Calls upon the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of his settlement plan, which has been accepted by them;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the Security Council as soon as possible but in any event within two months of the date of passage of this resolution.

Security Council resolution 725(1991)

31 December 1991 Meeting 3025 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/23330).

#### Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The Committee on colonial countries again considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) in 1991. The Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat on the economic, social and educational conditions in the islands.<sup>(27)</sup> There were no political developments in the reporting period (April 1990-March 1991).

By 21 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, the Committee adopted a resolution on the question on 14 August,<sup>(28)</sup> requesting Argentina and the United Kingdom to consolidate the current process of dialogue through the resumption of negotiations, and reiterating its support for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in finding a solution.

Argentina and the United Kingdom, in a letter of 23 October to the Secretary-General,<sup>(29)</sup> transmitted a statement of 25 September issued by their Governments, describing areas of cooperation they had agreed on— a communication and consultation system between their military authorities, maritime and air search and rescue, safety of navigation and an air control zone.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 November, the General Assembly, by decision 46/406, took note of the joint statement by Argentina and the United Kingdom and decided to include the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh (1992) session.

#### East Timor

Although the question of East Timor was not considered by the General Assembly in 1991, the Committee on colonial countries considered it in August. In addition to statements by Indonesia (which maintained that the process of decoloni-

zation of East Timor was complete and that East Timor had been integrated into Indonesia),<sup>(30)</sup> Portugal (as the administering Power), Cape Verde and Papua New Guinea, the Committee heard statements from 18 petitioners. It had before it a working paper by the Secretariat on political developments, the human rights situation and economic and social conditions in East Timor.<sup>(31)</sup>

In December 1989, Indonesia and Australia signed an agreement on a zone of cooperation for exploration and exploitation of offshore oil resources in Timor Gap, located between East Timor's southern coast and Australia's northern coast. In February 1991, Portugal instituted proceedings against Australia at the International Court of Justice in protest of Australia's plan to mine natural resources in the Timor Gap seabed (see PART FIVE, Chapter I). In Portugal's view,<sup>(32)</sup> the Australian-Indonesian agreement was a violation of international law, including the right to self-determination of peoples, as well as a violation of the Convention on the Continental Shelf, of 29 April 1958. In a letter to the Secretary-General of 18 December 1991,<sup>(33)</sup> Portugal noted that, on 12 December, Australia announced that 11 production-sharing contracts had been approved for petroleum exploration in the Timor Gap, thereby aggravating the dispute between Australia and Portugal before the International Court. Portugal reserved the right to obtain from Australia and the companies involved reparations due to the people of East Timor and to Portugal in virtue of damages caused by those actions.

In regard to human rights, the Secretariat quoted other sources, which said that the human rights situation in East Timor had not improved over the past year and there was a continuing pattern of serious violations, including short-term detention and ill-treatment and torture of alleged political opponents of Indonesian rule. According to Amnesty International, more than 100 persons had been detained between August 1990 and January 1991 for their alleged involvement in pro-independence demonstrations or related political activities. A related incident occurred on 12 November 1991 when members of the Indonesian armed forces in Dili opened fire on a group of demonstrators, killing and wounding a number of them. Several countries—the Netherlands on behalf of the European Community;<sup>(34)</sup> Cape Verde, also on behalf of Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe;<sup>(35)</sup> and Portugal<sup>(36)</sup>—addressed letters to the Secretary-General expressing concern over that action and some called for an international panel to investigate the incident.

In a September report to the General Assembly,<sup>(37)</sup> the Secretary-General said that Indonesia and Portugal had been holding, under his auspices,

talks on the terms of reference of and modalities for a visit to East Timor by a delegation from the Portuguese Parliament. The Secretary-General, with the assistance of Under-Secretary-General Rafeeuddin Ahmed, had held discussions with the Portuguese President, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and the Indonesian Foreign Minister. Both sides had reiterated their desire to seek a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution through continuing dialogue and negotiation. In June, the two countries agreed on a number of issues related to the terms of reference of the proposed visit, which would be for 10 to 12 days during the dry season. An advance team of two members from each country, accompanied by a representative of the Secretary-General, would prepare arrangements for the visit.

By decision 46/402 of 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,<sup>(38)</sup> deferred consideration of the item on East Timor to its forty-seventh (1992) session.

#### Other Territories

Besides those Territories which were considered as separate agenda items in 1991 (see Western Sahara, Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and East Timor, above, and Gibraltar, below), the Committee on colonial countries dealt with 13 island Territories—American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Tokelau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (see PART FOUR, Chapter II), Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands. The Committee allocated the item to its Subcommittee on Small Territories and itself took up the item on 9 and 14 August. It heard statements by administering Powers and considered reports from those Powers and working papers prepared by the Secretariat.

The Committee considered the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations (New York, 25-29 June 1990).<sup>(39)</sup> The Meeting discussed specific problems of island developing countries (IDCs), such as remoteness, vulnerability to natural disasters, fragility of the ecosystem, constraints in transport and communications, lack of natural resources and weak technological capacity, and drew up a broad strategy for dealing with them. It recommended that international support, including concessional assistance, be provided over a long time-frame, and that international and national measures to assist IDCs be monitored by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The Committee adopted two draft resolutions, one on decolonization in general and the other on 10 specific Territories, and two draft decisions, one

on Pitcairn and the other on St. Helena, as recommendations to the General Assembly.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, the Assembly, acting on recommendations of the Fourth Committee, adopted resolutions 46/68 A and B. It adopted resolution 46/68 A without vote.

#### General

The General Assembly,

Having considered the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to those Territories, including, in particular, those resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the individual Territories covered by the present resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 1541(XV) of 15 December 1960, containing the principles which should guide Member States in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories, in view of the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by the year 2000,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of each Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of promoting economic stability and diversifying and strengthening further the economies of the respective Territories as a matter of priority,

Conscious of the particular vulnerability of the small Territories to natural disasters and environmental degradation,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide a means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending further visiting missions to those Territories at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Powers should be kept under review,

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank,

Bearing in mind the fragile economy of the small Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental degradation, and recalling General Assembly resolutions and the recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990,

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations regional seminars held in 1990 in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the position taken by the territorial Governments contained in the reports of the seminars,<sup>a</sup>

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of those Territories to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Also reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of those Territories themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territories in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination, in conformity with the legitimate political status options clearly defined in General Assembly resolution 1541(XV);

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in the Territories as will enable their people to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

5. Also reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way serve as a pretext to delay the speedy exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Powers under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of those Territories, and recommends that priority should continue to be given, in consultation with the territorial Governments concerned, to the strengthening and diversification of their respective economies;

7. Urges the administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments concerned, to take or continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to own, develop or dispose of the natural resources of those Territories, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Also urges the administering Powers to take all necessary measures to protect and conserve the environment of the Territories under their administration against any environmental degradation, and re-

quests the specialized agencies concerned to continue to monitor environmental conditions in those Territories;

9. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the respective territorial Governments, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Urges the administering Powers to foster or continue to foster close relations between the Territories and other island communities in their respective regions, and to promote cooperation between the respective territorial Governments and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. Also urges the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in its work by providing timely and up-to-date information for each Territory under their administration, in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter, and by facilitating the dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories to secure firsthand information thereon and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants;

12. Appeals to the administering Powers to continue or to resume their participation in future meetings and activities of the Special Committee and to ensure the participation in the work of the Special Committee of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

13. Urges Member States to contribute to the efforts of the United Nations to achieve the eradication of colonialism by the year 2000, and calls upon them to continue to give their full support to the action of the Special Committee towards the attainment of that objective;

14. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to initiate or to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territories;

15. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the text entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations;

16. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of the question of the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

<sup>a</sup>A/AC.109/1040 & Corr.1, A/AC.109/1043.

The Assembly also adopted resolution 46/68 B without vote.

### Individual Territories

#### I. American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. Welcomes the measures taken by the territorial Government during 1990 to implement the American Samoa Environmental Act by protecting and conserving marine resources and by preventing the pollution of its territorial waters;

2. Calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to take measures to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

3. Notes that a period of ten years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

#### II. Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,

Aware of the desire of the people of Anguilla for a higher level of self-government,

Recognising the contribution of the marine resources of Anguilla to its local economy,

Cognizant of the economic and social impact of unemployment on the communities of the Territory,

1. Takes note of the results of the general elections of February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office;

2. Notes with concern that the administering Power continues to deny further delegation of competence over the special areas of responsibility of the Governor to ministers of the territorial Government prior to setting a time-frame for independence;

3. Welcomes the measures taken by the territorial Government and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States designed to protect and conserve marine resources and to control the activities of foreign fishermen operating illegally in the area, but expresses its preoccupation over the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla;

4. Notes with satisfaction the measures being taken by the territorial Government aimed at alleviating the problems of unemployment and at providing increased job opportunities, and urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary to increase the employment of local personnel in the civil service and other sectors of the economy.

#### III. Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having Heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,

Reaffirming its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could, in certain circumstances, constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Noting that, following the general election's of 1989, during which the ruling United Bermuda Party retained power in the House of Assembly, its leader, the Prime Minister, stated that the question of independence was no longer a major issue and that his Government would pay special attention to the problem of drug trafficking and the laundering of illegal money, as well as to the question of overcrowding of the Territory,

Noting also the view of the leader of the Progressive Labour Party that independence would help to unify the people of Bermuda, and further noting that the Governor of Bermuda has stated that the complexities confronting Bermuda require different solutions and call for greater participation of individuals from all segments of the population,

Recalling that in January 1988 the Government of Bermuda started work on a new development plan for the Territory and announced that it would involve the public as closely as possible in its preparation,

Noting that the Territory has never been visited by a United Nations visiting mission,

1. Calls upon the administering Power to ensure that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory would not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples nor hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Also calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take specific measures aimed at ensuring the economic and social stability of the Territory, taking into account the recommendations made by the working groups appointed in January 1989 to study the main areas covered by the development plan;

3. Further calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

4. Calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory.

#### IV. British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,

Taking note of the general elections held in the Territory on 12 November 1990, and noting that the question of the future political status of the Territory was not an election issue,

Noting the participation of the Territory as an associate member in some regional and international organizations and its applications for similar membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in the Caribbean Community,

Recalling its resolution 44/3 of 12 October 1989, on emergency assistance to the British Virgin Islands and other Caribbean countries that were struck by hurricane Hugo,

Taking into account the statement of the Chief Minister in 1990 that the economy of the Territory showed sustained growth, and the report of the Caribbean Development Bank that the favourable economic trend would probably continue,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Noting the substantial proportion of land owned by expatriates and the concerns of local groups and individuals over the sale of land to foreigners, which could give rise to environmental issues and which interferes with the right of the local people to free access to their beaches,

1. Calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the admission of the British Virgin Islands to associate membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in the Caribbean Community, as well as its participation in other regional and international organizations as identified by the territorial Government;

2. Also calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to provide the necessary assistance to the Territory to develop and diversify its economy, through, inter alia, the revitalization of agriculture, the promotion of industrial development and the establishment of intersectoral linkages;

3. Notes with satisfaction the measures being taken by the territorial Government to prevent drug trafficking and money laundering, and urges the administering Power to continue its assistance to the Territory in those endeavours;

4. Urges the regional and international financial institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to assist the Government of the British Virgin Islands in identifying its medium- and long-term needs and to increase their participation in the recovery and reconstruction of the Territory;

5. Notes with regret that a period of fifteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

#### V. Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,

Noting the constitutional review being conducted in the Cayman Islands by the Constitutional Commission appointed by the administering Power,

Noting also the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the heavy dependence of the Territory on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by foreign investors,

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates and that there is a need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields,

Noting also the action taken by the territorial Government to implement its localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process in the Cayman Islands,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the territorial Government, the Governments of other countries of the region, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to prevent and repress illicit activities such as money laundering, funds smuggling, false invoicing and various forms of white-collar fraud, as well as the use of and trafficking in illegal drugs,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. Requests the administering Power to expedite the constitutional review exercise in the Territory, in close cooperation with the territorial Government and in conformity with the wishes and aspirations of the Caymanian population, with a view to enabling the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination;

2. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to promote the agricultural development of the Cayman Islands with a view to reducing the dependence of the Territory on imported food supplies;

3. Urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to facilitate the expansion of the current localization programme;

4. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to money laundering, funds smuggling and various forms of white-collar crime, as well as drug trafficking;

5. Notes with regret that a period of fourteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

#### VI. Guam

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,

Noting that the second round of negotiations between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Guam aimed at transferring land and facilities at the Naval Air Station, Agaña, opened in July 1991,

Aware that large tracts of land in the Territory continue to be reserved for the use of the Department of Defense of the administering Power,

Noting that the administering Power has undertaken a programme of transferring surplus federal land to the Government of Guam,

Also noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam through commercial fishing and agriculture,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power regarding the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. Calls upon the administering Power to ensure that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory should not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples nor hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Also calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

3. Urge the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at promoting growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

4. Notes that a period of twelve years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

#### VII. Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,

Recalling the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989 and the recovery efforts of the territorial Government in conjunction with the administering Power and the international community,

Taking into account the membership of Montserrat in regional and international bodies and the statement of the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization regarding the outstanding request of the Territory for readmission to associate membership in that organization,

Noting the statement of the Chief Minister that the current rate of economic growth could not be maintained,

Also noting the policy of the territorial Government to control the growth and upgrade the efficiency of the public service,

Recalling the dispatch of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory in 1975 and 1982.

1. Urges the administering Power to continue to intensify and expand its programme of aid in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

2. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. Requests the administering Power to secure the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and other multilateral financial institutions, in the strengthening, development and diversification of the economy of Montserrat;

4. Urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to provide the necessary assistance for the training of local personnel in the skills essential to the development of the Territory and to encourage skilled workers to remain in the Territory;

5. Notes with regret that a period of nine years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

#### VIII. Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power,

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General Fono (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of the political institutions of Tokelau,

Also noting the endeavours of Tokelau to develop its marine and other resources, and its efforts to diversify the income-earning ability of its population,

Welcoming the information that the wish of Tokelau to pursue avenues that give greater political autonomy to its leadership remains keen, while it wishes to maintain its current relationship with the administering Power,

Noting with appreciation the relief assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and international organizations; in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, following the natural disasters caused by cyclone Ofa in February 1990,

1. Encourages the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying out the political and economic development of the Territory in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

2. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the General Fono (Council), to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau in order to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

3. Takes note of the plan of Tokelau to transfer the Office for Tokelau Affairs from Apia to Tokelau, as well as the support of New Zealand for the transfer, and invites the administering Power to continue to provide maximum assistance to the Territory in this regard;

4. Invites all governmental and non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to grant or to continue to grant Tokelau special emergency economic assistance to mitigate the effects of cyclone Ofa and to enable the Territory to meet its medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements.

#### IX. Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,

Recalling the entry into force of the new Constitution under the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order, 1988.

Noting the holding of general elections on 3 April 1991 and the return to power of the Progressive National Party after three years in opposition,

Also noting the establishment, under the 1988 Constitution, of a Public Service Commission to advise the Governor on civil service matters, and of a Public Service Training Board under the Commission to advise on

and assist in the supervision of policies and programmes for the training of public officers at all levels,

Further noting the enactment in May 1990 of an immigration bill designed to effect improved regulations governing the status of immigrants and migrant workers,

Noting with satisfaction the arrangements made to make university-level education available to the Turks and Caicos Islanders,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

1. Urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel;

2. Notes with satisfaction the opening in February 1990 of the School for Field Studies on South Caicos, the first university-level institution in the Territory, as well as the arrangements made by the Government of the Bahamas enabling qualified students from the Territory to attend the College of the Bahamas on scholarships provided by the Government of the Bahamas;

3. Takes note that, as a result of the manpower review undertaken in 1989, a number of measures have been taken to strengthen and restructure the public service, including the establishment of new posts and the regrading of existing posts;

4. Notes with regret that a period of eleven years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

#### X. United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,

Having also heard the statement of the representative of the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands,

Noting that legislation has been introduced in the Virgin Islands Senate to postpone the referendum on political status until 1993,

Noting also that the extension to ninety days of the residency requirement for voting has not addressed the concerns of the representatives of the territorial Government and those of the Commission on Status and Federal Relations regarding eligibility to participate in a referendum on self-determination,

Noting further that discussions are continuing between the territorial Government and the administering Power over the transfer of the ownership of Water Island to the Territory at the end of its lease in December 1992, and noting the exchange of communications between the Governor of the Territory and the Government of the United States concerning the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour, and that the title of the West Indian Company to the land was recently upheld by the appropriate United States judicial authorities,

Noting the continuing interest of the territorial Government in seeking associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and in the Caribbean Community,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory and the outstanding request by the territorial Government for a further visiting mission to the Territory,

1. Requests the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to provide the necessary advice to the Commission on Status and Federal Relations in its review of the residency requirement for those eligible to participate in a genuine exercise of the right to self-determination in the United States Virgin Islands;

2. Invites the administering Power to review the options for the transfer of Water Island to the Territory at the end of 1992;

3. Requests the administering Power and the Government of the United States Virgin Islands to continue to hold discussions, within the framework of existing juridical provisions, with a view to securing the financial means to acquire the reclaimed and submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour from the West Indian Company;

4. Reiterates its request to the administering Power to facilitate as appropriate the participation of the Territory in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community, as well as in various international and regional organizations, including the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development of the World Bank, in accordance with the terms of reference of such organizations;

5. Calls upon the administering Power to respond favourably to the request of the territorial Government for the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory.

#### General Assembly resolution 46/68 B

11 December 1991 Meeting 68 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/46/629) without vote (A & B together), 15 November (meeting 17); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/46/23), amended by Chairman (A/C4/46/L.10 & A/C4/46/L.11); agenda item 19.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 4th Committee 7-17; plenary 68.

#### American Samoa

The Committee on colonial countries, during its consideration of the question of American Samoa, had before it a working paper<sup>(40)</sup> by the Secretariat covering political developments and economic and social conditions in the Territory. According to the official 1990 census, the population was 46,638 persons, over 90 per cent of whom were ethnically Samoan, 2.5 per cent Caucasians, and 3.5 per cent Tongans, Tokelauans and Niueans. In November 1990, the Governor reportedly took initial steps to establish a commission to review the Territory's political status and, on 14 January 1991, he called for the opening of talks with the United States on the issue. Specifically he called on the Territory's political leaders to join him in requesting the United States to authorize the Governor to appoint a political and constitutional review commission to look at all the political options of the Territory.

For General Assembly action, see **resolution 46/68 B** above.

#### Anguilla

The Committee on colonial countries in 1991 had before it two working papers on Anguilla. One



covered basic information on political, economic and social conditions,<sup>(41)</sup> and the other provided information on activities of foreign economic and other interests in the Territory.<sup>(42)</sup> Anguilla, with a population of 7,300 by mid-1988, increased its powers of self-government under a constitutional amendment that went into effect in May 1990, but lost jurisdiction over offshore banking operations. The amendment also placed responsibility for the island's international financial services in the hands of the Governor. Tourism, the main economic activity, continued to be predominantly controlled by foreigners. The Government continued to promote the Territory as a haven for regional and international deposits, with its chief attractions being convertibility of a wide range of foreign currencies and no taxes on income and capital gains. Fishing, the second most important economic activity, was threatened because of poaching by foreign vessels. In July 1990, legislation was adopted authorizing Anguilla to enter into legal cooperation agreements with the United States concerning drug-trafficking investigations.

For General Assembly action, see resolution 46/68 B above.

#### Bermuda

In three 1991 working papers submitted to the Committee on colonial countries, the Secretariat described recent developments and conditions in Bermuda. The first covered political developments and economic and social conditions.<sup>(43)</sup> It noted that, following the general elections of February 1989, the Premier of Bermuda said independence was no longer a major issue and the majority of the people did not seem to want independence. His Government planned to pay special attention to the problems of drug trafficking, the laundering of illegal money and overcrowding. The leader of the opposition, however, favoured independence. With no natural resources and little manufacturing and agriculture, Bermuda continued to rely on tourism as the main element of the economy, with the international business sector the second largest export earner. The international business companies included a wide range of multinational trading and investment companies and, at the end of 1989, over 7,000 international companies were registered in Bermuda. The depressed economies throughout the world had affected the gross domestic product of Bermuda in 1990. Details of foreign economic and other interests were provided in a second working paper.<sup>(44)</sup>

In a paper on military activities in Bermuda,<sup>(45)</sup> the Secretariat said there were two United States military installations in Bermuda and one Canadian base, together comprising one tenth of Bermuda's area. In 1990, the United States reduced its forces there by 10 per cent. Ac-

cording to the commanding officer of the United States Naval Air Station, discussions were under way in May 1991 between defence officials of the United States and the United Kingdom regarding closing one base and establishing a North Atlantic Treaty Organization base at an existing site.

For General Assembly action, see resolution 46/68 B above.

#### British Virgin Islands

The Committee on colonial countries, for its consideration of the British Virgin Islands, received a working paper prepared by the Secretariat,<sup>(46)</sup> which noted that the islands had been struck by a hurricane and an earthquake in September 1989 and November 1990, respectively. The Territory had agreed to a Memorandum of Understanding on Emergency Preparedness with the Caribbean Community. According to statements by the Chief Minister (March 1991) and the Deputy Chief Minister (June 1990), there was no move for independence under consideration by the inhabitants, estimated in mid-1989 to number about 14,000. The economy, based mainly on tourism, continued to expand and the Territory had one of the highest per capita income levels in the Caribbean.

For General Assembly action, see resolution 46/68 B above.

#### Cayman Islands

In a working paper submitted to the Committee on colonial countries,<sup>(47)</sup> the Secretariat said that, in February 1990, the Governor of the Cayman Islands stated that the Government had decided to request the United Kingdom to conduct a constitutional review in the Territory. Later that year, the Legislative Assembly passed a motion for the establishment of a Select Committee on the Constitution, consisting of all elected members of the Assembly. Members of the Constitutional Commission appointed by the United Kingdom arrived in the Cayman Islands in January 1991 to start the review work by evaluating public opinion on possible constitutional evolution.

Tourism and the financial industry continued to provide foreign exchange for the Territory. The Cayman Islands had become one of the world's leading offshore financial centres and by 1989, a total of 538 licences had been issued. Of the world's 50 largest international banks, 44 were licensed in the Territory.

In a second working paper, the Secretariat elaborated on foreign economic interests in the Territory. Over the preceding decade, the economy had showed unprecedented growth. The standard of living in 1989 was the highest in the Caribbean and one of the highest in the world. The territorial Government continued to promote the

Cayman Islands as one of the world's largest financial centres, while taking steps to protect the economic structure from illicit activities, such as drug trafficking, money laundering, smuggling of funds, tax evasion and other forms of economic fraud.

For General Assembly action, see resolution 46/68 b above.

## Gibraltar

In a working paper on Gibraltar,<sup>(49)</sup> the Secretariat described the current status of negotiations between Spain and the United Kingdom, begun in 1984, on the sovereignty of Gibraltar and promoting cooperation. Following a meeting in May 1991 with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the Spanish Prime Minister said that his Government was waiting for the United Kingdom to take steps to solve the "historic anachronism" and that his country was not prepared to wait indefinitely for a solution to the problem. In 1991, Spain and the United Kingdom continued to disagree on expansion of the civilian use of the Gibraltar airport. Spain reiterated its position that it would consider building its own airport on the Spanish side of the Gibraltar border if the Government of Gibraltar continued to block the Anglo-Spanish agreement on the joint use of the airport. As to the economic conditions of Gibraltar, the economy was largely dependent on tourism and the provision of financial services.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted decision 46/420 without vote.

#### Question of Gibraltar

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, recalling its decision 45/407 of 20 November 1990 and recalling at the same time that the statement agreed to by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Brussels on 27 November 1984 stipulates, *inter alia*, the following:

"The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution",

takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs have held annual meetings alternatively in each capital, and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the

object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

General Assembly decision 46/420

Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/46/629) without objection, 29 October (meeting, 14): draft consensus (A/C.4/46/L.3); agenda item 19. Meeting numbers, GA 46th session: 4th Committee 7-14; plenary 68.

## Guam

In a working paper on Guam for the Committee on colonial countries, the Secretariat described general political and economic and social developments.<sup>(50)</sup> The paper covered the status of the draft Commonwealth Act that had been voted on in August 1987, providing for Guam to become a fully self-governing Commonwealth of the United States under a locally adopted constitution, under United States sovereignty. Following the determination by United States authorities in 1989 that some provisions were unconstitutional, particularly those relating to an exercise of self-determination by Chamorro people alone, officials of Guam and the United States held talks to make mutually acceptable revisions. By February 1991, understanding had been reached on courts, defence, foreign affairs, enforcement of federal laws, immigration, self-government and overseas economic and tourism offices. The economic situation in Guam had changed little since the Second World War, when the majority of the labour force, which had been mostly involved in subsistence agriculture, was employed to service the United States military or the territorial Government. Recent attempts had been made to diversify the economy, and, as the tourism industry expanded, a construction boom and prosperity in the commercial sector followed.

According to another Secretariat working paper dealing with military activities in Guam,<sup>(51)</sup> 30 per cent of the island was reserved for the use of the United States Department of Defense. The Air Force and Navy maintained major military installations, with 10,700 active duty military personnel in December 1989. In 1990, the United States withdrew all B-52 bombers from Guam, which reportedly meant that the air base there would lose more than \$54 million a year in salaries and wages of the 1,402 military personnel and 11 civilians employed in the bomb wing. The United States maintained that the military presence on Guam was of a defensive nature only and it did not constitute an obstacle to the Territory's economic development.

For General Assembly action, see resolution 46/68 B above.

## Montserrat

In a working paper on Montserrat,<sup>(52)</sup> the Secretariat said Montserrat's population of approx-

imately 12,000 was still recovering from the impact of hurricane Hugo in September 1989. The Territory was administered under the Montserrat Constitution Order, 1989, which had come into effect on 13 February 1990. The Constitution instituted a bill of human rights and transferred the responsibility for offshore financial institutions from elected local representatives to the Governor. All the political parties shared the view that economic viability should precede independence. Although most people preferred to retain a special relationship with the United Kingdom, it was hoped that the Territory would be in a position to express its right to self-determination in the near future. The United Kingdom said its policy was always guided by the wishes of the inhabitants. The economy of Montserrat continued to grow in 1990 at an average annual rate of 10 per cent, with tourism and related activities the main contributors to the economy.

A second working paper covered the activities of foreign economic interests in Montserrat.<sup>(53)</sup> Foreign investment, mainly from Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, continued to play a paramount role and was concentrated in tourism, real estate, manufacturing, international business and telecommunications. To promote private sector investment, including joint-venture projects, the Government introduced a new system of tax incentives and duty-free concessions.

For General Assembly action, see resolution 46/68 B above.

#### Pitcairn

Pitcairn, a Territory of four South Pacific islands, one of which was inhabited with a total population of 56 as at February 1990, was administered by the United Kingdom.<sup>(54)</sup> Its principal sources of income were the sale of postage stamps, as well as interest and dividends. Most food and all other goods were imported. Exports consisted of handicrafts and some fruits and vegetables, which were sold mainly to passing vessels.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December 1991, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted decision 46/421 without vote.

#### Question of Pitcairn

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of members of the Assembly:

“The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on

the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual lifestyle that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of Pitcairn at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.”

General Assembly decision 46/421

Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/46/629) without objection, 29 October (meeting 14); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/46/23); agenda item 19.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 4th Committee 7-14; plenary 68.

#### St. Helena

St. Helena, which had an estimated population of 5,500 as of 1987, consists of the main island of St. Helena, the island of Ascension and a group of islands known as Tristan da Cunha, and is located in the South Atlantic Ocean. Its economic and social conditions were described in a Secretariat working paper.<sup>(55)</sup>

St. Helena possessed few natural resources. Food production was insufficient to supply needs and it relied on the importation of most requirements. Its development programme was financed mainly by the United Kingdom, the administering Power. UNDP provided \$695,000 to finance a five-year (1987-1992) livestock development programme, intended to make the island largely self-sufficient in pig and cattle feed. The only export crop was coffee. The principal resource was the fishing industry, although fish were exported only when there was a surplus to the domestic requirements.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December 1991, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted decision 46/422 by recorded vote.

#### Question of St. Helena

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urged the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that

connection, reaffirmed the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly reaffirmed the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and called upon the administering Power to continue, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to diversification programmes. The Assembly urged the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. The Assembly expressed the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly reaffirmed that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomed the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invited other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. The continued presence of military facilities in the Territory prompted the Assembly, on the basis of previous United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, to urge the administering Power to take measures to avoid the involvement of the Territory in offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States. The Assembly considered that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

General Assembly decision 46/422

120-2-38 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/46/629) by recorded vote (101-2-32). 29 October (meeting 14); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/46/23); agenda item 19.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 4th Committee 7-14; plenary 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, 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, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Repub-

lic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sac Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Toga Trinidad and Tobago Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey

## Tokelau

Tokelau, a Territory administered by New Zealand, consists of three small atolls in the South Pacific and, according to the 1986 census, had a population of 1,690.

According to a working paper by the Secretariat,<sup>(56)</sup> progress continued to be made in giving the people of Tokelau a greater voice in the Territory's development priorities and budgetary issues, and New Zealand was committed to assisting Tokelau in attaining a greater degree of self-government and economic self-sufficiency. The people of Tokelau had repeatedly expressed the desire to retain their special relationship with New Zealand. As for the economy of the Territory, it was at a subsistence level, being limited by the Territory's size, isolation and lack of resources. After cyclone Ofa hit Tokelau in February 1990, New Zealand provided emergency aid supplies and assisted in reconstruction. New Zealand remained the main source of development assistance; the second largest donor was UNDP.

For General Assembly action, see resolution 46/68 B above.

## Turks and Caicos Islands

The Turks and Caicos Islands, two groups of islands in the Caribbean under the administration of the United Kingdom, had a population of 11,465 as at 31 May 1990, an increase of 54 per cent since 1980.<sup>(57)</sup> The economy of the islands continued to be based primarily on tourism, property development, offshore banking, the export of fish (the only export) and government expenditure. The economy continued its upward trend in 1989; government revenue in 1990/91 was expected to equal expenditures.

For General Assembly action, see resolution 46/68 B above.

## United States Virgin Islands

The Committee on colonial countries, during its 1991 consideration of the United States Virgin Islands, had before it three working papers, submitted by the Secretariat, on political, economic and social conditions,<sup>(58)</sup> on military activities<sup>(59)</sup> and on foreign economic activities.<sup>(60)</sup> The islands, with an estimated population of 97,000 in

1990, were still undergoing recovery and reconstruction following hurricane Hugo in September 1989.

The Territory's delegate to the United States Congress, in November 1990, had stated that the debate on the future status of the Territory should be postponed as the Territory was not ready for it. However, in February 1991, the President of the Senate of the Virgin Islands said the political status of the Territory remained an important issue.

The Commission on Status and Federal Relations, established in 1988, recommended postponing the referendum on the future status of the Territory from November 1989 to 1991, owing to the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo. Three options proposed for the referendum had been: statehood; compact of federal relations, Commonwealth and status quo; and free association and independence. The Commission resumed its meetings on 23 March 1991 and voted to recommend to the Legislature postponement of the referendum until 1993 to allow sufficient time for an effective political education campaign.

The territorial Government had been negotiating with the United States Government over the return of Water Island, the fourth largest island in the Territory, which had been leased to a company of developers in 1952. The lease was due to expire in December 1992.

The economy of the Territory was based on tourism and related services, construction and industrial development. The development of agricul-

ture remained a priority of the Government's overall policy of diversification.

The United States Government currently maintained a radar and sonar calibration station and an underwater tracking station in the Virgin Islands. The Territory continued to be a port of call for United States naval vessels and those of its allies, and the United States Coast Guard contributed to efforts to block drug trafficking in the area.

For General Assembly action, see resolution 46/68 B above.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>S/22464 & Corr.1. <sup>(2)</sup>SC res. 658(1990), 27 June 1990.  
<sup>(3)</sup>S/21360. <sup>(4)</sup>S/22532. <sup>(5)</sup>S/22560. <sup>(6)</sup>S/22578. <sup>(7)</sup>A/45/241 & Add.1. <sup>(8)</sup>A/45/1011. <sup>(9)</sup>S/22734. <sup>(10)</sup>S/22735. <sup>(11)</sup>S/22771. <sup>(12)</sup>S/22772. <sup>(13)</sup>S/22779. <sup>(14)</sup>S/23008. <sup>(15)</sup>S/23009. <sup>(16)</sup>S/23043. <sup>(17)</sup>S/23044. <sup>(18)</sup>GAres.45/21, 20 Nov. 1990. <sup>(19)</sup>A/46/589.  
<sup>(20)</sup>A/AC.109/1082. <sup>(21)</sup>A/46/23. <sup>(22)</sup>A/46/783. <sup>(23)</sup>S/23299.  
<sup>(24)</sup>S/23315. <sup>(25)</sup>S/23321. <sup>(26)</sup>S/23323. <sup>(27)</sup>A/AC.109/1084.  
<sup>(28)</sup>A/46/23 (A/AC.109/1087). <sup>(29)</sup>A/46/596-S/23164.  
<sup>(30)</sup>A/AC.109/1081 & Add.1. <sup>(31)</sup>A/AC.109/1072 & Corr.1 & Add.1. <sup>(32)</sup>A/46/97-S/22285 & A/46/131. <sup>(33)</sup>A/47/65-S/23339.  
<sup>(34)</sup>A/46/683 & A/46/747. <sup>(35)</sup>A/46/694-S/23235. <sup>(36)</sup>A/46/699-S/23242 & A/46/716-S/23258. <sup>(37)</sup>A/46/456. <sup>(38)</sup>A/46/250.  
<sup>(39)</sup>A/C0NF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4. <sup>(40)</sup>A/AC.109/1068 & Corr.1.  
<sup>(41)</sup>A/AC.109/1058. <sup>(42)</sup>A/AC.109/1073. <sup>(43)</sup>A/AC.109/1063.  
<sup>(44)</sup>A/AC.109/1078. <sup>(45)</sup>A/AC.109/1065. <sup>(46)</sup>A/AC.109/1060.  
<sup>(47)</sup>A/AC.109/1056. <sup>(48)</sup>A/AC.109/1075. <sup>(49)</sup>A/AC.109/1074 & Corr.1. <sup>(50)</sup>A/AC.109/1069. <sup>(51)</sup>A/AC.109/1070. <sup>(52)</sup>A/AC.109/1061. <sup>(53)</sup>A/AC.109/1077. <sup>(54)</sup>A/AC.109/1057. <sup>(55)</sup>A/AC.109/1071.  
<sup>(56)</sup>A/AC.109/1067. <sup>(57)</sup>A/AC.109/1059. <sup>(58)</sup>A/AC.109/1064 & Corr.1. <sup>(59)</sup>A/AC.109/1066. <sup>(60)</sup>A/AC.109/1076.

## Chapter II

## International Trusteeship System

During 1991, progress was made towards self-government in the last Trust Territory under the International Trusteeship System-the Republic of Palau, a strategic territory administered by the United States-after the Security Council, by resolution 683(1990), had terminated the Trusteeship Agreement for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands. Palau continued to be supervised by the Trusteeship Council on behalf of the Security Council.

The Trusteeship Council, composed of China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, held its fifty-eighth regular session in New York between 3 May and 19 December. It held its twenty-first special session, also in New York, on 19 December. During the year it considered the Administering Authority's annual report, heard five petitioners, and examined 24 written petitions and 11 communications regarding the Territory.

## Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

## Constitutional and political developments

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, designated as a strategic area, was administered by the United States in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the Security Council in 1947.<sup>(1)</sup> The Trust Territory of Palau was located in the Western Caroline Islands and was composed of many islands, with a total land area of 492 square kilometres and an estimated population of 15,105. Two thirds of the population was located on Koror, the capital of Palau.

In December 1989, the United States passed the Implementation Act to authorize the entry into force of the Compact of Free Association with Palau. However, although majority support for the Compact had been voiced in several plebiscites over a number of years, the Compact had not been adopted. In the last plebiscite, held in February 1990, slightly over 60 per cent of the electorate had voted in favour of the Compact, which was not sufficient to satisfy the 75 per cent majority required by the Palauan Constitution.

Recognizing that the Compact would not soon be approved, the United States<sup>(2)</sup> stated that it re-

mained mindful of its obligations to Palau under the Trusteeship Agreement. In order to strengthen the foundation for Palau's future, the United States Department of the Interior had, in October 1990, issued a Secretarial Order, stationing in Palau a Department official to report directly to the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs. The main thrust of the Order was to reaffirm the United States commitment to its trusteeship responsibilities and to develop a master plan for Palau's economic development. Discussions on the introduction of this plan had taken place in Palau in January 1991 with the President, members of the Olbiil Era Kelulau (Palau National Congress), the State governors, traditional leaders, environmentalists and concerned citizens. There was, however, concern that the Order amounted to a usurpation of certain constitutional powers of Palau's Government and would delay its progress towards self-government.<sup>(3)</sup>

The United States assured the Trusteeship Council that until the future political status of Palau was resolved, it intended to continue exercising its trusteeship obligations fully and responsibly. Although the United States remained responsible for Palau's defence, it had no plans to establish any military bases there.

The United States further stated that, in January 1991, it had opened a Trust Territory Government Office at Koror (Palau) and was currently closing the Office at Saipan (Northern Mariana Islands). That measure had provided additional resources to Palau and would benefit the relationship between the United States and the Trust Territory.

A sum of \$121,000 had been received in Palau in 1990 to cover Title I war claims<sup>(4)</sup> (damages sustained by the indigenous population during the Second World War) for some 70 claimants. Final payment of Title I claims was nearly complete. The United States stated that some 91 per cent of outstanding payments had been made in Palau: of the total award of \$5.8 million issued by the Micronesian Claims Commission to recipients in Palau, some \$5.2 million had been paid.

Trusteeship Council consideration. The Trusteeship Council held its fifty-eighth session in New York from 3 May to 19 December. Following the adoption of its agenda on 3 May,<sup>(5)</sup> and taking note, without objection, of the Secretary-General's report on credentials,<sup>(6)</sup> it held six

meetings between 3 and 14 May. It had before it the annual report for the year ending 30 September 1990 by the United States as the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,<sup>(7)</sup> and a working paper prepared by the Secretariat,<sup>(4)</sup> outlining the conditions in the Territory, which was also before the Committee on colonial countries (see below).

#### TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ACTION

The Secretary-General forwarded the report by the United States on the administration of the Trust Territory for the year ending 30 September 1990 on 20 March<sup>(7)</sup> to the Trusteeship Council, and on 16 April<sup>(8)</sup> to the Security Council.

On 19 December, the Trusteeship Council adopted its report to the Security Council<sup>(2)</sup> covering the period 29 November 1990 to 19 December 1991. The report contained conclusions and recommendations prepared by its Drafting Committee (France and the United Kingdom)<sup>(9)</sup> and adopted by the Council without a vote on 14 May. The Council, taking note of a 1986 resolution, welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolution 683(1990) which determined, in the light of new status agreements for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands, that the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement<sup>(1)</sup> had been fully attained, and that the applicability of the Trusteeship Agreement had terminated with respect to those entities. The Council welcomed the Administering Authority's assurances that it would assist the Government of Palau in any endeavour leading to the final determination of the political status for Palau, in accordance with the free choice of its people. It noted that the peoples of the Trust Territory had elected to assume full responsibility for administration in the economic, social and educational fields, noted also the concerns of the Government of Palau regarding economic development and self-sufficiency, and welcomed current consultations between the Administering Authority and Palau's Government towards a master national development plan.

Consideration by the Committee on colonial countries. The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee on colonial countries)<sup>(10)</sup> considered the Trust Territory on 9 and 14 August. It adopted on 14 August a resolution based on conclusions and recommendations made by its Subcommittee on Small Territories.<sup>(11)</sup> In considering the question, the Special Committee had before it a Secretariat working paper outlining conditions in the Trust Territory.<sup>(4)</sup> It was understood that reservations expressed by Bulgaria, Chile, Czech-

slovakia and Norway<sup>(12)</sup> concerning the draft resolution on the Trust Territory would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

The Committee reaffirmed the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercised their inalienable rights and that the obligations of the Administering Authority under the Trusteeship Agreement<sup>(1)</sup> and the Charter of the United Nations were duly discharged. Taking note of the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 683(1990), it expressed the hope that Palau, the only remaining Territory under the Trusteeship Agreement, would be able to complete the process of exercising its rights to self-determination in due course. Noting that the Trusteeship Council welcomed the Administering Authority's assurance that it would assist the Government of Palau in any appropriate endeavour leading to the final determination of its political status, the Committee called upon the Administering Authority to discharge its responsibilities in that connection, in strict conformity with the provisions of the Charter, particularly Article 83, and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>(13)</sup> The Committee urged the Administering Authority to assist the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory in strengthening the existing legislation concerning exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone, stressed the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Palauan people, and took note of the interest of the people of the Trust Territory in the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific.

The Committee's Acting Chairman transmitted the text of the resolution on 12 September to the President of the Trusteeship Council<sup>(14)</sup> and, on the same date, to the President of the Security Council.<sup>(15)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONSIDERATION

On 29 October, the Chairman of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, on the basis of consultations with the Acting Chairman of the Committee on colonial countries and with concerned delegations, suggested that no action be taken on the draft resolution recommended by the latter Committee. That suggestion was adopted without objection.

#### Visiting mission

On 21 October,<sup>(17)</sup> the United States requested that a special session of the Trusteeship Council be convened to consider the prompt dispatch of a visiting mission to Palau to facilitate a better understanding of economic and social conditions there.

## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ACTION

On 19 December, during its twenty-first special session, the Trusteeship Council adopted resolution 2194(S-XXI) without vote.

Arrangements for the dispatch of a visiting mission to observe current conditions in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The Trusteeship Council,

Recalling Security Council resolution 683(1990) of 22 December 1990, in which the Council determined, in the light of the entry into force of the new status agreements for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands, that the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement had been fully attained, and that the applicability of the Trusteeship Agreement had terminated, with respect to those entities,

Having been invited by the Administering Authority to dispatch a mission to observe current conditions in Palau,

Considering that it would be desirable to include in such a mission representatives of countries of the region that are not members of the Trusteeship Council,

1. Decides to dispatch a visiting mission to Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, in March 1992, for approximately two weeks to observe current conditions in the Territory;

2. Further decides that the Visiting Mission to Palau should be composed of four members of the Trusteeship Council-China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland-and two representatives of countries of the region that are not members of the Council, to be determined through further consultations;

3. Directs the Visiting Mission to obtain first-hand information concerning-political, economic and social developments in Palau;

4. Directs the Visiting Mission to receive petitions, without prejudice to its action in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council, and to examine on the spot such of the petitions as, in its opinion, warrant special examination;

5. Requests the Visiting Mission to submit to the Trusteeship Council as soon as practicable a report on its visit containing its findings, with such observations, conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities to assist the Visiting Mission in the performance of its functions.

Trusteeship Council resolution 2194(S-XXI)

19 December 1991 Meeting 1690 Adopted without vote

Draft by President (T/L.1279); agenda item 3.

Financial implications. S-G. T/L.1280.

On 18 December,<sup>(18)</sup> the Secretary-General estimated the costs of the proposed mission to be \$92,100, which could be met from available resources of the Trusteeship Council's programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

## Hearings

On 3 May, the Trusteeship Council<sup>(2)</sup> heard five petitioners concerning conditions in, and the future status of, the Trust Territory.

On 18 October,<sup>(19)</sup> the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly heard one petitioner, J. A. Gonzalez González. In considering his request for a hearing<sup>(20)</sup> in the Committee,<sup>(21)</sup> Norway, on behalf of the Nordic countries, said that its granting should not be interpreted as an indication that the General Assembly had a right to hear petitioners speaking on matters relating to the Territory. Article 83 of the Charter of the United Nations stipulated that all United Nations functions relating to strategic areas should be exercised by the Security Council with the Trusteeship Council's assistance. A similar opinion was expressed by the Netherlands.

## Petitions and communications

On 8 May, the Trusteeship Council considered 11 written communications and 24 petitions.

## REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>YUN 1946-47, p. 398. <sup>(2)</sup>S/23554. <sup>(3)</sup>T/PV.1683. <sup>(4)</sup>A/AC.109/1062-T/L.1277. <sup>(5)</sup>T/1955. <sup>(6)</sup>T/1958. <sup>(7)</sup>T/1954. <sup>(8)</sup>S/22493. <sup>(9)</sup>T/L.1278. <sup>(10)</sup>A/46/23. <sup>(11)</sup>A/AC.109/L.1764. <sup>(12)</sup>AC.109/PV.1393. <sup>(13)</sup>YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. <sup>(14)</sup>T/1959. <sup>(15)</sup>S/23035. <sup>(16)</sup>A/46/629. <sup>(17)</sup>T/1960. <sup>(18)</sup>T/L.1280. <sup>(19)</sup>A/C.4/46/SR.8. <sup>(20)</sup>A/C.4/46/6. <sup>(21)</sup>A/C.4/46/SR.5.

## Other aspects of the International Trusteeship System

## Fellowships and scholarships

Under a scholarship programme launched by the General Assembly in 1952,<sup>(1)</sup> 11 Member States had in past years made scholarships available for students from Trust Territories: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Tunisia, USSR, Yugoslavia. In a report to the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 15 May 1990 to 1 May 1991,<sup>(2)</sup> the Secretary-General stated that he had requested up-to-date information on scholarships for students from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, but had received no response as of 1 May 1991. Other information on scholarships made available under the programme was included in the twenty-sixth edition of Study Abroad (1989/1990/1991), published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

## Information dissemination

A report of the Secretary-General, covering the period from 1 May 1990 to 30 April 1991,<sup>(3)</sup> described the dissemination by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations (DPI) of information to the Trust Territory on the aims



and objectives of the International Trusteeship System and of the United Nations.

DPI, with the cooperation of the Trusteeship Council and the Department of Conference Services, distributed information materials both directly to the Trust Territory and through United Nations Information Centres (UNICs), primarily the UNIC at Tokyo. Documents of the Trusteeship Council were sent by airmail to 79 recipients in the Territory, while taped radio and video programmes were regularly distributed to 13 recipients of DPI. Mailing lists for United Nations publications, radio programmes, videotapes and other information materials included government offices, radio stations, newspapers, educational institutions, libraries and individuals.

During the period under review, DPI produced 22 press releases in English and 22 in French dealing with the work of the Trusteeship Council. Photo coverage of the Council's proceedings and archival footage were made available to the news media. The UN chronicle covered the Visiting Mission to Palau in 1990 as well as the Trusteeship Council's fifty-seventh session.

In the Trusteeship Council, the USSR asked how effective the work of disseminating United Nations materials in the Territory had been. The DPI representative noted that, in April 1991, DPI had sent a questionnaire asking for reactions on the distributed materials, but that responses had been slow.

On 8 May, the Council,<sup>(4)</sup> acting without objection, took note of the Secretary-General's report.

#### Cooperation with the Committee on colonial countries

In 1991, at its fifty-eighth session, the Trusteeship Council<sup>(4)</sup> considered the attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Terri-

tory and, at the same time, cooperation with the Committee on colonial countries.

During the discussion in the Council, the USSR noted that its comments dealt again with the need for closer cooperation among all United Nations bodies. Close cooperation with the Committee on colonial countries would benefit the work of the Council since that Committee had great expertise and was prepared to cooperate.

On 14 May,<sup>(4)</sup> the Trusteeship Council drew the Security Council's attention to the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its fifty-eighth session concerning the attainment, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, in particular Article 83, of self-government or independence by the Trust Territory.

#### Cooperation with CERD and the Decade against racial discrimination

In 1991, the Trusteeship Council<sup>(4)</sup> considered the question of cooperation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and, at the same time, the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1983-1993).

The USSR declared that it attached great importance to the expansion and strengthening of cooperation among all countries and United Nations bodies to eliminate racism and racial discrimination. It regretted that for several years there had been no cooperation between the Council and United Nations bodies dealing with human rights; with good will and proper organization such cooperation could be arranged.

On 9 May,<sup>(4)</sup> the Trusteeship Council took note of the statements on the two agenda items.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>YUN 1951, p. 788, GA res. 557(VI), 18 Jan. 1952.  
<sup>(2)</sup>T/1957. <sup>(3)</sup>T/1956. <sup>(4)</sup>S/23554.

## PART FIVE

### Legal questions

## Chapter I

## International Court of Justice

In 1991, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) continued to deal with eight contentious cases. Four new disputes were referred to it, and one case was removed from the Court's list. The Court delivered in 1991 one Judgment and nine Orders.

The General Assembly and the Security Council, independently of one another, held elections to fill a vacancy in the Court created by the death on 14 August 1991 of a Judge. On 5 December, by General Assembly decision 46/315, and in accordance with Security Council resolution 708(1991), Bola Ajibola (Nigeria) was elected as a Judge of ICJ.

In October, Estonia deposited with the Secretary-General a declaration recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court, as contemplated by Article 36 of the ICJ Statute.

The President of the Court, in addressing the General Assembly on 8 November, outlined the future role of the Court.

## Judicial work of the Court

In 1991, the President of the Court made an Order in the case concerning Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (*Nicaragua v. United States*), recording the discontinuance of the proceedings and directing the removal of the case from the Court's list. The Court made an Order on the request by Finland for the indication of provisional measures in the case concerning Passage through the Great Belt (*Finland v. Denmark*). It gave a Judgment in the case concerning the Arbitral Award of 31 July 1989 (*Guinea-Bissau v. Senegal*). The Court and its President made several Orders on the conduct of proceedings in pending cases.

The 1991 activities of ICJ were described in two reports to the General Assembly, covering the periods 1 August 1990 to 31 July 1991<sup>(1)</sup> and 1 August 1991 to 31 July 1992.<sup>(2)</sup> By decision 46/405 of 8 November 1991, the Assembly took note of the 1990/91 report.

## Military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua

The question of responsibility for military and paramilitary activities in Nicaragua had been before the ILC since 1984.<sup>(3)</sup> In its 1986 Judgment<sup>(4)</sup> on the merits of the case, the Court had found, inter alia, that the United States was under an ob-

ligation to make reparation to Nicaragua for all injury caused to it by certain breaches of obligations under international law. After a 1987 Court Order<sup>(5)</sup> had fixed specific time-limits, Nicaragua duly filed, in 1988, its Memorial, while the United States did not file a Counter-Memorial. In 1990, Nicaragua informed the President of the Court that its new Government was carefully studying the complex case, and that it considered it inconvenient to take a decision on what procedure to follow in the future. The Court's President stated that he would inform the Court and in the meantime take no action to fix a date for hearings.

On 12 September 1991, Nicaragua informed the Court that it had decided to renounce all further rights of action based on the case and did not wish to go on with the proceedings. It requested that an Order be made officially recording the discontinuance of the proceedings and directing the removal of the case from the list. The President of the Court fixed 25 September 1991 as the time-limit within which the United States might state whether it opposed the discontinuance. On that date, a letter welcoming the discontinuance was received from the United States. In consequence, the President of the Court, on 26 September, made an Order<sup>(6)</sup> recording the discontinuance of the proceedings and directing the removal of the case from the Court's list.

Border and transborder armed actions (*Nicaragua v. Honduras*)

This case had been before the Court since 1986,<sup>(7)</sup> when Nicaragua instituted proceedings against Honduras. In April 1989, the President of the Court had fixed time-limits for written proceedings, which were extended by an Order in August. The Memorial of Nicaragua was filed within the prescribed time-limit. In December 1989, both Parties transmitted to the Court the text of an agreement aimed at achieving an extra-judicial settlement of the dispute, and requested the postponement of the date for fixing the time-limit for the Honduran Counter-Memorial until June 1990. It was so decided by a Court Order of December 1989.

Subsequent to the fixed June 1990 date, the President of the Court, consulting with Nicaragua and Honduras, was informed that neither party desired the new time-limit for the Counter-

Memorial to be fixed for the time being. The President of the Court stated that he would so advise the Court. No further developments took place.

**Maritime delimitation in the area between Greenland and Jan Mayen (Denmark v. Norway)**

Denmark had, in 1988, instituted proceedings against Norway, requesting the Court to decide where a single line of delimitation should be drawn between Denmark's and Norway's fishing zones and continental shelf areas in the waters between the east coast of Greenland and the Norwegian island of Jan Mayen.

Taking into account an agreement between the Parties that there should be a Reply and a Rejoinder to a 1989 Memorial by Denmark and a 1990 Counter-Memorial by Norway, the President of the Court, by a June 1990 Order, fixed 1 February 1991 as the time-limit for the Reply of Denmark and 1 October 1991 as that for the Rejoinder of Norway. Both were filed within the prescribed time-limits.

**Aerial incident of 3 July 1988 (Iran v. United States)**

Iran had, in 1989, instituted proceedings against the United States, referring to the destruction of an Iranian aircraft, on 3 July 1988, and the killing of its 290 passengers and crew by missiles launched from the United States guided-missile cruiser USS Vincennes in Iranian airspace. By a June 1990 Court Order, the time-limits fixed in a December 1989 Court Order for a Memorial by Iran and a Counter-Memorial by the United States were extended to 24 July 1990 and 4 March 1991, respectively.

On 4 March, within the time-limit fixed, the United States filed certain preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court. By virtue of the Rules of the Court, the proceedings on the merits were suspended and a time-limit had to be fixed for the presentation by the other Party of a written statement on its observations and submissions on the preliminary objections. By an Order of 9 April 1991,<sup>(8)</sup> the Court fixed 9 December 1991 as the time-limit within which Iran might present such observations and submissions.

As requested by Iran, the President of the Court, by an Order of 18 December 1991,<sup>(9)</sup> extended that time-limit to 9 June 1992.

Iran chose Mohsen Aghahosseini to sit as Judge ad hoc in the case. At a public meeting, held on 9 April 1991, Judge ad hoc Aghahosseini made the solemn declaration required by the Statute and Rules of the Court.

**Certain phosphate lands in Nauru (Nauru v. Australia)**

In 1989, Nauru had instituted proceedings against Australia in a dispute concerning the rehabilitation of certain phosphate lands mined under Australian administration before Nauruan independence.

The Court had, in July 1989, fixed 20 April as the time-limit for a Memorial of Nauru and 21 January 1991 for the Counter-Memorial of Australia. Nauru filed its Memorial within the prescribed time-limit. Also within the time-limit, on 16 January 1991, Australia filed certain preliminary objections whereby it asked the Court to adjudge and declare that the application by Nauru was inadmissible and that the Court lacked jurisdiction to hear the claims made by Nauru.

In accordance with the Rules of the Court, the proceedings on the merits of the case were suspended. By an Order of 8 February 1991,<sup>(10)</sup> the Court fixed 19 July 1991 as the time-limit within which Nauru might present a written statement of its observations and submissions on the objections. That statement was filed within the time-limit.

**Arbitral award of 31 July 1989 (Guinea-Bissau v. Senegal)**

This case had been dealt with by the Court since 1989, when Guinea-Bissau instituted proceedings against Senegal, asking the Court to rule on the line delimiting the maritime territories appertaining to the two Parties. Time-limits for a Memorial of Guinea-Bissau and a Counter-Memorial by Senegal were filed in November 1989, and met by both parties in 1990.

Oral proceedings on the merits of the case were held from 3 to 11 April 1991. Kéba Mbaye, chosen by Senegal as Judge ad hoc made the solemn declaration required by the Statute and Rules of Court at the opening sitting on 3 April.

On 12 November, at a public meeting, the Court delivered a Judgment,<sup>(11)</sup> the operative provisions of which read as follows:

The Court,

(1) Unanimously,

Rejects the submission of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau that the Arbitral Award given on 31 July 1989 by the Arbitration Tribunal established pursuant to the Agreement of 12 March 1985 between the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Senegal is inexistent;

(2) By eleven votes to four,

Rejects the submission of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau that the Arbitral Award of 31 July 1989 is absolutely null and void;

In favour: President Sir Robert Jennings; Vice-President Oda; Judges Lachs, Ago, Schwebel, Ni,

Evensen, Tarassov, Guillaume, Shahabuddeen; Judge ad hoc Mbaye;

Against: Judges Aguilar Mawdsley, Weeramantry, Ranjeva; Judge ad hoc Thierry.

(3) By twelve votes to three,

Rejects the submission of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau that the Government of Senegal is not justified in seeking to require the Government of Guinea-Bissau to apply the Arbitral Award of 31 July 1989; and, on the submission to that effect of the Republic of Senegal, finds that the Arbitral Award of 31 July 1989 is valid and binding for the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, which have the obligation to apply it;

In favour: President Sir Robert Jennings; Vice-President Oda and Judges Lachs, Ago, Schwebel, Ni, Evensen, Tarassov, Guillaume, Shahabuddeen, Ranjeva; Judge ad hoc Mbaye;

Against: Judges Aguilar Mawdsley, Weeramantry; Judge ad hoc Thierry.

Judge Tarassov and Judge ad hoc Mbaye appended declarations to the Judgment. Separate opinions were appended by Vice-President Oda and Judges Lachs, Ni and Shahabuddeen. A joint dissenting opinion was appended by Judges Aguilar Mawdsley and Ranjeva, and dissenting opinions were appended by Judge Weeramantry and Judge ad hoc Thierry.

#### Territorial dispute

(Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Chad)

In this case, before the Court since 1990, the Court had, by an October 1990 Order, decided that each Party should file a Memorial and Counter-Memorial by 26 August 1991. After both Parties had filed their Memorials within the prescribed time-limit, the Court, by an Order of 26 August 1991,<sup>(12)</sup> fixed 27 March 1992 as the time-limit for the filing of Counter-Memorials.

#### East Timor (Portugal v. Australia)

On 22 February 1991, Portugal filed in the Registry of the Court an Application instituting proceedings against Australia in a dispute concerning certain activities of Australia with respect to East Timor and requested the Court to rule on the matter. Portugal claimed that Australia, by negotiating with Indonesia an agreement, signed on 11 December 1989, relating to the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf in the area of the Timor Gap, had caused legal and moral damage to the people of East Timor and Portugal, which would become material if the exploitation of hydrocarbon resources there began.

By an Order of 3 May 1991,<sup>(13)</sup> the President of the Court, after a meeting with agents of the two Parties on 2 May, fixed 18 November 1991 as the time-limit for the filing of a Memorial by Portugal and 1 June 1992 for a Counter-

Memorial by Australia. The Memorial of Portugal was filed within the time-limit.

#### Maritime delimitation (Guinea-Bissau v. Senegal)

On 12 March 1991, Guinea-Bissau filed in the Registry of the Court an Application instituting proceedings against Senegal in a dispute concerning the delimitation of all maritime territories of those two States. In its Application, Guinea-Bissau recalled that, by a 1989 Application, it referred to the Court a dispute concerning the existence and validity of the 31 July 1989 Arbitral Award by the Arbitration Tribunal formed to determine the maritime boundary between the two States (see above).

Guinea-Bissau claimed that the result of the Arbitration was not such as to make possible a definitive delimitation of all the maritime areas over which the Parties had rights. Thus, Guinea-Bissau asked the Court to adjudge and declare what should be, on the basis of international law of the sea and of all relevant elements of the case, including a future decision of the Court on the Arbitral Award, the line delimiting all the maritime territories appertaining respectively to Guinea-Bissau and Senegal.

#### Passage through the

Great Belt (Finland v. Denmark)

On 17 May 1991, Finland filed in the Registry of the Court an Application instituting proceedings against Denmark in a dispute concerning the passage of oil rigs through the Great Belt (Store Bælt—one of the three straits linking the Baltic to the Kattegat and thence to the North Sea), and asked the Court to rule on the matter.

Finland contended that there was no foundation in international law for the unilateral exclusion by Denmark, through the projected construction of a high-level bridge, 65 metres above main sea level, of the passage between the Baltic and the North Sea by vessels such as drill ships, oil rigs and others with a height of 65 metres or above to and from Finnish shipyards and ports. Such exclusion allegedly violated Finland's rights in respect of free passage through the Great Belt as established in relevant conventions and customary international law. In Finland's view, those rights had been ignored by Denmark's refusal to enter into negotiations with Finland in order to find a solution and by its insistence that the planned bridge project be completed without modification.

Thus, on 23 May 1991, Finland filed in the Registry a request for the indication of provisional measures, contending that construction work for the East Channel bridge would prejudice the very outcome of the dispute; that the object of the Application related precisely to the right of passage which the completion of the bridge in its planned

form would effectively deny; and that continuation of the construction work prejudiced the negotiating result which the Finnish submissions aimed to attain.

Accordingly, Finland requested the Court to indicate that Denmark should, pending the Court's decision, refrain from continuing or otherwise proceeding with such construction, as well as from any other action that might prejudice the outcome of the present proceedings.

Finland chose Bengt Broms, and Denmark Paul Henning Fischer as Judges *ad hoc*. Both Judges *ad hoc* made the solemn declaration required by the Statute and Rules of Court at a public sitting on 1 July 1991. Between 1 and 5 July, the Court, at six public sittings, heard oral observations by both Parties on the request for provisional measures.

On 29 July 1991, at a public sitting, the Court delivered an Order<sup>(14)</sup> on the request for provisional measures filed by Finland, the operative clause of which reads as follows:

The Court,

(1) Unanimously,

Finds that the circumstances, as they now present themselves to the Court, are not such as to require the exercise of its power under Article 41 of the Statute to indicate provisional measures.

Judge Tarassov appended a declaration, and Vice-President Oda, Judge Shahabuddeen and Judge *ad hoc* Broms appended separate opinions to the Order.

By an Order of 29 July 1991,<sup>(15)</sup> the Court fixed 30 December 1991 as the time-limit for the filing of a Memorial by Finland and 1 June 1992 for a Counter-Memorial by Denmark. The Memorial of Finland was filed within the prescribed time-limit.

Maritime delimitation and territorial questions between Qatar and Bahrain

On 8 July 1991, Qatar filed in the Registry of the Court an Application instituting proceedings against Bahrain in respect of disputes relating to sovereignty over the Hawar islands, sovereign rights over the shoals of Dibal and Qit'at Jaradah, and the delimitation of the maritime areas of the two States.

Qatar claimed that its sovereignty over the Hawar islands was well founded on the basis of customary international law and applicable local practices and customs. It had therefore continuously opposed a decision by the British Government in 1939, during the time of British presence in Bahrain and Qatar, that the Hawar islands belonged to Bahrain. A further British decision of 1947 to delimit the seabed boundary between Bahrain and Qatar purported to recognize that

Bahrain had sovereign rights in the areas of the shoals of Dibal and Qit'at Jaradah. Qatar claimed that such sovereign rights over the shoals belonged to Qatar. Qatar further rejected the claim made by Bahrain in 1964 of a new line delimiting the seabed boundary of the two States.

Thus, Qatar requested the Court, to adjudge and declare that Qatar had sovereignty over the Hawar islands; that Qatar had sovereign rights over Dibal and Qit'at Jaradah shoals; and to draw a single maritime boundary between the maritime areas of seabed, subsoil and superjacent waters appertaining to the two States.

By letters of 14 July and 18 August addressed to the Registrar of the Court, Bahrain contested the basis of jurisdiction invoked by Qatar.

The President of the Court, by an Order of 11 October 1991,<sup>(16)</sup> decided that written proceedings should first be addressed to the questions of jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the dispute and of admissibility of the Application. He fixed 10 February 1992 as the time-limit for the filing of a Memorial by Qatar, and 11 June 1992 for a Counter-Memorial by Bahrain.

Land, island and maritime frontier dispute  
(El Salvador/Honduras: Nicaragua intervening)

El Salvador and Honduras had in 1986<sup>(17)</sup> submitted to the Court a frontier dispute, and the Court had acceded to their request for a Special Chamber to deal with the case. The Court had fixed 1 June 1988 as the time-limit for the filing of Memorials, and both Parties complied. By Orders of January and December 1989, the Court had extended time-limits for the filing of Counter-Memorials and Replies, which were subsequently filed within the prescribed time-limits.

In November 1989, Nicaragua addressed to the Court an Application for permission to intervene in the case, its object being the protection of the legal rights of Nicaragua in the Gulf of Fonseca and adjacent maritime areas. This permission was granted by a Judgment of the Chamber of 13 September 1990. By an Order of 14 September 1990, the President of the Chamber fixed 14 December 1990 as the time-limit for submission of a written statement by Nicaragua, and 14 March 1991 for written observations by El Salvador and Honduras on that statement, if they desired to do so.

At 50 public sittings, held between 15 April and 14 June 1991, the Chamber heard oral statements by the two Parties, as well as Nicaragua's observations with respect to the subject-matter of its intervention and the two Parties' observations thereon. It also heard a witness, presented by El Salvador.

## Organizational questions

## Vacancy in the Court

The Secretary-General, on 16 August 1991,<sup>(18)</sup> informed the Security Council of the death, on 14 August, of Judge Elias, and thus of the occurrence of a vacancy in the Court. The procedure in the General Assembly and in the Security Council for filling the vacancy was outlined in a 20 November memorandum<sup>(19)</sup> by the Secretary-General. On 29 November, the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Statute of the Court, submitted to the Assembly and to the Council a list of candidates<sup>(20)</sup> for the vacancy, nominated by national groups, and their respective curricula vitae.<sup>(21)</sup>

## Elections to the Court

On 28 August 1991, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 708(1991).

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the death of Judge Taslim Olawale Elias on 14 August 1991,

Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased Judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 5 December 1991 at a meeting of the Security

Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Security Council resolution 708(1991)

28 August 1991 Meeting 3005 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/22984).

(For results of the election, see APPENDIX III.)

## REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>A/46/4. <sup>(2)</sup>A/47/4. <sup>(3)</sup>YUN 1984, p. 1084. <sup>(4)</sup>YUN 1986, p. 981. <sup>(5)</sup>YUN 1987, p. 1047. <sup>(6)</sup>Case concerning Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Order of 26 September 1991, I.C.J. Sales No. 598. <sup>(7)</sup>YUN 1986, p. 983. <sup>(8)</sup>Case concerning the Aerial Incident of 3 July 1988 (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America), Order of 9 April 1991, I.C.J. Sales No. 593. <sup>(9)</sup>Ibid., Order of 18 December 1991, I.C.J. Sales No. 606. <sup>(10)</sup>Case concerning Certain Phosphate Lands in Nauru (Nauru v. Australia), Order of 8 February 1991, I.C.J. Sales No. 592. <sup>(11)</sup>Case concerning the Arbitral Award of 31 July 1989 (Guinea-Bissau v. Senegal), Judgment of 12 November 1991, I.C.J. Sales No. 600. <sup>(12)</sup>Case concerning the Territorial Dispute (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Chad), Order of 26 August 1991, I.C.J. Sales No. 597. <sup>(13)</sup>Case concerning East Timor (Portugal v. Australia), Order of 3 May 1991, I.C.J. Sales No. 594. <sup>(14)</sup>Case concerning Passage through the Great Belt (Finland v. Denmark), Provisional Measures, Order of 29 July 1991, I.C.J. Sales No. 595. <sup>(15)</sup>Ibid., Order of 29 July 1991, I.C.J. Sales No. 596. <sup>(16)</sup>Case concerning the Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Questions between Qatar and Bahrain, Order of 11 October 1991, I.C.J. Sales No. 599. <sup>(17)</sup>YUN 1986, p. 984. <sup>(18)</sup>S/22959. <sup>(19)</sup>A/46/630-S/23227. <sup>(20)</sup>A/46/706-S/23243. <sup>(21)</sup>A/46/707-S/23244..

## OTHER PUBLICATION

International Court Of Justices Yearbook 1990-1991, No. 45, I.C.J. Sales No. 604.

## Chapter II

## Legal aspects of international political relations

In 1991, the General Assembly continued its efforts to develop and strengthen good-neighbourliness between States. It expressed the conviction that good-neighbourliness was best fostered by each State respecting the rule of law in its international relations, and by practical measures designed to promote good relations with other States (resolution 46/62).

The Assembly condemned all acts of terrorism, called on States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from terrorist acts and urged them to take effective measures for the elimination of international terrorism. Further, it called for the release of all hostages and abducted persons, and called on States to use their political influence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, to secure their release (resolution 46/51).

The Assembly brought the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses to the attention of Member States and interested intergovernmental organizations (decision 46/416).

The International Law Commission provisionally adopted complete sets of draft articles on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses.

### Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

Special Committee consideration. The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, at its session of February 1991,<sup>(1)</sup> continued to elaborate on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, in addition to one other main item, namely, the maintenance of international peace and security (see LEGAL QUESTIONS, Chapter V).

In response to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,<sup>(2)</sup> the Committee examined the final progress report<sup>(3)</sup> by the Secretary-General on the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, to which the complete text of the draft handbook was attached. The handbook, prepared at the Assembly's annual request since 1983,<sup>(4)</sup> consisted of four chapters: principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; means of settlement; procedures envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations; and procedures envisaged in other international documents.

On 8 February, the Committee recommended to the General Assembly the publication of the handbook.

### Good-neighbourliness between States

In response to a General Assembly decision of 1990,<sup>(5)</sup> the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee considered the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States on 25 and 28 October and 4 November 1991,<sup>(6)</sup> subsequently recommending to the Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/62 without vote.

### Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, living together in peace with one another as good neighbours is one of the means by which the ends of the United Nations are to be achieved,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, approved by its resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Considering that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature, as well as the scientific and technological advances that have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations, have given new dimensions to good-neighbourliness in the conduct of States and increased the need to develop and strengthen it,

Bearing in mind that good-neighbourliness should continue to be taken into account by United Nations bodies in their efforts to promote and strengthen the rule of law,

1. Reaffirms that, by acting as good neighbours, States can help to ensure that the ends for which the United Nations was established are achieved;

2. Emphasizes that States should act as good neighbours whether or not they are contiguous;

3. Calls upon all States to keep in mind the need to act as good neighbours both in their dealings with other States and when taking decisions that could affect them;

4. Expresses the conviction that good-neighbourliness is best fostered by each State respecting the rule of law in its international relations, and by practical measures designed to promote good relations with other States;



5. Decider that the question of development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States should continue to guide States as a goal to be pursued in their consideration of the issues before the United Nations, and notes that it could be considered in the future.

General Assembly resolution 46/62

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/656) without vote, 4 November (meeting 28); draft by Chairman (A/C.6/46/L.5); agenda item 135.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 6th Committee 21, 22, 28; plenary 67.

### Draft code of crimes against peace and security

In 1991, at its forty-third session, the International Law Commission (ILC)<sup>(7)</sup> concluded the first reading of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and provisionally adopted a complete set of draft articles. In December, the General Assembly invited ILC to continue work on the topic, on which ILC had resumed work in further the issue of international criminal juris-1982,<sup>(8)</sup> in particular to analyse

diction. The draft Code, originally prepared by ILC in 1954<sup>(9)</sup> in response to a 1947 Assembly request,<sup>(10)</sup> defined offences which were crimes under international law and for which the responsible individual was to be punished.

ILC consideration. The Commission considered in 1991<sup>(7)</sup> the ninth report submitted by its Special Rapporteur on the topic,<sup>(11)</sup> in response to a General Assembly resolution of 1990.<sup>(12)</sup> The report comprised part I, which dealt with penalties applicable to crimes against the peace and security of mankind, and part II, on the question of the establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction. ILC decided to refer the draft article on applicable penalties to its Drafting Committee.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Drafting Committee, the Commission provisionally adopted articles 3 (responsibility and punishment); 4 (motives); 5 (responsibility of States), corresponding to article 3 as originally adopted; 11 (order of a Government or superior); 14 (defences and extenuating circumstances); 19 (genocide); 20 (apartheid); 21 (systematic or mass violations of human rights); 22 (war crimes); and 26 (wilful and severe damage to the environment). It also adopted revised versions of articles which had been provisionally adopted at previous sessions.

In September,<sup>(13)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted the provisionally adopted articles to the General Assembly.

In resolution 46/54 on the work of ILC, the Assembly expressed appreciation for the completion of the provisional draft articles on the draft Code and drew the attention of Governments to the importance, for ILC, of having their views on the draft articles. It urged them to present their comments

and observations in writing by 1 January 1993, as requested by ILC. The Assembly invited ILC to consider further and analyse the question of international criminal jurisdiction, including proposals for the establishment of a criminal court or other trial mechanism (see LEGAL QUESTIONS, Chapter V).

### Prevention of terrorism

The prevention of terrorism in all its aspects remained a concern of the United Nations in 1991.

A number of communications,<sup>(14)</sup> addressed to the Secretary-General, concerned the alleged involvement of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the crash of Pan American flight 103 in 1988 and the attack on Union de Transports Aeriens flight 772 in 1989.

On 13 March,<sup>(15)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of a new Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, adopted by a diplomatic conference convened by the International Civil Aviation Organization (Montreal, Canada, 12 February-1 March 1991).

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly, in August, a report with later addenda<sup>(16)</sup> containing replies received from 22 Member States and three intergovernmental organizations in response to invitations in 1990 by the Secretary-General and the Legal Counsel, and as requested by the General Assembly in 1989.<sup>(17)</sup>

Annexed to the report was information on the state, as at 16 July, of signatures of, ratifications of, or accessions to a number of international conventions relating to terrorism, including two adopted by the General Assembly for which the Secretary-General performed depository functions: the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, and the 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages. In 1991, the 1973 Convention was acceded to by Estonia and Sri Lanka. The 1979 Convention was ratified by Luxembourg and acceded to by Argentina, Cyprus, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saudi Arabia. As at 31 December 1991, the two instruments had 79 and 69 parties, respectively.<sup>(20)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/51 without vote.

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3034(XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976, 32/147 of 16 December 1977, 34/145 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of

10 December 1981, 38/130 of 19 December 1983, 40/61 of 9 December 1985, 42/159 of 7 December 1987 and 44/129 of 4 December 1989,

Recalling also the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session,

Recalling further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Definition of Aggression and relevant instruments on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

Recalling moreover the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, *inter alia*, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973, the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988, and the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, done at Montreal on 1 March 1991,

Convinced that a policy of firmness and effective measures should be taken in accordance with international law in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism may be brought to an end,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 638(1989) of 31 July 1989 on the taking of hostages,

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and may jeopardize the territorial integrity and security of States,

Calling attention to the growing connection between terrorist groups and drug traffickers,

Convinced of the importance of the observance by States of their obligations under the relevant international conventions to ensure that appropriate law enforcement measures are taken in connection with the offences addressed in those conventions,

Convinced also of the importance of expanding and improving international cooperation among States, on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, which will contribute to the elimination of acts of international terrorism

and their underlying causes and to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

Convinced further that international cooperation in combating and preventing terrorism will contribute to the strengthening of confidence among States, reduce tensions and create a better climate among them,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism,

Mindful also of the necessity of maintaining and protecting the basic rights of, and guarantees for, the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments and generally accepted international standards,

Reaffirming the principle of self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination and foreign occupation, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the efforts and important achievements of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in promoting the security of international air and sea transport against acts of terrorism,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of the struggle against terrorism could be enhanced by the establishment of a generally agreed definition of international terrorism,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Once again unequivocally condemns, as criminal and unjustifiable, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and their security;

2. Deeply deplores the loss of human lives which results from such acts of terrorism, as well as the pernicious impact of these acts on relations of cooperation among States;

3. Calls upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

4. Urges all states to fulfil their obligations under international law and take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism and to that end, in particular:

(a) To prevent the preparation and organization in their respective territories, for commission within or outside their territories, of terrorist and subversive acts directed against other States and their citizens;

(b) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts;

(c) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

(d) To cooperate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;

(e) To take promptly all steps necessary to implement the existing international conventions on this subject to

which they are parties, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions;

5. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present resolution;

6. Urges all States, unilaterally and in cooperation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and foreign occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security;

7. Firmly calls for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whom-ever they are being held;

8. Calls upon all States to use their political influence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law to secure the safe release of all hostages and abducted persons and to prevent the commission of acts of hostage-taking and abduction;

9. Expresses concern at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights;

10. Welcomes the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at promoting universal acceptance of, and strict compliance with, international air security conventions, and welcomes also the recent adoption of the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection;

11. Requests the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular the International Maritime Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the World Tourism Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to continue seeking the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening at an appropriate time, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of resolution 44/29;

13. Also requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the proposals contained in his report or made during the debate on this item in the Sixth Committee, and on the ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

15. Considers that nothing in the present resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of

the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist regimes or other forms of alien domination, or the right of these peoples to struggle legitimately to this end and to seek and receive support in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the above-mentioned Declaration and the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including the present resolution;

16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism".

General Assembly resolution 46/51

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/654) without vote, 31 October (meeting 26); draft by Chairman (A/C.6/46/L.4); agenda item 125.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 6th Committee 12-17,23,26; plenary 67.

### Draft articles on non-navigational uses of international watercourses

ILC<sup>(7)</sup> continued work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, in accordance with a request of the General Assembly of 1990.<sup>(12)</sup> It adopted a complete set of draft articles on the matter and had before it, for its consideration, the second part of the sixth report<sup>(21)</sup> as well as the seventh report<sup>(22)</sup> submitted by its Special Rapporteur on the topic. The debate in the Commission focused on the latter report, which also contained a draft article on the use of terms.

On the basis of the recommendations of its Drafting Committee, the Commission provisionally adopted articles 2 (use of terms); 10 (relationship between uses); 26 (management); 27 (regulation); 28 (installations); 29 (international watercourses in time of armed conflict); and 32 (non-discrimination). It also adopted revised versions of articles which had been provisionally adopted at previous sessions.

In September,<sup>(13)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted the provisionally adopted articles to the General Assembly.

In resolution 46/54 on the work of ILC, the Assembly expressed appreciation for the completion of the provisional draft articles and drew the attention of Governments to the importance, for ILC, of having their views on the draft articles. It urged them to present their comments and observations in writing by 1 January 1993, as requested by the Commission.

### Draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses

In response to a General Assembly decision of 1988,<sup>(23)</sup> the Assembly's Sixth Committee considered the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses on 26 September 1991,<sup>(24)</sup> subsequently recom-

mending to the Assembly the adoption of a draft decision.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, the General Assembly adopted decision 46/416, whereby it decided to bring the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses contained in a 1978 report by the International Law Commission<sup>(25)</sup> to the attention of Member States and interested intergovernmental organizations.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>A/46/33 & Corr.1. <sup>(2)</sup>GA res. 45/44, 28 Nov. 1990. <sup>(3)</sup>A/AC.182/L.68. <sup>(4)</sup>YUN 1983, p. 1106, GA res. 38/131, 19 Dec. 1983. <sup>(5)</sup>GA dec. 45/402, 21 Sep. 1990. <sup>(6)</sup>A/46/656. <sup>(7)</sup>A/46/10. <sup>(8)</sup>YUN 1982, P. 1375. <sup>(9)</sup>YUN 1954, P. 111. <sup>(10)</sup>YUN 1947-48, P. 215, GA res. 177(II), 21 Nov. 1947. <sup>(11)</sup>A/CN.4/435 & Add.1. <sup>(12)</sup>GA res. 45/41, 28 Nov. 1990. <sup>(13)</sup>A/46/405. <sup>(14)</sup>S/23221, A/46/660-S/23226, A/46/758-S/23274, A/46/825-S/23306, A/46/826-S/23307, A/46/827-S/23308, A/46/828-S/23309, A/46/831-S/23317, A/46/844-S/23416, A/46/845-S/23417. <sup>(15)</sup>S/22393 & Corr.1. <sup>(16)</sup>A/46/346 & Add.1.2. <sup>(17)</sup>GA res. 44/29, 4 Dec. 1989. <sup>(18)</sup>YUN 1973, p. 775, GA res. 3166(XXVIII), annex, 14 Dec. 1973. <sup>(19)</sup>YUN 1979, p. 1144, GA res. 34/146, annex, 17 Dec. 1979. <sup>(20)</sup>Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1991 (ST/LEG/SER.E/10), Sales No. E.92.V.4. <sup>(21)</sup>A/CN.4/427 & Add.1. <sup>(22)</sup>A/CN.4/436 & Corr.1.2. <sup>(23)</sup>GA dec. 43/429, 9 Dec. 1988. <sup>(24)</sup>A/46/655. <sup>(25)</sup>YUN 1978, p. 945.

## Chapter III

## States and international law

The General Assembly decided, in December 1991, to examine, during its forty-seventh (1992) session, a proposal for an additional protocol on consular functions to the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (resolution 46/61). It expressed satisfaction at the useful consultations held at its forty-sixth session on the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto, and decided to resume the consultations at its forty-seventh session (46/57). The Assembly expressed appreciation to the International Law Commission for its adoption in 1991 of draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and decided to establish, at its forty-seventh session, a working group of the Sixth (Legal) Committee to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention (46/55).

The International Law Commission (see PART FIVE, Chapter V) continued to elaborate on the international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law, and on relations between States and international organizations. However, it did not consider in 1991, due to a lack of time, State responsibility.

The Secretariat continued its depositary functions for agreements, conventions and treaties deposited with the Secretary-General.

## Diplomatic relations

## Protection of diplomats

As at 31 December 1991, the number of parties to the various international instruments relating to the protection of diplomats and diplomatic and consular relations<sup>(1)</sup> was as follows: 156 States were parties to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations,<sup>(2)</sup> with Estonia, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and Zimbabwe acceding in 1991; 44 States were parties to the Optional Protocol concerning the acquisition of nationality,<sup>(3)</sup> with Estonia acceding in 1991; and 57 States were parties to the Optional Protocol concerning the

compulsory settlement of disputes,<sup>(3)</sup> with Estonia and Kuwait acceding during the year.

The 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations<sup>(4)</sup> had 133 parties, with Albania, Estonia, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia and Zimbabwe acceding in 1991; 35 States were parties to the Optional Protocol concerning the acquisition of nationality,<sup>(5)</sup> and 44 States were parties to the Optional Protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes,<sup>(5)</sup> with Estonia acceding to both Protocols in 1991.

The 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents,<sup>(6)</sup> had 79 States parties, Estonia and Sri Lanka having acceded in 1991.

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,<sup>(7)</sup> the Secretary-General, in February 1991, requested States to submit information on serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. In September,<sup>(8)</sup> he submitted a report to the Assembly containing such information, as well as a list of States parties, as at 30 September 1991, to the relevant conventions (see above). Annexed to the report were views by States (Cuba and Panama) with respect to enhancing diplomatic protection, as requested by the Assembly in 1987.<sup>(9)</sup> A total of 35 cases of violations were reported by States during the period 1 November 1990 to 30 September 1991.

Iraq drew attention to a breach of the inviolability of its diplomatic premises in Washington, D.C., by authorities of the United States. According to Iraq, United States security authorities entered on two separate occasions the Iraqi Embassy and the residence of its Ambassador without authorization, after the head of the Iraqi Interests Branch had been requested to leave and the premises had been closed down. In response, the United States concluded that the events referred to by Iraq involved no breach of inviolable premises and that its proper authorities lawfully assumed custody of the Iraqi chancery and residence more than a month after Iraq had severed diplomatic relations with the United States, therefore at a time when the premises were no more inviolable.

Sweden reported that, during the Iraqi military occupation of Kuwait, Iraq prevented the

performance of diplomatic functions of the Swedish Embassy in Kuwait. For this purpose, Iraq reportedly confiscated the car and other properties of the Embassy, interrupted its supply of electricity and water, restricted the freedom of movement of its personnel, and cut off the telephone lines at both the Embassy and the Ambassador's residence. Norway and the United Kingdom accused Iraq of similar incidents. Once in Baghdad, the Swedish Ambassador to Kuwait and the First Secretary were allegedly prevented from leaving until 29 November 1990.

The Holy See informed of a violent incursion into the Apostolic Nunciature in Haiti, during which hundreds of demonstrators ransacked, set on fire and systematically destroyed the entire diplomatic mission, together with its contents, most of the archived documents and its cars. The assailants also reportedly abducted the religious and lay staff of the Nunciature, subjecting them to threats, intimidation and physical abuse, and inflicted particularly serious harm to the Apostolic Nuncio and the Secretary of the Nunciature.

Poland reported the incursion of armed attackers into the premises of its Mission in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, and the robbery of its Consulate-General in São Paulo, Brazil. Regarding the former incident, Poland added that, before leaving the Mission, the attackers wounded its Trade Representative. Belgium informed of the incursion of a group of demonstrators into the Iraqi Embassy in Brussels. During the ensuing occupation, the Embassy premises and other property were damaged and a member of its administrative personnel was taken hostage and seriously harmed.

A number of bomb attacks were made on the premises of diplomatic and consular missions, the residence of diplomatic personnel or their cars. Most of the explosions caused moderate damage; one person was wounded. Turkey reported four such attacks, in France, Germany, Iran and Yemen. Israel listed four explosions, which occurred in Ethiopia, Peru, Poland and Turkey. As subsequently explained by Peru, the explosion reported by Israel was directed against a building which also housed the consular missions of Colombia and the United Kingdom. Sweden provided information on an attack on the Iraqi Embassy in Stockholm. Belgium reported bomb attacks on the Embassy of Yugoslavia and the residence of the Ambassador of Turkey in Brussels. Greece and Peru transmitted information on bomb attacks against diplomatic missions of the USSR in Athens and Lima, respectively. Bolivia reported a bomb attack on the United States Marine barracks, which killed one policeman and seriously wounded another. Fin-

land, Germany and Turkey reported the disturbance of the peace of the Iraqi Embassy in Finland and the Turkish Consulates-General in Frankfurt and Hamburg by demonstrators throwing stones.

Three cases of murder were reported during the period. The Netherlands and Tunisia reported the shooting outside his home of the First Secretary of the Netherlands Embassy in Tunis. Pakistan and Iran reported the murder of the Director of the Iranian Cultural Centre at Lahore; Pakistan indicated that eight culprits had been tried and sentenced in connection with the murder. Concerning the murder of the daughter of the Political Counsellor of Poland in Cologne, Germany stated that, despite extensive investigation, a perpetrator had not been identified. Gabon communicated that the assailants of the Argentine Ambassador to Gabon and his wife had been arrested and were being tried.

Belgium reported an act of violence at the residence of a United States official posted to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at Brussels. According to Greece, a bomb device was detonated in the building where the United Nations offices in Athens are located, causing material damage.

#### Consular relations

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,<sup>(10)</sup> the Secretary-General invited States, in February 1991, to submit their views on the proposal and on the procedure to be followed in considering an additional protocol on consular functions to the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.<sup>(4)</sup> In August, he submitted to the Assembly a report, with later addenda,<sup>(11)</sup> containing the replies received from 16 States.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 46/61 without vote.

#### Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/47 of 28 November 1990,

Taking note with appreciations of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received from Member States and other States parties to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning an additional protocol on consular functions to that Convention,

1. Decides to hold informal consultations during its forty-seventh session to examine the proposal concerning an additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, particularly in the light of the views of States reflected in the report of the Secretary-General or expressed during the debate on this question in the Sixth Committee;

2. Invites Member States as well as other States parties to the Convention to submit their views on this question to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 45/47;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a further report containing the replies received under paragraph 2 above;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations".

General Assembly resolution 46/61

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/692) without vote, 26 November (meeting 44); 4-nation draft (A/C.6/46/L.18); agenda item 133.

Sponsors: Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 6th Committee 41, 44; plenary 67.

### Status of diplomatic bags and couriers

As requested by the General Assembly in 1990,<sup>(12)</sup> its Sixth Committee resumed in 1991 the informal consultations initiated in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 1989<sup>(13)</sup> on the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto. The Committee also studied the question of how to deal further with those draft instruments, with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision.

In considering the question on 19 November 1991<sup>(14)</sup> the Committee had before it a 1989 report<sup>(15)</sup> of the International Law Commission (ILC), containing the draft articles adopted by ILC, as well as two draft optional protocols, one on the status of the courier and the bag of special missions, and the other on the status of the courier and the bag of international organizations of a universal character.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 46/57 without vote.

Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/36 of 4 December 1989, in which it noted that the International Law Commission, taking into account the written comments of Governments and views expressed in debates in the Assembly, had completed at its forty-first session the second reading of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and had also prepared a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of special missions and a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of international organizations of a universal character,

Recalling also its resolution 45/43 of 28 November 1990, by which it decided that the informal consultations that were held at its forty-fifth session would be resumed at its forty-sixth session,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the useful informal consultations that were accordingly held at its forty-sixth session to study the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto, as well as the question of how to deal further with those draft instruments with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision in the latter respect, and takes note of the report of the Vice-Chairman of the Sixth Committee who presided over those consultations;

2. Decides that these informal consultations will be resumed at its forty-seventh session;

3. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto".

General Assembly resolution 46/57

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/689) without vote, 25 November (meeting 43); draft by Chairman (A/C.6/46/L.14); agenda item 130.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 6th Committee 40, 43; plenary 67.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General Status as at 31 December 1991 (ST/LEG/SER.E/10), Sales No. E.92.V.4.  
<sup>(2)</sup>YUN 1961, p. 512. <sup>(3)</sup>Ibid., p. 516. <sup>(4)</sup>YUN 1963, p. 510.  
<sup>(5)</sup>Ibid., p. 512. <sup>(6)</sup>YUN 1973, p. 775, GA res. 3166(XXVIII), annex, 14 Dec. 1973. <sup>(7)</sup>GA res. 45/39, 28 Nov. 1990.  
<sup>(8)</sup>A/INF/46/4. <sup>(9)</sup>YUN 1987, p. 1068, GA res. 42/154, 7 Dec. 1987. <sup>(10)</sup>GA res. 45/47, 28 Nov. 1990. <sup>(11)</sup>A/46/348 & Add.1,2. <sup>(12)</sup>GA res. 45/43, 28 Nov. 1990. <sup>(13)</sup>GA res. 44/36, 4 Dec. 1989. <sup>(14)</sup>A/46/689. <sup>(15)</sup>A/44/10.

### State immunities, liability, relations and responsibility

In response to a 1990 request of the General Assembly,<sup>(1)</sup> ILC, at its 1991 session,<sup>(2)</sup> continued work on four aspects of international law concerning States: jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law; relations between States and international organizations; and State responsibility.

In December, the Assembly recommended that, taking into account government comments, ILC should continue work on those topics (resolution 46/54).

#### Draft articles on State immunities

At its 1991 session,<sup>(2)</sup> ILC completed the second reading of draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property.

On the basis of reports of the Drafting Committee, the Commission adopted the final text of 22 draft articles in five parts: introduction (articles 1 to 4); general principles (articles 5 to 9); proceedings in which State immunity cannot be invoked (articles 10 to 17); State immunity from measures of constraint in connection with proceedings before a court (articles 18 and 19); and miscellaneous provisions (articles 20 to 22).

The draft articles were, in September,<sup>(3)</sup> transmitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General. ILC recommended to the Assembly that it convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to consider the articles and to conclude a convention on the subject. It was of the view that the question of the settlement of disputes on which draft articles were proposed by its former Special Rapporteur could be dealt with by such a conference, if it considered that a legal mechanism on the settlement of disputes should be provided in connection with the draft articles.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 46/55 without vote.

#### Consideration of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

The General Assembly,

Noting that the International Law Commission, taking into account the written comments of Governments as well as views expressed in debates in the Assembly, completed at its forty-third session the second reading of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property,

Noting also that, as reflected in paragraph 25 of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session, the Commission decided to recommend that the General Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property prepared by the Commission and to conclude a convention on the subject,

Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1 (a), of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Believing that the successful codification and progressive development of the rules of international law governing jurisdictional immunities of States and their property would assist in promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter,

Recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property,

Recognizing also the importance, for the successful completion of such a convention, of the promotion of general agreement,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to the special rapporteurs for their contribution to this work;

2. Invites States to submit, not later than 1 July 1992, their written comments and observations on the draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate such comments and observations so as to facilitate a discussion on the subject at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

4. Decides to establish at its forty-seventh session an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee to examine, in the light of the written comments of Governments, as well as views expressed in debates at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly:

(a) Issues of substance arising out of the draft articles, in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement;

(b) The question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property".

General Assembly resolution 46/55

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/687) without vote, 26 November (meeting 44): 17-nation draft (A/C.6/46/L.15); agenda item 128.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Sierra Leone, Spain, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 6th Committee 22-37, 43, 44; plenary 67.

#### Draft articles on State liability

Draft articles on international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law continued to be considered by ILC in 1991<sup>(2)</sup> on the basis of the seventh report<sup>(4)</sup> of its Special Rapporteur on the topic, Julio Barboza (Argentina). The report, consisting of four parts—title of the topic, the first 10 articles, prevention and liability—contained a re-examination of the principal issues in order to identify areas of agreement in ILC and facilitate work on the item.

#### Draft articles on State relations

ILC continued in 1991<sup>(2)</sup> to consider relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic), having before it the fifth<sup>(5)</sup> and sixth<sup>(6)</sup> reports of its Special Rapporteur on the matter, Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela). The fifth report contained, inter alia, five draft articles, namely article 12 (archives) and articles 13 to 16 (publications and communication facilities); the sixth report also contained five draft articles, namely articles 18 to 22 (fiscal



immunity and exemptions from customs duties). The Commission agreed to refer all the articles to its Drafting Committee.

#### Draft articles on State responsibility

In 1991, ILC<sup>(2)</sup> heard the presentation by its Special Rapporteur, Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy), of his third report<sup>(7)</sup> on State responsibility, consisting of 10 chapters: kinds of measures to be considered; an internationally wrongful act as a precondition; functions of measures and aims pursued; the issue of a prior claim of reparation; the impact of dispute settlement obligations; the problem of proportionality; the regime of suspension and termination of treaties as countermeasures; the issue of so-called self-contained regimes; the problem of differently injured States; and substantive limitations issues. Though the report was not discussed for lack of time, ILC deemed it nevertheless advisable for it to be introduced in order to expedite work on the topic at its next session.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>GA res. 45/41, 28 Nov. 1990. <sup>(2)</sup>A/46/10. <sup>(3)</sup>A/46/405.  
<sup>(4)</sup>A/CN.4/437 & Corr.1. <sup>(5)</sup>A/CN.4/438 & Corr.1.  
<sup>(6)</sup>A/CN.4/439. <sup>(7)</sup>A/CN.4/440 & Add.1.

## Treaties and agreements

In 1991, the Secretariat continued its depositary functions for bilateral and multilateral agreements deposited with the Secretary-General.

#### Treaties involving international organizations

The 1986 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations<sup>(1)</sup> was ratified in 1991 by Cyprus, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom.<sup>(2)</sup> The Convention, which was not in force, had 16 parties as at 31 December 1991.

#### Registration and publication of treaties by the United Nations

During 1991, some 1,003 international agreements and 262 subsequent actions were received by the Secretariat for registration or filing and recording. In addition, there were 336 registrations of formalities concerning agreements for which the Secretary-General performs depositary functions.

The texts of international agreements registered or filed and recorded are published in the United Nations Treaty Series in the original languages, with translations into English and

French where necessary. In 1991, the following volumes of the Treaty Series covering treaties registered or filed between 1978 and 1983 were issued:

1102, 1112, 1149, 1170, 1173, 1174, 1183, 1196, 1198, 1203, 1205, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1233, 1234, 1236, 1241, 1243, 1249, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1271, 1272, 1274, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1282, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1288, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1303, 1304, 1307, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1325, 1328, 1333, 1334.

#### Multilateral treaties

##### New multilateral treaties

concluded under United Nations auspices

The following treaties, concluded under United Nations auspices, were deposited with the Secretary-General during 1991:<sup>(2)</sup>

United Nations Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade, concluded at Vienna on 19 April 1991

Regulation No. 88: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retroreflective tyres for two-wheeled vehicles-annexed to the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958

European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC), concluded at Geneva on 1 February 1991

Third extension of the International Coffee Agreement, 1983, as modified, adopted by the International Coffee Council by resolution No. 355 of 27 September 1991

Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes, concluded at Geneva on 18 November 1991

Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, concluded at Espoo, Finland, on 25 February 1991

##### Multilateral treaties

deposited with the Secretary-General

The number of multilateral treaties for which the Secretary-General performed depositary functions stood at 415 at the end of 1991. During the year, 79 signatures were affixed to treaties for which he performed depositary functions and 553 instruments of ratification, accession, acceptance and approval or notification were transmitted to him. In addition, he received 124 communications from States expressing observations or declarations and reservations made at the time of signature, ratification or accession.

The following multilateral treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as depositary came into force during 1991:<sup>(2)</sup>

Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death pen-

alty, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1989: 11 July 1991

Regulation No. 88: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retroreflective tyres for two-wheeled vehicles—annexed to the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Condition of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958: 10 April 1991

International Coffee Agreement, 1983, adopted by the International Coffee Council on 16 September 1982, as extended further and modified by Resolution No. 352 of 28 September 1990: 1 October 1991

International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1989, concluded at Geneva on 3 November 1989: 12 April 1991

#### REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1986, p. 1006. (2)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1991 (ST/LEG/SER.E/10), Sales No. E.92.V.4.

#### OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Statement of Treaties and International Agreements, registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat during 1991, ST/LEG/SER.A/527-538 (monthly).

## Chapter IV

## Law of the sea

The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea continued in 1991 to set the legal standards for the use of the world's seas and oceans. During the year, the number of parties to the Convention increased to 51.

The Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, at its ninth session, approved the applications of China and a five-State consortium-Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR-for registration as pioneer investors in the international seabed "Area" (the seabed beyond national jurisdiction), bringing the number of pioneer investors to six.

In December, the General Assembly, by resolution 46/78, called on all States that had not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention and to observe its provisions when enacting national legislation. It urged States with advanced marine capabilities to review relevant policies and programmes in the context of integrating the marine sector in national development strategies and to explore prospects for intensifying cooperation with developing States.

## UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

## Signatures and ratifications

During 1991, the number of ratifications of, or accessions to, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea increased to 51 (49 ratifications, 2 accessions),<sup>(1)</sup> with ratifications by Djibouti, Dominica, Grenada and Seychelles, and accessions by the Marshall Islands and Micronesia. The Convention was to enter into force 12 months after receipt of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession.

The Convention, which was adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1982,<sup>(2)</sup> had closed for signature in 1984, having received 159 signatures.<sup>(3)</sup>

## Developments relating to the Convention

In response to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,<sup>(4)</sup> the Secretary-General reported in December 1991<sup>(5)</sup> on developments relating to the Convention and on the implementation of that resolution. The report reviewed the Convention's impact on State practice and national policy, the settlement of conflicts and disputes, peace and

security issues, protection of the marine environment, marine scientific research and the work of the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. It also described the activities of the Secretariat's Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

According to the report, the Convention provided the indispensable foundation for the conduct of States in all matters relating to the sea, to such an extent that States could consider building that foundation. The unique role and status of the Convention was also a central consideration in facing issues where maritime and coastal State interests might conflict, and where the individual exercise of sovereign and jurisdictional rights might impinge on the rights of the international community, as was becoming more evident in marine environmental protection and conservation. Through national and international legislation, States had demonstrated the authority of the Convention as the pre-eminent international legal instrument on all matters within its purview.

The major impact of the Convention, in the area of State practice, had been on the delimitation of maritime jurisdictional zones. By December 1991, 133 States had established territorial seas not exceeding 12 miles, 33 States had adopted a 24-mile contiguous zone, 82 States had proclaimed a 200-mile exclusive economic zone and 16 States had claims to 200-mile exclusive fishery zones. Those claims all accorded with the limits prescribed in the Convention.

Another area that had been positively affected by the Convention was the passage of ships in the territorial sea or through straits used for international navigation. Though the Convention was primarily designed to reflect the law of the sea in time of peace, it also influenced the law of naval warfare, particularly the rules of neutrality. The establishment, under the Convention, of a 12-mile territorial sea and the creation of precise rules for innocent passage, transit passage and archipelagic-sea lanes passage had clarified the rights and duties of neutral States and those of belligerent forces. It had been noted that those rules assumed some importance in the hostilities in the Persian Gulf (for details of those hostilities, see PART Two, Chapter III).

During 1991, the Secretary-General continued to hold informal consultations, initiated in 1990,

with interested States aimed at achieving universal participation in the Convention, during which nine issues relating to the regime for deep-seabed mining, as contained in the Convention, were identified as problem areas for some States: costs to States parties; the Enterprise (see below); transfer of technology; production limitation; compensation fund; financial terms for contracts; decision-making; environmental consideration; and the Review Conference, as called for under article 155 of the Convention.

Under settlement of conflicts and disputes, the report noted that the trend continued towards creation of joint development zones for exploration and exploitation of mineral resources, enabling a number of countries to benefit from the resources, without prejudice to the boundary issue. The report described several agreements which served the primary purpose of delineating maritime boundaries by making specific provision for the possibility of future joint development. It pointed out that in 1991 the International Court of Justice was seized of a number of cases concerning maritime boundaries disputes and other disputes pertaining to the law of the sea (see PART FIVE, Chapter I).

The report noted that considerable progress had been made to interrelate and strengthen rules and standards, guidelines and recommended procedures pertaining to both ship safety and the prevention of pollution. The 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea,<sup>(6)</sup> which had 111 States parties and covered 97 per cent of merchant tonnage, several other conventions of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and numerous IMO codes and recommendations had contributed to reducing the percentage of ships involved in serious casualties or lost at sea; however, much remained to be done to improve safety at sea.

Other developments relating to the law of the sea which were reviewed in the report included peace and security, conservation of living marine resources and marine scientific research.

The report recalled an earlier report on protection and preservation of the marine environment,<sup>(7)</sup> emphasizing that the Convention was an instrument for environmentally sustainable development. The Convention placed States under the responsibility to protect and preserve the marine environment, and thus to prevent, reduce and control all sources of marine pollution. It ensured that the measures taken gave due regard to legitimate uses of the marine environment and imposed unprecedented obligations on States with respect to marine pollution that might arise from activities under their jurisdiction or control. Although there was a large body of existing international law on the marine environment, supported by the basic framework contained in the Convention, the re-

port stated that the marine environment and its resources continued to experience serious and growing degradation. It concluded that there was a continuous need to balance potentially conflicting uses and interests, including navigational rights and environmental protection interests, and discussed trends in that regard. (For details on the protection of the marine environment, see PART THREE, Chapter VIII.)

A meeting of technical experts on the issue of high-seas fisheries (New York, 22-26 July 1991), convened by the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, examined the high-seas fisheries regime with a view to enhancing the understanding of the rights and duties of States in respect of fisheries resources.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

For General Assembly action with regard to the Convention, see resolution 46/78 below.

#### Ocean resources

In response to a General Assembly request of 1989,<sup>(8)</sup> the Secretary-General reported in December 1991<sup>(9)</sup> on the realization of benefits under the Convention and measures taken in response to needs of States regarding the development and management of ocean resources. The report was based on information received from 33 States, 9 programmes and organizations of the United Nations system, 15 specialized agencies and 6 international organizations.

The Secretary-General concluded that the responses from States and organizations reflected the degree of urgency attached to the adoption of effective measures in implementing the Convention and supplementing national incomes by maximizing benefits under the Convention's new ocean regime. While some States had the capacity and capabilities and had commenced the process of marine development, they desired to enhance their efforts. The crucial problem faced by most developing countries was that their capabilities and financial and human resources were limited and already committed to existing non-marine development sectors. Most developing countries had some rudimentary marine activities which needed to be enhanced and made more productive. New activities had to be identified and incorporated in their developmental efforts.

#### Preparatory Commission

The Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea met twice in 1991 at its ninth session (Kingston, Jamaica, 25 February-22 March; New York, 12-30 August).<sup>(5)</sup> Major issues considered were the implementation

of resolution II on the registration of pioneer investors in deep-seabed mining,<sup>(10)</sup> adopted in 1982 by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, and the preparation of draft agreements, rules, regulations and procedures for the Authority.

The Preparatory Commission approved two applications for registration as pioneer investors in 1991. China's application for exploration rights in 150,000 square kilometres of the north Pacific Ocean, made on behalf of the China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and Development Association, was approved by the General Committee on 5 March.<sup>(11)</sup> The Preparatory Committee also received an application from a five-state consortium, comprising Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR,<sup>(12)</sup> to register the Inter-oceanmetal Joint Organization (IOM) as a pioneer investor. IOM had applied for exploration in a specified configuration of sections in the easternmost part of the Clarion-Clipperton area of the ocean floor, situated in international waters south-west of Baja California, Mexico. In accepting IOM's application for registration on 21 August,<sup>(13)</sup> the General Committee requested the Secretary-General to issue the five-State consortium with a certificate of registration which would specify the geographical coordinates of the seabed areas allocated to it and would record its exclusive right to carry out pioneer activities in those areas.

With respect to the implementation of the obligations of the first group of registered pioneer investors (France, India, Japan and the USSR),<sup>(14)</sup> in accordance with the 1990 Understanding on the Fulfilment of Obligations by the Registered Pioneer Investors and their Certifying States,<sup>(15)</sup> the Training Panel, established at the Preparatory Commission's ninth session, held four meetings to develop a training schedule (New York, 19-21 August 1991). Following an examination of the training programmes submitted by France, Japan and the USSR, the Panel requested Japan and the USSR to make adjustments to their programmes. It decided that the commencement date specified in the French training programme would be maintained. In addition, the Panel decided that traineeships should cover the following disciplines: chemical/metallurgical, electrical, electronic, mechanical and mining engineering, and marine geology, geophysics and ecology. The decision of the General Committee on matters relating to the Training Panel was annexed to a statement by the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission describing the Commission's work in August.<sup>(16)</sup>

Also in accordance with the 1990 Understanding, the preparatory work for the exploration of one mine site in the areas reserved for the Authority had been completed by France, Japan and the USSR.

Regarding the preparation of draft agreements, rules, regulations and procedures for the International Seabed Authority, the plenary completed, in 1991, its second reading of the draft Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Authority and provisionally approved several provisions. Three articles were deleted concerning relations with specialized agencies, administrative cooperation, and cooperation among regional branches, centres and offices. Discussion on articles on which no agreement could be reached were to be continued in informal consultations. As to articles on personnel arrangements, budgetary and financial matters and financing of special services, it was decided to defer their consideration until after a discussion of administrative arrangements, structure and financial implications of the Authority.

The Commission agreed that the Authority's structure should ensure efficiency and cost-effectiveness; it should be no larger or smaller than required to guarantee the adequate performance of its functions; an evolutionary approach should be provided for; and the nature and level of the staff would depend on its activities.

#### Special Commissions

The Preparatory Commission's four Special Commissions continued to work in accordance with their respective mandates.

#### Developing land-based producer States

Special Commission 1 considered the provisional conclusions of its previous deliberations on recommendations to the Authority on how best to minimize the difficulties of developing land-based producer States, whose economies might be affected by seabed mineral production. As there appeared to be widely divergent views, the Chairman of the Special Commission formed a negotiating group to help bridge the gap among various groups of delegations. It was agreed that the negotiating group would consider one provisional conclusion at a time with a view to identifying areas of agreement and disagreement. The Chairman reported that the group had progressed from provisional conclusion 1 to provisional conclusion 10 and that the search for finding a basis for solutions was bearing fruit in many instances.<sup>(17)</sup>

The ad hoc working group of the Special Commission discussed the criteria for identifying developing land-based producer States actually or likely to be affected by seabed production and a compensation fund and assistance for the States affected. The report of the working group was annexed to a March 1991 statement by the Chairman of Special Commission 1 on the progress of

its work.<sup>(18)</sup> In August, the Chairman of the group stated that intensive efforts to resolve the issue concerning criteria for identifying developing land-based producer States seemed to be leading to successful outcomes. A further report of the group was annexed to an August statement on progress by the Chairman of Special Commission 1.<sup>(17)</sup>

Following a review of international commodity agreements or arrangements to assess the potentials for minimizing the difficulties of developing land-based producer States affected by seabed mineral production and helping them to make the necessary economic adjustment, the Special Commission agreed that it, and in the future the Authority, might benefit most by keeping abreast with developments with regard to such agreements or arrangements and in due time making further assessments as to the feasibility and effectiveness of those instruments.

#### The Enterprise

Special Commission 2 was charged with preparing for the early entry into operation of the Enterprise—the operational arm of the Authority—which was to begin functioning when the Convention entered into force.

In March, it agreed on transitional arrangements for the Enterprise before the start of seabed mining. Transitional arrangements were needed to address the possible occurrence of a hiatus between the time of entry into force of the Convention and the time when seabed mining would be sufficiently viable to warrant project planning and development. The Special Commission agreed that the basic function under transitional arrangements would be to monitor and report on all developments affecting seabed mining, including analysis of world market conditions and metal prices and trends; collection of information on the availability of trained manpower; evaluation of technological developments; and assessment of the state of knowledge of deep-sea environments and of data relating to prospecting and exploration.

The Special Commission continued to work on a set of annotations to the Convention designed to adapt provisions dealing with the structure and organization of the Enterprise for application to the period when the Convention was in force but seabed mining had not begun. Its recommended annotations were outlined in an August 1991 document.<sup>(19)</sup>

In August, the Special Commission concluded its first reading of a model joint venture contract prepared by the Secretariat.

The Chairman's advisory group on assumptions reviewed price movements of nickel, copper, cobalt and manganese and studied the economic viability of deep-seabed mining.

In March<sup>(20)</sup> and in August<sup>(21)</sup> the Chairman of Special Commission 2 reported on the progress of work.

#### Seabed mining code

Special Commission 3, which prepared rules, regulations and procedures for the exploration and exploitation of the deep seabed, completed its first reading of the part of the draft regulations on prospecting, exploration and exploitation of polymetallic nodules in the Area dealing with the protection of the marine environment from the harmful effects of future seabed mining.<sup>(22)</sup> It also concluded consideration of draft regulations on accommodation of activities in the Area and in the marine environment. The rules, based on guidelines adopted by IMO on the removal of offshore installations and structures, were adapted by the Commission for application to future deep-seabed mining activities.

In August, the Special Commission completed its first reading of draft regulations on accounting principles and procedures relating to the financial terms of contracts between the Authority and its contractors. It would be necessary to ensure, through those regulations, that the Authority gained the financial benefits to which it was entitled under the Convention.<sup>(23)</sup>

#### International Tribunal

Special Commission 4 prepared recommendations regarding practical arrangements for the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

It continued to consider administrative arrangements, structure and financial implications of the Tribunal, and examined a scheme to phase in the establishment of the Tribunal to serve during the initial stages of its existence. Consultations were held on the number of languages to be used by the Tribunal, the number of members of the Tribunal that would be required to be available at the seat of the Tribunal on a regular basis and the structure of the registry and staffing requirements.

The Special Commission conducted an article-by-article reading of the revised draft Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Tribunal. While a considerable number of provisions were approved, some still required further consultation.

With regard to a revised draft headquarters agreement between the Tribunal and Germany, the host country, the Special Commission approved, with some exceptions, articles 1-19.

The Special Commission's Chairman reported in March<sup>(24)</sup> and August<sup>(25)</sup> on progress made.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

For General Assembly action concerning the work of the Preparatory Commission, see resolution 46/78 below.

### Functions of the Secretary-General

#### Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

In 1991, the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea continued to provide information, advice and assistance primarily to States and also to global and regional bodies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations, academic institutions, scholars and others. Measures continued to be taken to facilitate a better understanding by States of the Convention, to assist them in ratifying or acceding to it and to promote the wider acceptance and implementation of its provisions. The Office prepared studies and analyses relating to specific technical issues arising from the Convention and provided methodological approaches and formulated guidelines for integrated ocean management, marine policy-making and programme development. It provided services to intergovernmental entities in preparing for the entry into force of the Convention and for the commencement of the functioning of the International Seabed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

In support of its activities, the Office continued to monitor and analyse developments related to the new ocean regime. Those functions required continuing research and data and information collection and evaluation, which were supported by the convening of groups of technical experts on specialized subjects and by developing the Office's reference library and its computerized Law of the Sea Information System (LOSIS).

As the focal point for marine affairs within the United Nations, the Office continued to participate in and support inter-agency programmes and activities. Among those activities was its long-standing assistance to the Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Cooperation secretariat. The seventh meeting of its Standing Committee (Colombo, Sri Lanka, July 1991) emphasized that the growing dependence on marine resources of a major part of the population of Africa and Asia which bordered the Indian Ocean warranted an early response to the needs of those States through a comprehensive programme of assistance from the United Nations.

The second meeting of the Group of Experts of the States Members of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation in the South Atlantic (Montevideo, Uruguay, 3-6 April) focused on marine legislation, policy and planning, ocean-resource development and marine science and technology, protection and preservation of the marine environment, and development of skills and capabilities in the marine sector.

The Permanent Commission of the South Pacific organized and convened, with the co-sponsorship of the Office, the Organization of American States and the Economic Commission for Latin America

and the Caribbean, a meeting of legal experts (Santiago, Chile, 13-17 May) to assess the degree of implementation of the Convention in Latin America and consider the possibilities for obtaining universal participation in it.

Under a project funded by the United Nations Development Programme, Côte d'Ivoire in 1991 requested the assistance of the Office in reviewing its marine policy to maximize the benefits of the development of marine resources and uses.

To facilitate research and study on the law of the sea, its implementation and related marine affairs, the Office offered annually the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship on the Law of the Sea established in 1981<sup>(26)</sup> in honour of the first President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The 1991 fellowship was awarded to Maria de Lourdes Pina Aguiar, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sao Tome and Principe.<sup>(5)</sup> The fellowship, approximately \$20,000 in value, provided six months of postgraduate university study or research and a three-month internship with the Office.

The Office published legislative histories and studies of State practice. It published a legislative history of Part III of the Convention and the first volume in an 11-volume series containing official documentation of the Preparatory Commission at its first (1983) session.<sup>(28)</sup> As to State practice, work was completed on three volumes, dealing with maritime boundary agreements (1985-1991),<sup>(29)</sup> national claims to maritime jurisdiction (excerpts of legislation and table of claims to maritime zones),<sup>(30)</sup> and archipelagic States.<sup>(31)</sup> Four issues of the Law of the Sea Bulletin appeared in English, French and Spanish (Nos. 17, 18 and 19 and Special Issue III).

In 1991, the Office further developed LOSIS. Three systems, composed of a group of databases, each containing information relating to different aspects of the law of the sea, were being supplemented by the collection of additional marine-related data. Of those databases, the Country Marine Profile Database contained 98 categories of information for more than 240 countries and other entities. References to legislation and regulations had been coded into the National Marine Legislation Database, which comprised some 4,000 entries. The Minerals Database contained 25 categories of information on copper, nickel, manganese and cobalt, by country and globally covering production, consumption, import and export of the minerals in various forms, for the period 1971-1986. Updated information, through 1990, was included in the PRODAUTH database dealing with the production ceiling for seabed mining provisions of the Convention.

The Library Bibliographic Information System, a database comprising all holdings of the Law of the Sea Library, became operational.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 12 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/78 by recorded vote.

## Law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, including resolution 45/145 of 14 December 1990, on the law of the sea.

Recognizing that, as stated in the third Preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the problems of ocean space are closely inter-related and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749(XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the seabed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Recalling with satisfaction the expressions of willingness to explore all possibilities of addressing issues of concern to some States in order to secure universal participation in the Convention,<sup>a</sup>

Recognizing the need for cooperation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration of six pioneer investors and the designation by the Preparatory Commission of reserved areas for the International Seabed Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations for pioneer investors,

Noting the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention,

Concerned that the developing countries are as yet unable to take effective measures for the full realization of these benefits owing to the lack of resources and of the necessary scientific and technological capabilities,

Recognizing the need to enhance and supplement the efforts of States and competent international organizations aimed at enabling developing countries to acquire such capabilities,

Recognizing also that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Deeply concerned at the current state of the marine environment,

Mindful of the importance of the Convention for the protection of the marine environment,

Noting with concern the use of fishing methods and practices, including those aimed at evading regulations and controls, which can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources,

Considering the need for effective and balanced conservation and management of marine living resources, giving full effect to the relevant provisions in the Convention,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1991 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and extended for the period 1990-1991, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General, as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, and of the report of the Secretary-General, as well as of programme 10 (Law of the sea and ocean affairs) in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,<sup>b</sup>

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 45/145,

1. Recalls the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia* by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and fifty-one of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. Invites all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in the Convention;

4. Notes with appreciation the initiative of the Secretary-General to promote dialogue aimed at addressing issues of concern to some States in order to achieve universal participation in the Convention;

5. Recognizes that political and economic changes, including particularly a growing reliance on market principles, underscore the need to re-evaluate, in the light of the issues of concern to some States, matters in the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources, and that a productive dialogue on such issues involving all interested parties would facilitate the prospect of universal participation in the Convention, for the benefit of mankind as a whole;

6. Calls upon all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal regime for the uses of the sea and its resources and calls upon all States to take appropriate steps to promote universal participation in the Convention, including through dialogue aimed at addressing the issues of concern to some States;

7. Calls upon all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose;

8. Also calls upon States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

<sup>a</sup>A/44/650 & Corr.1.

<sup>b</sup>A/45/6/Rev.1. vol. I.



9. Notes the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

10. Recalls the Understanding on the Fulfilment of Obligations by the Registered Pioneer Investors and their Certifying States adopted by the Preparatory Commission on 30 August 1990;

11. Notes that negotiations on the fulfilment of the obligations have already been completed in respect of the pioneer investor registered in March 1991;

12. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and extended for the period 1990-1991, and requests him, in the execution of programme 10 (Law of the sea and ocean affairs) in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to provide an effective response to the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention;

13. Also expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the report prepared in pursuance of paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 45/145 and requests him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal regime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

14. Welcomes regional efforts being undertaken by developing countries to integrate the ocean sector in national development plans and programmes through the process of international cooperation and assistance, in particular the initiatives mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General;

15. Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal regime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

16. Urges interested Member States, in particular States with advanced marine capabilities, to review relevant policies and programmes in the context of the integration of the marine sector in national development strategies, and to explore prospects for intensifying cooperation with developing States, including States of regions active in this field;

17. Requests the competent international organizations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other multilateral funding agencies, in accordance with their respective policies, to intensify financial, technological, organizational and managerial assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention and to strengthen cooperation among themselves and with donor States in the provision of such assistance;

18. Welcomes the second report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 44/26 of 20 November 1989 and paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 45/145 identifying the measures currently taken by States and by the compe-

tent international organizations, as well as future approaches to address the needs of States in regard to the development and management of ocean resources, and requests the Secretary-General to keep under review, in cooperation with States and the competent international organizations, the measures being undertaken and any necessary follow-up action, in order to facilitate the realization by States of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention and to report thereon periodically to the General Assembly;

19. Approves the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its tenth regular session at Kingston from 24 February to 13 March 1992 and to hold a summer meeting in New York in 1992;

20. Recognizes that the protection of the marine environment will be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention;

21. Reiterates its call to States and other members of the international community to strengthen their cooperation and to take measures with a view to giving full effect to the provisions in the Convention on the conservation and management of marine living resources, including the prevention of fishing methods and practices which can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources and, in particular, to comply with bilateral and regional measures applicable to them aimed at effective monitoring and enforcement;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a special report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the comprehensive legal regime embodied in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in the light of the tenth anniversary in 1992 of its adoption, and to take such action, in consultation with States, as may be appropriate to mark the occasion;

23. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

General Assembly resolution 46/78

12 December 1991 Meeting 71 140-1-7 (recorded vote)

50-nation draft (A/46/L.44 & Add.1); agenda item 36.

Sponsors: Australia, Barbados, Belarus, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: plenary 70, 71.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines,

Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Turkey.

Abstaining: Ecuador, Germany, Israel, Peru, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

## REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1991 (ST/LEG/SER.E/10), Sales No. E.92.V.4.  
<sup>(2)</sup>YUN 1982, 178. <sup>(3)</sup>YUN 1984, p. 108. <sup>(4)</sup>GA res. 45/145, 14 Dec. 1990. <sup>(5)</sup>A/46/724. <sup>(6)</sup>YUN 1974, p. 1030. <sup>(7)</sup>A/44/461 & Corr.1. <sup>(8)</sup>GA res. 44/26, 20 Nov. 1989. <sup>(9)</sup>A/46/722.  
<sup>(10)</sup>YUN 1982, p. 216. <sup>(11)</sup>LOS/PCN/117. <sup>(12)</sup>LOS/PCN/118. LOS/PCN/121. <sup>(13)</sup>LOS/PCN/122. <sup>(14)</sup>YUN 1987, p. 109: <sup>(15)</sup>LOS/PCN/L.87. <sup>(16)</sup>LOS/PCN/L.97. <sup>(17)</sup>LOS/PCN/L.93. <sup>(18)</sup>LOS/PCN/L.88. <sup>(19)</sup>LOS/PCN/SCN.2/L.8. <sup>(20)</sup>LOS/PCN/L.90 & Corr.1. <sup>(21)</sup>LOS/PCN/L.95. <sup>(22)</sup>LOS/

PCN/L.89. <sup>(23)</sup>LOS/PCN/L.94. <sup>(24)</sup>LOS/PCN/L.91. <sup>(25)</sup>LOS/PCN/L.96. <sup>(26)</sup>YUN 1981, p. 139. <sup>(27)</sup>The Law of the Sea: Straits Used for International Navigation, vol. I, Sales No. E.91.V.14. <sup>(28)</sup>The Law of the Sea: Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea—Documents, vol. I (first session, 1983), Sales No. E.91.V.10. <sup>(29)</sup>The Law of the Sea: Maritime Boundary Agreements (1985-1991), Sales No. E.92.V.2. <sup>(30)</sup>The Law of the Sea: National Claims to Maritime Jurisdiction—Excerpts of Legislation and Table of Claim, Sales No. E.91.V.15. <sup>(31)</sup>The Law of the Sea: Practice of Archipelagic States, Sales No. E.92.V.3.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The Law of the Sea A Select Bibliography—1990 (LOS/LIB/6), Sales No. E.91.V.2. The Law of the Sea: Marine Scientific Research. A Guide to the Implementation of the Relevant Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Sales No. E.91.V.3. The Law of the Sea: A Bibliography on the Law of the Sea, 1968-1988—Two Decades of Law-making state Practice and Doctrine, Sales No. E/F.91.V.7. The Law of the Sea: Maritime Boundary Agreements (1942-1969), Sales No. E.91.V.11.

## Chapter V

## Other legal questions

In 1991, the United Nations continued to work on various aspects of international law and international economic law.

The International Law Commission continued to work on the progressive development and codification of international law. It concluded consideration of jurisdictional immunities of States and provisionally adopted complete sets of draft articles on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and on the law of the non-navigational uses of international water-courses.

Legal aspects of international economic law and the new international economic order continued to be considered by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and by the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the General Assembly. At its twenty-fourth session, UNCITRAL focused on a draft Model Law on International Credit Transfers, which was adopted by its Working Group on International Payments. The Assembly took note of the adoption, in 1991, of the United Nations Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade. It repeated its invitation to States which had not done so to sign, ratify or accede to the conventions elaborated under the auspices of the Commission (resolution 46/56 A).

A working group of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization completed its work on a draft Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of Peace and Security, which the General Assembly subsequently approved (resolution 46/59).

## International organizations and international law

### Strengthening the role of the United Nations

The Secretary-General, in his annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), stated that one of the effects of the transformation of the global scene had been the end of the long season of stagnation for the

United Nations. Satisfaction could be derived from the fact that at no point in that time of tumult did the United Nations fail to keep pace with historic change. But the concern that the principles of its Charter should govern the emerging international order continued and was accentuated by all current developments. The renaissance of the Organization had reflected a qualitative change in attitudes and perceptions, the outcome of the active cooperation of Member States and long preparation and intense effort by the Secretariat. United Nations field operations showed that peace was being guarded or built in a number of situations.

A re-examination of the Security Council's role and procedures was accompanied by agreement in the General Assembly on the manner in which the Organization's budget should be adopted by consensus. A major effort to streamline the Secretariat to adapt it to the requirements of the period ahead had begun.

Referring to the implementation of Security Council resolutions pertaining to the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, the Secretary-General stated that the effectiveness of the United Nations could no longer be in doubt. World leaders had recognized the central place of the United Nations in the international system and solemnly affirmed their reliance on it. The Organization was being increasingly looked upon as a trusted intermediary. The United Nations, if supported by the generality of its membership, could help purge international relations of the elements leading to violent hostility or causing a pervasive sense of insecurity.

However, the experience of operations in the Persian Gulf had suggested the need for a collective reflection on questions relating to the future use of the powers vested in the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Secretary-General also noted the persistence of a trend not to utilize the machinery of the United Nations to resolve certain important issues, including some relating to areas of incipient or potential conflict. Another discordant note was the pronounced contrast between the tasks imposed on the Organization and the resources provided to it.

The main problem concerning the effective execution of preventive diplomacy was the lack of means at the disposal of the United Nations to maintain an impartial and effective global watch over conflict situations. Preventive diplomacy presupposed an early warning capacity, which, in

turn, implied a reliable and independent database. The pool of information available to the Secretary-General was wholly inadequate, and its absence hindered the use of Article 99 of the Charter, especially in its anticipatory aspect.

Another deficiency in the system of collective security was the insufficient use of the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The Secretary-General reiterated his suggestion that he be given the authority to request an advisory opinion from the Court.

The United Nations was entering uncharted territories and undertaking tasks of a kind unforeseen in its original design, prompting an examination of its executive organ, the Secretariat. Its heterogeneous composition, as much as the variety of its mandate, demanded cohesive and integrated control at the top. That kind of control could be eroded if there were excessive interference from outside.

In noting that some of the Charter's provisions—such as the composition of the Security Council—had come into question, the Secretary-General emphasized that the Charter was the only multilateral treaty of its nature and scope that had been accepted by, and was binding on, all States, and any revisions, except on the basis of genuine consensus, would create more problems than they would solve.

#### Activities of the Special Committee

The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization<sup>(1)</sup> (New York, 4-22 February 1991) continued its discussion of several proposals on the maintenance of international peace and security, along with its examination of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States (see PART FIVE, Chapter II as requested by the General Assembly in 1990.<sup>(2)</sup>)

The Committee's Working Group completed its work on a draft Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security and decided to submit it to the Assembly for consideration and adoption (see below, General Assembly resolution 46/59). In considering the draft Declaration, the Committee had before it a working paper<sup>(3)</sup> by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand and Spain, which was later revised.<sup>(4)</sup>

The Committee considered several proposals concerning the maintenance of international peace and security: one working paper submitted by the USSR proposed new issues for consideration in the Committee and another dealt with the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations; the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya submitted a proposal dealing with en-

hancing the effectiveness of the Security Council in regard to the maintenance of international peace and security.

On 8 February, the Committee, having taken note of the final progress report of the Secretary-General on the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States<sup>(5)</sup> and, having considered the final text of the draft handbook, recommended its publication, as annexed to the Committee's report, to the Assembly (see below, General Assembly resolution 46/58).

The Assembly in 1990<sup>(6)</sup> had approved the conclusions of the Committee concerning the rationalization of existing United Nations procedures and decided that they should be annexed to the Assembly's rules of procedure. The conclusions were issued as amendments to those annexes in August 1991.<sup>(7)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth (Legal) Committee, adopted resolution 46/58 without vote.

#### Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the

#### Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

#### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499(XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, as well as the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization on the work of its session held in 1991,

Expressing its satisfaction at the completion of the work on the draft Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security,

Mindful of the desirability of further work being done by the Special Committee in the fields of the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Bearing in mind various proposals presented to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session aimed at strengthening the role of the Organization and enhancing its effectiveness,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the completion of the Handbook on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes between States and requests him to publish and disseminate it widely in all the official languages of the United Nations;

3. Decides that the Special Committee will hold its next session from 3 to 21 February 1992;

4. Requests the Special Committee, at its session in 1992, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 below:

(a) To accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context, to consider the proposal on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, as well as other specific proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1992;

(6) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context:

(i) To consider the proposal on United Nations rules for the conciliation of disputes between States;

(ii) To consider other specific proposals relating to the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States that might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1992;

(c) To consider various proposals with the aim of strengthening the role of the Organization and enhancing its effectiveness;

5. Also requests the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

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

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

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

General Assembly resolution 46/58

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/690) without vote, 15 November (meeting 38); 32-nation draft (A/C.6/46/L.7), orally revised: agenda item 131.

Sponsors: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria; Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/756; S-G, A/C.6/46/L.10, A/C.5/46/41.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 6th Committee 6-11, 38; 5th Committee 46; plenary 67.

Also on 9 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 46/59 without vote.

#### Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/170 of 9 December 1988, 44/37 of 4 December 1989 and 45/44 of 28 November 1990,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening

of the Role of the Organization, which met in New York from 4 to 22 February 1991 and completed a draft Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security,

Convinced that the adoption of the draft Declaration will contribute to strengthening the role of the United Nations and enhancing its effectiveness in maintaining international peace and security,

Considering the need to ensure a wide dissemination of the text of the Declaration,

Considering the Declaration to be an important and concrete contribution of the Special Committee to the United Nations Decade of International Law,

1. Approves the Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, and the Security Council, of the adoption of the Declaration;

4. Urges that all efforts be made so that the Declaration becomes generally known and fully implemented.

#### ANNEX

Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations, the Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field, and their provisions regarding fact-finding,

Emphasizing that the ability of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security depends to a large extent on its acquiring detailed knowledge about the factual circumstances of any dispute or situation, the continuance of which might threaten the maintenance of international peace and security (hereinafter, "disputes or situations"),

Recognising that the full use and further improvement of the means for fact-finding of the United Nations could contribute to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and promote the peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as the prevention and removal of threats to peace,

Desiring to encourage States to bear in mind the role that competent organs of the United Nations can play in ascertaining the facts in relation to disputes or situations,

Recognizing the particular usefulness of fact-finding missions that the competent United Nations organs may undertake in this respect,

Bearing in mind the experience and expertise acquired by the United Nations in the field of fact-finding missions,

Recognizing the need for States, in exercising their sovereignty, to cooperate with the relevant organs of the United Nations as regards fact-finding missions undertaken by them,

Seeking to contribute to the effectiveness of the United Nations, with a view to enhancing mutual understanding, trust and stability in the world,

Solemnly declares that:

## I

1. In performing their functions in relation to the maintenance of international peace and security, the competent organs of the United Nations should endeavour to have full knowledge of all relevant facts. To this end they should consider undertaking fact-finding activities.

2. For the purpose of the present Declaration fact-finding means any activity designed to obtain detailed knowledge of the relevant facts of any dispute or situation which the competent United Nations organs need in order to exercise effectively their functions in relation to the maintenance of international peace and security.

3. Fact-finding should be comprehensive, objective, impartial and timely.

4. Unless a satisfactory knowledge of all relevant facts can be obtained through the use of the information-gathering capabilities of the Secretary-General or other existing means, the competent organ of the United Nations should consider resorting to a fact-finding mission.

5. In deciding if and when to undertake such a mission, the competent United Nations organs should bear in mind that the sending of a fact-finding mission can signal the concern of the Organization and should contribute to building confidence and defusing the dispute or situation while avoiding any aggravation of it.

6. The sending of a United Nations fact-finding mission to the territory of any State requires the prior consent of that State, subject to the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

## II

7. Fact-finding missions may be undertaken by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, in the context of their respective responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter.

8. The Security Council should consider the possibility of undertaking fact-finding to discharge effectively its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter.

9. The Security Council should, wherever appropriate, consider the possibility of providing in its resolutions for recourse to fact-finding.

10. The General Assembly should consider the possibility of undertaking fact-finding for exercising effectively its responsibilities under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

11. The General Assembly should, wherever appropriate, consider the possibility of providing for recourse to fact-finding in its resolutions relevant to the maintenance of international peace and security.

12. The Secretary-General should pay special attention to using the United Nations fact-finding capabilities

at an early stage in order to contribute to the prevention of disputes and situations.

13. The Secretary-General, on his own initiative or at the request of the States concerned, should consider undertaking a fact-finding mission when a dispute or a situation exists.

14. The Secretary-General should prepare and update lists of experts in various fields who would be available for fact-finding missions. He should also maintain and develop, within existing resources, capabilities for mounting emergency fact-finding missions.

15. The Security Council and the General Assembly should, in deciding to whom to entrust the conduct of a fact-finding mission, give preference to the Secretary-General, who may, *Inter alia*, designate a special representative or a group of experts reporting to him. Resort to an *ad hoc* subsidiary body of the Security Council or the General Assembly may also be considered.

16. In considering the possibility of undertaking a fact-finding mission, the competent United Nations organ should bear in mind other relevant fact-finding efforts, including those undertaken by the States concerned and in the framework of regional arrangements or agencies.

17. The decision by the competent United Nations organ to undertake fact-finding should always contain a clear mandate for the fact-finding mission and precise requirements to be met by its report. The report should be limited to a presentation of findings of a factual nature.

18. Any request by a State to a competent organ of the United Nations for the sending of a United Nations fact-finding mission to its territory should be considered without undue delay.

## III

19. Any request by a competent organ of the United Nations for the consent of a State to receive a fact-finding mission within its territory should be given timely consideration by that State. This State should inform the organ of its decision without delay.

20. In the event a State decides not to admit a United Nations fact-finding mission to its territory, it should, if it deems it appropriate, indicate the reasons for its decision. It should also keep the possibility of admitting the fact-finding mission under review.

21. States should endeavour to follow a policy of admitting United Nations fact-finding missions to their territory.

22. States should cooperate with United Nations fact-finding missions and give them, within the limits of their capabilities, full and prompt assistance necessary for the exercise of their functions and the fulfilment of their mandate.

23. Fact-finding missions should be accorded all immunities and facilities needed for discharging their mandate, in particular full confidentiality in their work and access to all relevant places and persons, it being understood that no harmful consequences will result to these persons. Fact-finding missions have an obligation to respect the laws and regulations of the State in which they exercise their functions; such laws and regulations should not however be applied in such a way as to hinder missions in the proper discharge of their functions.

24. The members of fact-finding missions, as a minimum, enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to experts on missions by the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. Without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, members of fact-finding missions have an obligation to respect the laws and regulations of the State in the territory in which they exercise their functions.

25. Fact-finding missions have an obligation to act in strict conformity with their mandate and perform their task in an impartial way. Their members have an obligation not to seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority other than the competent United Nations organ. They should keep the information acquired in discharging their mandate confidential even after the mission has fulfilled its task.

26. The States directly concerned should be given an opportunity, at all stages of the fact-finding process, to express their views in respect of the facts the fact-finding mission has been entrusted to obtain. When the results of fact-finding are to be made public, the views expressed by the States directly concerned should, if they so wish, also be made public.

27. Whenever fact-finding includes hearings, appropriate rules of procedure should ensure their fairness.

#### IV

28. The Secretary-General should monitor the state of international peace and security regularly and systematically in order to provide early warning of disputes or situations which might threaten international peace and security. The Secretary-General may bring relevant information to the attention of the Security Council and, where appropriate, of the General Assembly,

29. To this end, the Secretary-General should make full use of the information-gathering capabilities of the Secretariat and keep under review the improvement of these capabilities.

#### V

30. The sending of a United Nations fact-finding mission is without prejudice to the use by the States concerned of inquiry or any similar procedure or of any means of peaceful settlement of disputes agreed by them.

31. Nothing in the present Declaration is to be construed as prejudicing in any manner the provisions of the Charter.

General Assembly resolution 46/59

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/690) without vote, 15 November (meeting 38); 16-nation draft (A/C.6/46/L.9); agenda item 131.

Sponsors: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Spain.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 6th Committee 6-11, 38; plenary 67.

After the General Assembly had, in 1990,<sup>(8)</sup> decided to defer consideration of the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations, it again decided, by decision 46/444 of 20 December 1991, to defer consideration until 1992.

### Host country relations

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country continued to consider in 1991 various aspects

of relations between the United Nations diplomatic community and the United States, its host country. Summaries of discussions held at six meetings between March and November and summaries of communications from Member States on the security of their missions and the safety of their personnel were contained in the Committee's report to the Assembly.<sup>(9)</sup> In April, the Committee set up a working group to consider the problem of financial indebtedness and possible concrete measures for urgent assistance to certain missions in distress.

During the year, travel restrictions previously issued by the host country for permanent mission staff and United Nations employees and their dependants had been lifted for Albania, Bulgaria and Mongolia. Travel restrictions also had been lifted on officials of the Government of Nicaragua not permanently accredited to the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua.

The Committee dealt with an allegation by Cuba that weekly demonstrations held in front of its Mission, for more than 18 months, were essentially a camouflage for a policy of intimidation of members of the Mission and their families. A complaint by Iraq concerned the freezing of the Mission's accounts.

Other topics dealt with by the Committee were: acceleration of immigration and customs procedures, exemption from taxes, establishment of a commissary at Headquarters, transportation and related matters.

Among the recommendations and conclusions approved on 15 November, the Committee was convinced that the host country would continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; called on the missions to cooperate fully with the United States authorities in cases affecting the security of missions and their personnel; appealed to the host country to review the measures relating to diplomatic vehicles with a view to responding to the needs of the diplomatic community, and to consult with the Committee on matters relating to transportation; and stressed the importance of the work of its working group concerning problems of financial indebtedness. It welcomed the cooperation of all interested parties, and reminded all United Nations missions and their personnel to meet their financial obligations.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 46/60 without vote.

#### Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations and the responsibilities of the host country,

Recognising that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Welcoming the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. Endorses the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 76 of its report;

2. Considers that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations is in the interests of the United Nations and all Member States, and expresses the hope that the host country will continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions;

3. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts made by the host country and hopes that outstanding problems raised at the meetings of the Committee will be duly resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law;

4. Urges the host country, in the light of the consideration by the Committee of travel regulations issued by the host country, to continue to bear in mind its obligations to facilitate the functioning of the United Nations and the missions accredited to it;

5. Stresses the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, and urges that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role, played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country;

7. Requests the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

General Assembly resolution 46/60

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/691) without vote, 26 November (meeting 44); draft by Cyprus (A/C.6/46/L.19); agenda item 132.

## United Nations Decade of International Law

The General Assembly had, in 1989,<sup>(10)</sup> declared the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law, the main purposes of which would be to promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law; promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for ICJ; encourage the progressive development of international law

and its codification; and encourage its teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation (see below).

In 1990,<sup>(11)</sup> the Assembly adopted the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade which, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report in 1991 on the implementation of the programme (see below) and to report on United Nations activities relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification, including those of the International Law Commission (ILC).

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly, in September 1991,<sup>(12)</sup> a report containing replies on the implementation of the programme received from a number of States and intergovernmental organizations, United Nations bodies, international courts and tribunals, and non-governmental organizations. The report consisted of an analytical presentation of those replies and described the activities of the United Nations relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification.

The Sixth Committee's Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law, established in 1990 with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations on the programme for the activities for the Decade, considered in November 1991<sup>(13)</sup> the Secretary-General's progress report.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 46/53 without vote.

#### United Nations Decade of International Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989 by which it declared the period 1990-1999 the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Recalling also that the main purposes of the Decade, according to resolution 44/23, should be, *inter alia*:

(a) To promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law;

(b) To promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice;

(c) To encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(d) To encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law;

Recalling further its resolution 45/40 of 28 November 1990, to which was annexed the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Expressing its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade of International Law, submitted pursuant to resolution 45/40,



Recalling that the Sixth Committee established at the forty-fifth session the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations on the programme of activities for the Decade,

Noting that the Sixth Committee reconvened the Working Group at the forty-sixth session to continue its work in accordance with resolution 45/40,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Sixth Committee and its Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law for their work at the current session and requests the Working Group to continue to work at the forty-seventh session in accordance with its mandate and methods of work;

2. Also expresses its appreciation to States and international organizations and institutions that have undertaken activities in implementation of the programme for the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade, including sponsoring conferences on various subjects of international law;

3. Invites all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to provide, update or supplement information on activities they have undertaken in implementation of the programme, as appropriate, to the Secretary-General, as well as to submit their views on possible activities for the next term of the Decade;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of such information, a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the programme, together with views on possible activities for the next term of the Decade;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to supplement his report, as appropriate, with new information on the activities of the United Nations relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification and to submit it to the General Assembly on an annual basis;

6. Encourages States to disseminate, as appropriate, information contained in the report of the Secretary-General at the national level;

7. Appeals to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in this field and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme;

8. Once again requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of States and international organizations and institutions working in the field of international law the programme annexed to resolution 45/40;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law".

General Assembly resolution 46/53

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/686) without vote, 25 November (meeting 43); 67-nation draft (A/C.6/46/L.12); agenda item 127.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 6th Committee 37-39.43; plenary 67.

## United Nations conciliation rules

As requested by the General Assembly in 1990,<sup>(14)</sup> the Secretary-General, in August 1991,<sup>(15)</sup> submitted to the Assembly a report with a later addendum containing comments on a 1990 document relating to the draft conciliation rules of the United Nations.<sup>(16)</sup> Replies were received from a number of Member States, specialized agencies and other United Nations entities.

## REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>A/46/33 & Corr.1. <sup>(2)</sup>GA res. 45/44, 28 Nov. 1990. <sup>(3)</sup>A/AC.182/L.66/Rev.1. <sup>(4)</sup>A/AC.182/L.70. <sup>(5)</sup>A/AC.182/L.68. <sup>(6)</sup>GA res. 45/45, 28 Nov. 1990. <sup>(7)</sup>A/520/Rev.15/Amend.1. <sup>(8)</sup>GA dec. 45/454, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(9)</sup>A/46/26 & Add.1. <sup>(10)</sup>GA res. 44/23, 17 Nov. 1989. <sup>(11)</sup>GA res. 45/40, 28 Nov. 1990. <sup>(12)</sup>A/46/372. <sup>(13)</sup>A/C.6/46/L.8. <sup>(14)</sup>GA dec. 45/413, 28 Nov. 1990. <sup>(15)</sup>A/46/383 & Add.1. <sup>(16)</sup>A/45/413 & Corr.1.

## International Law Commission

ILC (forty-third session, Geneva, 29 April-19 July)<sup>(1)</sup> continued its work on the progressive development and codification of international law, completing a five-year cycle of membership.

Finally adopting a draft set of articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, ILC recommended to the General Assembly that it should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to consider the draft articles and to conclude a convention on that topic. In addition, it provisionally adopted complete sets of draft articles on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses. The Commission decided that the latter draft should be transmitted, through the Secretary-General, to Governments for their comments and observations and that it should be requested that such comments and observations be submitted to him by 1 January 1993. In September,<sup>(2)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the draft articles provisionally adopted by ILC in 1991 on all three topics.

The Commission also took up proceedings in which State immunity could not be invoked, international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law and relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic) (see PART FIVE, Chapter III). State responsibility was not discussed due to lack of time (see PART FIVE, Chapter II).

The Commission held 48 public meetings; in addition its Drafting Committee held 55 meetings, the Enlarged Bureau of the Commission, two, and the Bureau's Planning Group, six.

ILC continued in 1991 to cooperate with the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the European Committee on Legal Cooperation and the Inter-American Juridical Committee. Members of the Commission participated in a seminar on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and the establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction (Talloires, France, 20 May), and in meetings of the Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament Law of the International Law Association (Geneva, 7 and 8 July).

An election of members of the Commission was held by the Assembly in November (see APPENDIX III).

In accordance with a General Assembly request, the Secretariat prepared for ILC's attention a topical summary of the Assembly's Sixth Committee discussion in 1991<sup>(3)</sup> on the ILC report for the corresponding year.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 46/54 without vote.

#### Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session,

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognising the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contribution to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

Recognizing the role of the International Law Commission in the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Taking note with appreciation of the section of the report of the International Law Commission concerning the question of the possible establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction and noting also the debate in the Sixth Committee pertaining to this topic,

Considering that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the

International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session, in particular for the completion of the final draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and the provisional draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind;

3. Invites the International Law Commission, within the framework of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, to consider further and analyse the issues raised in its report on the work of its forty-second session<sup>a</sup> concerning the question of an international criminal jurisdiction, including proposals for the establishment of an international criminal court or other international criminal trial mechanism in order to enable the General Assembly to provide guidance on the matter;

4. Recommends that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme;

5. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the International Law Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work:

6. Requests the International Law Commission:

(a) To consider thoroughly:

(i) The planning of its activities and programme for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(ii) Its methods of work in all their aspects, including the possibility of dividing its annual session into two parts, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, inter alia, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee;

(b) To continue to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

7. Takes note of the comments of the Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 338 of its report, and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained;

8. Reaffirms its previous decisions concerning the role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Af-

<sup>a</sup>A/45/10.

fairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

9. Draws the attention of Governments to the importance, for the International Law Commission, of having their views on the draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, adopted on first reading by the Commission, and urges them to present in writing their comments and observations by 1 January 1993, as requested by the Commission;

10. Once again expresses the wish that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expresses the hope that every effort will continue to be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations may circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate;

12. Recommends the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work,

13. Also recommends that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly commence on 26 October 1992.

General Assembly resolution 46/54

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/687) without vote 26 November (meeting 441; 37-nation draft (A/C.6/46/L.16); agenda item 128.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 6th Committee 22-37.43.44; plenary 67.

## UN Programme for the teaching and study of international law

### International Law Seminar

The twenty-seventh session of the International Law Seminar-for postgraduate students of international law and young professors or government officials dealing with international law-was held (Geneva, 3-21 June 1991), with 20 participants of different nationalities, mostly from developing countries; five United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) fellows also attended

the session. The participants also attended ILC meetings and lectures. Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Morocco, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom made voluntary financial contributions and awarded full fellowships to 13 participants and a partial fellowship to one in 1991. Since the first seminar in 1964, fellowships had been awarded to 308 of the 596 participants, representing 146 nationalities.

The General Assembly appealed for voluntary contributions to the seminars in resolutions 46/54 and 46/50.

### Other activities

A number of additional training courses were offered in 1991 as part of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.<sup>(4)</sup> Under the annual joint United Nations-UNITAR fellowship programme, 18 middle-grade governmental legal officers and young teachers of international law attended courses for six weeks at The Hague Academy of International Law (Netherlands), as well as seminars organized by UNITAR. Some fellows also participated in the International Law Seminar in Geneva (see above), while others received practical training at legal offices of the United Nations and related organizations.

In accordance with a General Assembly request of 1989,<sup>(5)</sup> UNITAR organized a two-week regional training and refresher course in international law for the region of southern Africa (Windhoek, Namibia, 12-22 February). Twenty-nine participants from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe attended.

In response to Assembly requests of 1989<sup>(5)</sup> and 1990,<sup>(6)</sup> the Secretary-General recommended, if new funds became available,<sup>(4)</sup> that all ongoing activities be continued and expanded. New activities should be undertaken only if the overall level of appropriations or voluntary contributions from States made them possible. As to the UNITAR fellowship programme, he suggested that it be continued during the 1992-1993 biennium with a minimum of 15 fellowships each year to be awarded under the United Nations regular budget. Additional fellowships might be awarded from the Trust Fund of the Programme of Assistance, subject to voluntary contributions received. He advised caution in allocating sums from the Trust Fund to finance administration and other expenses of the Programme and urged maximum use of existing resources of the Organization.

In October, the Secretary-General, in a note to the Sixth Committee,<sup>(7)</sup> made suggestions based on past practice on procedures for appointing the new membership of the Advisory Committee on

the Programme for the period 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1995. The Advisory Committee held its twenty-sixth session on 28 October 1991.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 46/50 without vote.

#### United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 13 of its resolution 44/28 of 4 December 1989 and paragraph 1 of chapter IV of the annex to its resolution 45/40 of 28 November 1990,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law and the guidelines and recommendations on future implementation of the Programme within the framework of the United Nations Decade of International Law, which were adopted by the Advisory Committee on the Programme and are contained in section III of that report,

Bearing in mind that the encouragement of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law is one of the main objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law, as declared in its resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989 and further expanded in section IV of the programme for activities for the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade, which is contained in the annex of resolution 45/40,

Considering that international law should occupy an appropriate place in the teaching of legal disciplines at all universities,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by States at the bilateral level to provide assistance in the teaching and study of international law,

Convinced, nevertheless, that States and international organizations and institutions should be encouraged to give further support to the Programme and increase their activities to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular those activities which are of special benefit to persons from developing countries,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2464 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 3106 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/146 of 16 December 1977, 36/108 of 10 December 1981 and 38/129 of 19 December 1983, in which it stated or recalled that in the conduct of the Programme it was desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others, as well as its resolutions 34/144 of 17 December 1979, 40/66 of 11 December 1985, 42/148 of 7 December 1987 and 44/28 of 4 December 1989 in which it expressed or reaffirmed the hope that, in appointing lecturers for the seminars to be held within the framework of the fellowship programme in international law, sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, account would be taken of the need to secure representa-

tion of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions,

1. Approves the guidelines and recommendations contained in section III of the report of the Secretary-General, and adopted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, in particular those designed to achieve the best possible results in the administration of the Programme within a policy of maximum financial restraint;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to carry out in 1992 and 1993 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of:

(a) A minimum of fifteen fellowships each in 1992 and 1993, at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(b) A minimum of one scholarship each in 1992 and 1993 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund;

(c) Assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country, who will be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1992 and 1993; and to finance the above activities from provisions in the regular budget, when appropriate, as well as from voluntary financial contributions earmarked for each of the activities concerned, which would be received as a result of the requests set out in paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 below;

3. Expresses its appreciations to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the Programme in 1990 and 1991, in particular for the organization of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh ses-

#### 3

Affairs of the Secretariat and its Codification Division in the conduct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as well as for the activities related to the award of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the relative advantages of using available resources and voluntary contributions on regional, subregional or national courses as against courses organized within the United Nations system;

5. Welcomes, in particular, the joint efforts described in the report of the Secretary-General, and undertaken by the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs and its secretariat of the Programme as well as by the International Court of Justice to publish in a single volume in all official languages of the Organization, and within the existing overall level of appropriations, the summaries of the Judgments and advisory opinions of the Court (1949-1990) as provided by the Registry of the Court, and to update this publication in subsequent years;

6. Invites interested States to consider the option of financing the translation and publication of the Judgments of the Court;

7. Welcomes the efforts undertaken by the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to bring up to date the United Nations Treaty Series and the United Nations Juridical Yearbook;

8. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme, particularly for its efforts in the organization of regional courses and in the administration of the fellowship programme in international law jointly sponsored and conducted by the United Nations and the Institute;

9. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme, and in particular for the publication of *International Law: Achievements and Prospects*, which constitutes an important effort to support the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, and notes that as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General, it may be expected that any request to translate and publish this work in Spanish or any other language would have greater chances of being favourably examined were it to be made on a regional basis;

10. Also expresses its appreciation to the Government of Namibia for its willingness to co-sponsor the regional training and refresher course of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for southern African countries, held at Windhoek from 12 to 22 February 1991;

11. Further expresses its appreciation to the Hague Academy of International Law for the valuable contributions it has made to the Programme by enabling international law fellows under the sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to attend its annual international law courses and by providing facilities for seminars organized under the fellowship programme in international law in conjunction with the Academy courses;

12. Notes with appreciation the contributions made by the Hague Academy of International Law to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, and calls upon Member States and interested organizations to give favourable consideration to the appeal of the Academy for a continuation of, and, if possible an increase in their financial contributions in order to enable the Academy to carry on with the above-mentioned activities, in particular the summer courses, regional courses and programmes of the Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations;

13. Urges all States, and relevant international organizations, whether regional or universal, to make all possible efforts to implement the goals and carry out the activities contemplated in section IV of the programme for the activities for the first term (1990-1992) of the United Nations Decade of International Law, dealing with the encouragement of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law and contained in the annex to its resolution 45/40;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and periodically to invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion;

15. Reiterates its request to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions, inter alia, for the International Law Seminar, for the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, and expresses its appreciation to those Member States, institutions and individuals which have made voluntary contributions for this purpose;

16. Urges in particular all Governments to make voluntary contributions with a view to covering the amount needed for the financing of the daily subsistence allowance for up to twenty-five participants in each regional course organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, thus alleviating the burden on prospective host countries and making it possible for the Institute to continue to organize the regional courses;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1992 and 1993 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years;

18. Decide to appoint twenty-five Member States, six from Africa, five from Asia, three from Eastern Europe, five from Latin America and the Caribbean, and six from Western Europe and other States, as members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1992;<sup>a</sup>

19. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

<sup>a</sup> The States members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law are the following: Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay.

General Assembly resolution 46/50

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/684) without vote, 26 November (meeting 44); 23-nation draft (A/C.6/46/L.17), orally revised; agenda item 124, sponsors: Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Romania, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 6th Committee 39, 40, 44; plenary 67.

#### REFERENCES

- (<sup>1</sup>)A/46/10. (<sup>2</sup>)A/46/405. (<sup>3</sup>)A/CN.4/L.469. (<sup>4</sup>)A/46/610 & Corr.1. (<sup>5</sup>)GA res. 44/28, 4 Dec. 1989. (<sup>6</sup>)GA res. 45/40, 28 Nov., 1990. (<sup>7</sup>)A/C.6/46/5.

## International economic law

In 1991, legal aspects of international economic law continued to be considered by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and by the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly.

### Report of UNCITRAL

The twenty-fourth session of UNCITRAL, (Vienna, 10-28 June 1991)<sup>(1)</sup> focused on a draft Model Law on International Credit Transfers, which was adopted by its Working Group on International Payments. The Commission also discussed procurement, guarantees and stand-by letters of credit, international counter trade, legal problems of electronic data interchange, coordination of work, status of conventions, training and assistance, and relevant General Assembly resolutions and other business (see below).

The Commission agreed with a Secretariat proposal<sup>(2)</sup> to organize, as a first step in preparing a programme of activities for the United Nations Decade of International Law that was specifically related to international trade law, a Congress on International Trade Law to be held in the context of its twenty-fifth (1992) session.

UNCITRAL'S report was forwarded for comments to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

In response to a General Assembly request of 1990,<sup>(3)</sup> the Secretary General reported in September 1991<sup>(4)</sup> on possible ways of assisting developing countries that were members of the Commission so that they might attend UNCITRAL meetings. The Secretary-General concluded that expenditures for reimbursement of travel expenses for some members of the Commission, if approved by the Assembly, could be met either from the regular budget of the United Nations or from voluntary contributions. He stated that if the Assembly decided on the latter, it might wish to establish a trust fund to which Member States would be invited to make voluntary contributions. Cost estimates for travel expenses were included in an annex to the report.

An election of members of the Commission was held by the Assembly in November (see APPENDIX III).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted two resolutions on the report of UNCITRAL. &so- lution 46/56 A was adopted without vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205(XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade, as well as its resolutions 43/166 of 9 December 1988, 44/33 of 4 December 1989 and 45/42 of 28 November 1990,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic cooperation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session,

Mindful of the valuable contribution to be rendered by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law within the framework of the United Nations Decade of International Law, particularly as regards the dissemination of international trade law,

1. Takes note with appreciations of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session;

2. Takes note of the successful conclusion of the United Nations Conference on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade, held at Vienna from 2 to 9 April 1991, which has resulted in the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade;<sup>a</sup>

3. Reaffirms the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law and, in this connection, recommends that the Commission, through its secretariat, should continue to maintain close cooperation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

4. calls upon the Commission to continue to take account, as appropriate, of the relevant provisions of the resolutions concerning the new international economic order, as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions;

5. Reaffirms the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia to provide such training and assistance, and, in this connection:

(a) Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for organizing the symposium on international trade law, held in conjunction with the twenty-fourth session of the

<sup>a</sup>A/CONF.152/13.

Commission, and the regional seminar on international trade law, held at Douala, Cameroon, in January 1991, and to the Governments whose contributions enabled the symposium and the seminar to take place;

(b) Invites Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

6. Commend the Commission on its decision to organize, as a first step in the preparation of its programme of activities for the United Nations Decade of International Law, a Congress on International Trade Law during the last week of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission, to be held in New York from 4 to 22 May 1992, and expresses the hope that all States and interested international organizations will take the opportunity to send appropriate delegates to the Congress to consider accomplishments achieved in the progressive unification and harmonization of international trade law during the past twenty-five years and the practical needs that can be foreseen for the future;

7. Repeats its invitations to those States which have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the conventions elaborated under the auspices of the Commission.

General Assembly resolution 46/56 A

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/688) without vote 20 November (meeting 41); 33-nation draft (A/C.6/46/L.11, part A), orally revised; agenda item 129.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Italy, Kenya, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 6th Committee 4-6, 21, 41; plenary 67.

Resolution 46/56 B was also adopted without vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205(XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Reaffirming the provision in resolution 2205(XXI) that the representatives of members on the Commission shall be appointed by Member States in so far as possible from among persons of eminence in the field of the law of international trade,

Recalling its resolution 3108(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it expanded the membership of the Commission to thirty-six States, to include nine African States, seven Asian States, five Eastern European States, six Latin American States and nine Western European and other States, so that it would be representative of

the various geographic regions and the principal legal and economic systems of the world,

Concerned about the relatively low incidence of expert representation from developing countries at sessions of the Commission and particularly of its working groups during recent years, due in part to inadequate resources to finance the travel of such experts,

Convinced that the fulfilment of the mandate of the Commission, in particular the preparation of universally acceptable legal texts, requires the active participation of representatives from all regions and the various legal and economic systems in an equitable manner, and that representatives need to have special expertise in the field of international trade law, in view of the complex and technical nature of the work of the Commission and its working groups,

Bearing in mind the arrangements on reimbursement of travel expenses that exist for certain United Nations bodies, pursuant to section IX of resolution 43/217 of 21 December 1988,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on possible ways of assisting developing countries to attend meetings of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

2. Requests the Fifth Committee, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States, to consider granting travel assistance, within existing resources, to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission, as well as, on an exceptional basis, to other developing countries that are members of the Commission at their request, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to enable them to participate in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups;

3. Recommends that the Commission rationalize the organization of its work and consider, in particular, the holding of consecutive meetings of its working groups;

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

General Assembly resolution 46/56 B

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/688) without vote, 20 November (meeting 41); 33-nation draft (A/C.6/46/L.11, part B) orally revised; agenda item 129.

sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Italy, Kenya, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 6th Committee 4-6, 21, 41; plenary 67.

## International trade law

### Unification of trade law

#### International credit transfers

In considering 17 articles of the draft Model Law on International Credit Transfers as adopted by the Working Group on International Payments, the Commission<sup>(1)</sup> had before it, in 1991, reports of the Working Group of its twenty-first<sup>(5)</sup> and twenty-second sessions, two reports by the Secretary-General, one containing a compilation of comments by Governments and international organizations on the draft Model Law,<sup>(7)</sup> and the

other a commentary on the draft Model Law indicating the history of the provisions and its relationship to other provisions.<sup>(8)</sup>

The Commission stated that the draft text was in general favourably received and regarded as an excellent basis for its deliberations. The text of articles 1 to 15 discussed by the Commission was referred to the Drafting Group. The Commission noted that it had not completed its consideration of the draft Model Law and thus had placed it on its 1992 agenda.

#### Guarantees and stand-by letters of credit

The Commission had before it the reports of its Working Group on International Contract Practices from its fourteenth<sup>(9)</sup> and fifteenth<sup>(10)</sup> sessions. It noted that the Working Group had examined draft articles 1 to 7 of the uniform law prepared by the Secretariat and other issues on the matter including: amendment, transfer, expiry, and obligations of guarantor; fraud and other objections to payment, injunctions and other court measures; and conflict of laws and jurisdiction. UNCITRAL noted that the Working Group had requested the Secretariat to prepare a revised draft of articles 1 to 7 of the uniform law, and a first set of draft articles with possible variants on the other issues considered. It further noted that, when discussing the appropriateness of including provisions on conflicts of law and jurisdiction in the uniform law, the Working Group had requested the Secretariat to consult with the Hague Conference on Private International Law on possible methods of cooperation in that field.

#### international counter trade

The Commission took note of the progress made in preparing a legal guide on counter trade. The Secretariat reported to UNCITRAL that, in addition to draft chapter VII on the fulfilment of counter-trade commitment,<sup>(11)</sup> the following chapters would be before the Working Group on International Payments: participation of third parties (VIII); restrictions on resale of goods (X); liquidated damages and penalty clauses (XI); failure to complete counter trade transaction (XIII); choice of law (XIV); and settlement of disputes (XV).

#### Coordination of work

The Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat on the activities of international organizations relating to the harmonization and unification of international trade law.<sup>(12)</sup> The note reported on the progress of the Secretariat's efforts to collect information on the extent to which multilateral and bilateral development organizations might be involved in activities which aimed to modernize commercial law in developing countries.

#### Training and assistance

UNCITRAL continued to cooperate and participate in seminars and symposia on international trade law. In 1991, the Commission co-sponsored a series of seminars in the member States (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) of the Comisión Centroamericana de Transporte Marítimo on the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978, (the Hamburg Rules),<sup>(13)</sup> a regional seminar on international trade law (Douala, Cameroon, 14-18 January), and a subregional seminar on international trade law (Quito, Ecuador, 19-21 February). In cooperation with the South Pacific Forum a seminar was organized on trade law (Suva, Fiji, 21-25 October).

In resolution 46/56 A, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of such training and assistance and called for contributions to the trust fund for UNCITRAL to finance seminars and symposia.

#### Legal aspects of the new international economic order

In 1991, legal aspects of the new international economic order continued to be dealt with by UNCITRAL and the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly.

UNCITRAL consideration. The UNCITRAL Working Group on the New International Economic Order, at its thirteenth session (Vienna, 15-26 July),<sup>(14)</sup> reviewed draft articles 28 to 42 of the Model Law on Procurement. It requested the Secretariat to prepare a report on suspension of procurement proceedings to aid it in its further consideration of article 41. At its fourteenth session (Vienna, 2-13 December),<sup>(15)</sup> the Working Group again discussed articles 1 to 27, and 28 to 42 of the Model Law.

Report of the Secretary-General. A report of the Secretary-General in August with a later addendum,<sup>(@)</sup> submitted in response to a General Assembly request of 1989,<sup>(17)</sup> contained views and comments received from seven Member States on a 1984 UNITAR study on the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.<sup>(18)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 46/52 by recorded vote.

Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for



the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic cooperation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/150 of 17 December 1979 and 35/166 of 15 December 1980, entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order", and its resolutions 36/107 of 10 December 1981, 37/103 of 16 December 1982, 38/128 of 19 December 1983, 39/75 of 13 December 1984, 40/67 of 11 December 1985, 41/73 of 3 December 1986, 42/149 of 7 December 1987, 43/162 of 9 December 1988 and 44/30 of 4 December 1989, entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order",

Bearing in mind the urgent need to adopt measures to reactivate the process of international economic cooperation and the negotiations undertaken for that purpose particularly in view of the economic difficulties encountered by the developing countries,

Considering the close link that exists between the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order and the existence of an appropriate legal framework,

Bearing in mind that the analytical study submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research can constitute a valuable source of information, in common with the relevant resolutions adopted on this question by various United Nations organs,

1. Considers that the impact on developing countries of the current international economic situation should be examined;

2. Notes with appreciation the views and comments submitted by Governments pursuant to resolutions 40/67, 41/73, 42/149, 43/162 and 44/30;

3. Decides to establish a working group of the Sixth Committee to develop the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order;

4. Calls upon the Secretary-General to request Member States and competent international organizations to formulate their comments, in particular on the principles which they think might be given priority attention

by the working group, and to include their comments in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order".

General Assembly resolution 46/52

9 December 1991 Meeting 67 117-20-17 (recorded vote)

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/46/685) by recorded vote (76-18-18), 22 November (meeting 42); 27-nation draft (A/C.6/46/L.6/Rev.1); agenda item 126.

Sponsors: Angola, Cameroon, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 6th Committee 3, 4, 42; plenary 67.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR.

In the Committee, paragraph 3 of the draft text had been adopted by a recorded vote of 74 to 34, with 2 abstentions.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>A/46/17 & Corr.1. <sup>(2)</sup>A/CN.9/349. <sup>(3)</sup>GA res. 45/42, 28 Nov. 1990. <sup>(4)</sup>A/46/349. <sup>(5)</sup>A/CN.9/341. <sup>(6)</sup>A/CN.9/344. <sup>(7)</sup>A/CN.9/347 & Add.1. <sup>(8)</sup>A/CN.9/346. <sup>(9)</sup>A/CN.9/342. <sup>(10)</sup>A/CN.9/345. <sup>(11)</sup>A/CN.9/332/Add.8. <sup>(12)</sup>A/CN.9/352. <sup>(13)</sup>YUN 1978, p. 956. <sup>(14)</sup>A/CN.9/356. <sup>(15)</sup>A/CN.9/359. <sup>(16)</sup>A/46/352 & Add.1. <sup>(17)</sup>GA res. 44/30, 4 Dec. 1989. <sup>(18)</sup>YUN 1984, p. 1115.

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## PART SIX

### Administrative and budgetary questions

## Chapter I

## United Nations financing and programming

The General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions in 1991 relating to the financing of the United Nations. In December, a budget totalling \$2,402,578,800 gross (\$2,389,234,900 net) was agreed on to cover operational expenses of the Organization for the next two years (46/186 A). At the same time, the Assembly approved final income estimates for the 1992-1993 biennium of \$449,213,300, and specified that \$1,228,519,850 of the upcoming biennial appropriations be set aside for 1992 alone (46/186 B and C). A number of questions relating to the 1992-1993 programme budget were also addressed by the Assembly (46/185 A, B and C).

The Secretary-General informed the Assembly that the financial crisis of the United Nations continued unabated throughout the year. A number of Member States had withheld their annual assessments to the budget of the Organization, which, under the Charter of the United Nations they were obligated to pay in full and on time. A number of peace-keeping operations over the past four years had placed even further strains on the situation.

Of the \$1,365.7 million in contributions to the United Nations regular budget payable as at 1 January 1991 (including payments for the current and prior years), \$926.3 million had been collected from Member States as of 31 December, leaving \$439.9 million outstanding.

In 1991, the Secretary-General outlined a number of proposals aimed at easing the problem. However, he repeatedly stressed that prompt and full payment of assessments was vital to achieving a long-term solution.

A machine scale of assessments, a method to determine the amount of payments due to the regular budget from each Member State, was agreed by the Assembly for 1992, 1993 and 1994, as prepared by the Committee on Contributions (46/221 A). Using the capacity to pay as the main criterion for determining the scale, the Committee's calculations took into account data on national income, population and monetary exchange rates of Member States for the period 1980-1989. Information was also used regarding the external debt of countries eligible for debt relief adjustment.

The Committee on Contributions was requested to continue improving the methodology for future scales, paying special attention to the scheme of limits (used to minimize wide fluctuations between successive scales), the application of the price-adjusted rate of currency exchange, and the current 10-year

base period used for statistical averages (46/221 B, C and D).

A net increase to the 1990-1991 programme budget of \$15 million was also adopted by the Assembly, bringing the total net requirements for that biennium to \$1,767,318,300. The increase consisted of \$33,902,400 more in expenditures, which was offset by an \$18,902,400 rise in income. The Secretary-General was authorized to enter into commitments for an additional \$13,867,100, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (46/184).

The Assembly established the Working Capital Fund for 1992-1993 at the level of \$100 million. As in past years, it was to be used by the United Nations to finance appropriations pending receipt of assessed contributions and to pay unforeseen costs (46/188).

The accounts and financial statements for either the year or the biennium ending 31 December 1990 for six United Nations development and humanitarian assistance programmes were accepted by the General Assembly in 1991, along with the audit opinions of the United Nations Board of Auditors (46/183).

In addition, the Assembly adopted resolutions related to programme planning (46/189), unforeseen expenses (46/187) and the rationalization of the work of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. Decisions were taken on subjects related to accounting standards for the Organization and its specialized agencies (46/445), the Joint Inspection Unit (46/446), the report of the Economic and Social Council (46/447), the effects of inflation on the budget of the Organization (46/451), the review of the efficiency of the United Nations (46/467), and revised estimates for the 1990-1991 budget (46/452).

In June 1991, the Assembly adopted a resolution during its resumed forty-fifth session relating to the administrative and budgetary aspects of financing United Nations peace-keeping operations (45/258).

## United Nations financing

## Financial situation

The failure of a number of Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time

over the past several years had made bankruptcy a very real possibility for the Organization, the Secretary-General stated in a report of 24 October on the financial situation of the United Nations.<sup>(1)</sup> Despite several warnings and repeated appeals for payment by the Secretary-General, only a small fraction of the Organization's membership had fulfilled their monetary obligations by the end of September.

As of 30 September, \$723.5 million was owed to the regular budget in unpaid assessed contributions, the report stated. Of that, \$389.9 million was due for the current year, while \$333.6 million was still due for 1990 and prior years. With respect to peace-keeping operations, unpaid assessed contributions amounted to \$518.2 million at the same date. Together, the amount in arrears totalled \$1,241.7 million at the end of the third quarter of 1991.

To meet operating expenses, the Secretary-General had drawn about \$236 million from the cash reserves of the Organization over the year. When those reserves were depleted in August, he was then obliged to borrow from the few peace-keeping funds which had cash in excess of their immediate requirements. That money was used to cover the operating expenses of both the regular budget and other new peace-keeping operations.

In September, an urgent appeal by the Secretary-General to Member States resulted in contributions that allowed for repayment to the peace-keeping funds and also met the operating expenses of the regular budget through the end of November.

This lack of sufficient resources had created a dangerous situation, the Secretary-General told the General Assembly in a report of 19 November.<sup>(2)</sup> The Organization's membership had continued to expand the United Nations responsibilities; however, those responsibilities could not be fulfilled without the proper funding. It was no longer feasible nor sensible, he said, to employ the stopgap measures that had been used in recent years to avoid financial disaster.

The pattern of contribution payments had deteriorated steadily over the last few years, the Secretary-General stated. For example, only 57 States had paid their regular budget contributions in full as of 30 September 1991, compared to 60 in 1990 and 64 in 1989. Also, 61 owed more than their current year's assessment at the end of the 1991 third quarter, while 56 were in that category in 1990 and 50 in 1989.

The growing number of peace-keeping operations had contributed to yet another facet to the financial problem, the Secretary-General said. It was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain sufficient contributions to keep them funded adequately.

At the time of the report, there were seven such operations financed by assessed contributions: the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Angola Verifi-

cation Mission (UNAVEM II), the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) and the United Nations Observer Group in El Salvador (ONUSAL). Three completed operations still showed outstanding contributions totalling \$4.7 million: the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNHMOG), the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM I) and the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

It was estimated that by the end of the year \$205 million would be owed to Member States that had contributed tips to peace-keeping operations, since the United Nations had entered into agreements to reimburse those countries for their services. Thus, Members that participated militarily continued to bear the burden of the shortfalls in payments for the operations financed by assessments.

The Secretary-General also stressed that his report on the financial situation of peace-keeping operations did not include the projected requirements for the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC), which was estimated to cost about \$19 million for the first six months, nor for the operation following the Advance Mission.

Several measures to relieve the situation, beyond the prompt and full payment of assessments, were proposed by the Secretary-General. He suggested that the United Nations begin charging interest at commercial rates to those Members that did not pay their contributions within 60 days after issuance of a letter of assessment. In addition, the financial regulation calling for the return of budgetary surpluses to Member States at the end of a financial period should be suspended. The Working Capital Fund, established in 1946 to provide the Secretary-General with sufficient financial liquidity,<sup>(3)</sup> should be increased from \$100 million to \$250 million as of 1 January 1992. The Secretary-General also suggested that he be authorized to seek commercial loans when all other forms of internal borrowing were exhausted.

Another proposal called for a separate reserve fund of \$50 million to be set up as of 1 January 1992 to act as a working capital fund for peace-keeping operations. The initial money for that fund would come from the residual balances of UNTAG (\$30 million) and UNHMOG (\$20 million).

As a solution to the problem of financing peace-keeping activities, particularly when the United Nations needed to act quickly, the Secretary-General proposed establishing a United Nations Peace Endowment Fund with a target level of \$1 billion. Once that level was met, the proceeds from the fund's investments would be used to help cover operational costs. Thirty per cent of the target level, or \$300 million, should be made available in 1992, approx-

tioned to Member States in accordance with the special scale of assessment applied to peace-keeping operations. Voluntary contributions would also be sought for the fund from Governments, public and private organizations and individuals.

Similarly, to enable the Organization to respond quickly to humanitarian and disaster emergencies, a Humanitarian Revolving Fund with an initial balance of \$50 million should be set up by the Assembly. Monies could be used pending receipt of pledged contributions, and the fund would be replenished as collections were made in response to appeals.

In a December report,<sup>(4)</sup> the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) stated that the proposals made by the Secretary-General to alleviate the Organization's cash-flow problems were long range in view and did not address the immediate situation. Commenting on his suggestions, ACABQ said that it was indeed time to consider charging interest on overdue assessments. However, a detailed plan of such a system, plus a full study of why the problem existed, should be conducted before such a plan was put into effect.

The Assembly would need to make a policy decision related to establishing a Peace Endowment Fund and a Humanitarian Revolving Fund before the questions of its level and operational procedures could be reported on, ACABQ added. With respect to commercial borrowing, ACABQ continued to stand by its belief that such action would be imprudent.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 23 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, decided to defer action on the agenda items related to the current financial crisis of the United Nations and the financial emergency of the Organization until the resumed forty-sixth session of the Assembly.

#### Financing of peace-keeping operations

At the resumption of its forty-fifth session in June 1991, the General Assembly took up the question of the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. In doing so, it examined several reports on the matter that had been submitted by the Secretary-General during 1990.

A review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States was submitted by the Secretary-General in December 1990,<sup>(5)</sup> pursuant to a request made by the Assembly in 1989.<sup>(6)</sup> The standard rates that had first been set in October 1973 were revised in 1977 and again in 1980. The rates had been calculated

to ensure that no troop-contributing Government received payments greater than overall costs. They were designed to reimburse all troop-contributing States for at least that portion of the cost which was paid to troops as actual overseas allowances.

At the time the current rates were established in 1980, troop-contributing States absorbed an average of 45.9 per cent of the total costs of pay and allowances, the report said, but by 1988 the average absorption factor had decreased to 23.3 per cent. If the earlier percentage were to be retained, a relative increase in rates of 4 per cent was currently necessary.

In September 1990, the Secretary-General submitted a report<sup>(7)</sup> on the establishment of a peace-keeping operations support account, as had been requested by the Assembly in 1989.<sup>(8)</sup> Such an account would cover the costs of "overload posts"—posts that supplemented the provisions under the regular budget for managerial, legal, technical and administrative support and backstopping of good offices and peace-keeping operations.

Under the proposal, all future budgets of good offices and peace-keeping operations which were financed outside the regular budget would set aside a fixed percentage rate of their civilian component costs. That money would be used to cover salaries, common staff costs and travel expenses of overload posts. The funds would be kept in a separate ongoing account, against which temporary posts would then be established.

In order to set up the support account as of 1991, the Secretary-General suggested that each of the budgets of the current peace-keeping operations provide an amount equal to the average ratio in 1990 of the cost of overload posts against the cost of the civilian establishment in each mission area. UNTAG would be excluded from the exercise. Such a fund was estimated to total about \$7 million gross (\$5.6 million net) at 1991 rates.

In its comments on the matter, ACABQ recommended that the Assembly approve the establishment of the support account.<sup>(9)</sup>

The feasibility and cost-effectiveness of a reserve stock of equipment and supply items for peace-keeping operations were examined in an October report<sup>(10)</sup> of the Secretary-General, as requested by the Assembly in 1989.<sup>(8)</sup> About \$15 million would be needed to acquire commonly used equipment and supplies for two regular infantry battalions (each consisting of up to 700 all ranks) and their support elements, in a traditional peace-keeping force environment. Such a stock would enable rapid deployment and start-up of the various components of newly established operations in their mission areas.

ACABQ responded that the establishment of a reserve stock might prove beneficial.<sup>(9)</sup> It believed that, in many instances, the stock's requirements

could be met from the disposition of UNTAG property. The Secretary-General was also urged to identify other possibilities for acquiring the necessary equipment through voluntary contributions, and to report his findings to ACABQ in 1991.

The Secretary-General also submitted a report in September 1990 on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations,<sup>(11)</sup> which had been requested by the Assembly in 1989.<sup>(12)</sup> The Secretary-General proposed that civilian personnel provided by Governments be treated in the same manner as military personnel. Individual or small groups of civilians would thus receive travel costs and a daily subsistence allowance from the United Nations; their basic salary and any allowances paid by the contributing Governments would not be reimbursed by the Organization. For larger groups of civilian personnel (e.g., medical units, maintenance units, etc.), contributing Governments would be reimbursed the standard rates for troop costs.

In its comments on the report, ACABQ suggested that the policy of payment to civilian personnel be kept under review, taking into account the operational requirements of the forthcoming peace-keeping operations.<sup>(9)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 May 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 45/258 without vote.

#### Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/192 of 21 December 1989 on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations,

Recalling also its resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989 on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects,

Recalling further its resolution 45/75 of 11 December 1990, particularly paragraph 13 thereof, on the composition of peace-keeping operations,

Having considered with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States, the support account for peace-keeping operations, the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of a reserve stock of equipment and supply items for United Nations peace-keeping activities, the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by Member States on those reports at its forty-fifth session,

Noting the significant increase in United Nations peace-keeping activities and the resulting increased demands on the human, material and financial resources of the Organization and Member States,

Reiterating its great concern at the extremely difficult financial situation of some of the existing peace-keeping oper-

ations and at the heavy burden on troop-contributing States,

Re-emphasizing the need to ensure a sound financial and administrative basis for peace-keeping operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide peace-keeping operations with the necessary financial resources, especially those essential for the start-up of such operations, to enable them to fulfil their mandates in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Continues to urge all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to peace-keeping operations in full and on time, in accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Affirms the importance of administering peace-keeping operations with the maximum of efficiency and economy;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to improve coordination within the peace-keeping-related units in the Secretariat in order to enhance the efficiency of peace-keeping operations and to ensure better communication with States in order to assist the latter in responding promptly to the financial and administrative requirements of the operations, particularly those of the start-up phase;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to make every possible effort to broaden the participation of countries in United Nations peace-keeping operations;

5. Takes note of the observations made by the Secretary-General on the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States, and the related comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

6. Decides that, as an interim measure, the standard rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States shall be increased by 4 per cent beginning 1 July 1991;

7. Invites States contributing personnel (civilian and military), equipment and services that can afford to do so to consider the possibility of providing them, in whole or in part, on a voluntary basis;

8. Invites States to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations peace-keeping operations both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/192 A;

9. Takes note of the observations and proposals of the Secretary-General on the technical guidelines relating to the use and operation of the support account for peace-keeping operations, and approves its establishment effective 1 January 1990, subject to the observations of the Advisory Committee;

10. Also takes note of the proposals of the Secretary-General to establish a reserve stock of commonly used equipment and supply items for United Nations peace-keeping operations, and concurs with the views of the Advisory Committee in this regard;

11. Endorses the proposals made by the Secretary-General on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations, taking into account the comments of the Advisory Committee, subject to the policy and criteria of payment to such personnel and the reimbursement to the contributing States being kept under review as recommended by the Advisory Committee;

12. Reiterates its concurrence with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that standard administrative procedures to govern the provision of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations should be established, consistent with existing rules and practices and taking into consideration the practical and legal concerns and the experience gained in the newly established peace-keeping operations;

13. Requests the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee to report to the General Assembly, as appropriate, on the presentation of data by troop-contributing States on the rates of reimbursement, the support account for peace-keeping operations, the reserve stock of commonly used equipment and supply items and the use of civilians in peace-keeping operations;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to review the present practices and approaches regarding the calculation of expenditures incurred by the United Nations in the conduct of peace-keeping operations, including the financial arrangements of the Organization with Governments in respect of such calculations, and to report thereon, with recommendations for possible improvements, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations".

General Assembly resolution 45/258

3	May	1991	Meeting	74	Adopted	without	vote
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Approved by Fifth Committee by recorded vote (82-2-9), 21 December (meeting 62); 26-nation draft (A/C.5/45/L.25), amended in plenary by Ireland (A/45/L.47); agenda item 134.

Sponsors: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 45th session: 5th Committee 40-43, 52; plenary 74.

### Efficiency review

The greatest challenge facing the Secretariat was the need to respond effectively to ever-increasing demands and new mandates while simultaneously operating in a constrained budgetary environment, the Secretary-General said in a report of November 1991 on efficiency improvements being made in the Organization.<sup>(13)</sup>

The report documented the progress being made in several areas of the United Nations system, including human resources, conference services, the use of technology, workload analysis and the economic, social and humanitarian sectors.

To handle effectively the growing number of peace-keeping operations, many of which were becoming longer in duration and more complex, the Secretary-General had established a senior-level monitoring and planning group. In that regard, the Secretary-General had recommended appointing a high-level official to assist him in dealing with emergency operations in Africa. Also, reviews on the organizational structure were being initiated in the Centre for Human Rights and in the economic commissions for Africa, Europe and Asia

and the Pacific. In addition, a number of operational offices involved in humanitarian assistance were strengthening their emergency capacity.

Also in November, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly on the extra-budgetary resources of the United Nations.<sup>(14)</sup> As a result of decisions taken over the years, the regular budget accounted for only a portion of the expenses of the Organization, while the balance was being financed from extrabudgetary funds. The latter consisted of both assessed contributions (such as those for peace-keeping operations) and voluntary contributions.

Tracing the development of this trend, the Secretary-General said that the current practice was for peace-keeping activities to be financed through ad hoc arrangements. As for the financing of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), core activities were paid for through the regular budget, while emergency operations were covered by voluntary funding. In addition, it had become common practice to finance the bulk of technical cooperation activities from voluntary contributions.

The trend had raised the question of whether such contributions influenced the collective membership in setting priorities for a specific budgetary period, because in fact extrabudgetary voluntary funds were used to supplement regular budget resources for activities to which one or more Governments attached particular importance. Another question that had arisen was whether having voluntary funds for activities properly belonging to the regular budget should be the basis for reducing the regular budget supporting those activities.

While voluntary contributions were important to the overall financing of the Organization, the Secretary-General pointed out that both their amounts and their timeliness were often unpredictable, as was the ability to forecast them accurately. Also, the source of the funding might restrict ways in which the money could be used.

In July, a follow-up report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the Management Advisory Service of the United Nations was submitted to the Assembly by the Secretary-General.<sup>(15)</sup> JIU said that the Service no longer functioned as an independent entity, as had been originally envisaged at its inception in 1977. It proposed a number of changes aimed at revitalizing the Service, which included: authorizing the re-establishment of four professional posts at the senior level, ensuring that the Service submit a biennial programme of work to the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management and to ACABQ prior to its inclusion in the biennial programme budget, and having the Service submit a biennial report on its work to the Assembly.

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, by decision 46/467, deferred consideration of the workload analysis techniques and the extra-budgetary resources until the resumption of its forty-sixth session.

#### REFERENCES

- (<sup>1</sup>) A/46/600. (<sup>2</sup>) A/46/600/Add.1. (<sup>3</sup>) YUN 1946-47, p. 93. (<sup>4</sup>) A/46/765. (<sup>5</sup>) A/45/582. (<sup>6</sup>) GA res. 44/192 C, 21 Dec. 1989. (<sup>7</sup>) A/45/493. (<sup>8</sup>) GA res. 44/192 A, 21 Dec. 1989. (<sup>9</sup>) A/45/801. (<sup>10</sup>) A/45/493/Add.1. (<sup>11</sup>) A/45/502. (<sup>12</sup>) GA res. 44/49, 8 Dec. 1989. (<sup>13</sup>) A/46/633. (<sup>14</sup>) A/46/545. (<sup>15</sup>) A/46/327 & Add.1 & Corr.1.

## UN budget

### Budget for 1990-1991

In a December 1991 report,<sup>(1)</sup> the Secretary-General summarized the financial results of the 1990-1991 biennium. On the basis of that report and oral comments by ACABQ,<sup>(2)</sup> the Assembly in December approved a net increase of \$15 million to the 1990-1991 programme budget. This brought the total net requirements for that biennium to \$1,767,318,300. The increase consisted of \$33,902,400 more in expenditures, which was offset by a rise in income of \$18,902,400.

Originally, the Secretary-General had shown in his report that the increase represented an increase of 1.65 per cent (\$28,867,100) over the amount approved for the biennium by the Assembly in 1990.<sup>(3)</sup> That increase comprised additional expenditures of \$47,769,500, which were partly offset by the increase in income.

The bulk of the increase was due to salary and other staff costs amounting to \$46,457,800, the Secretary-General said. There was a projected decrease in expenditure of \$10,091,700 related to more favourable dollar exchange rates during 1991; however, those savings were entirely eclipsed by high inflation that raised expenses to \$10,133,600. Of the approved increase, \$7.6 million related to a 9.9 per cent rise in salaries for the General Service staff at Geneva. Further contributing factors included post adjustments in Nairobi, Kenya, that were higher than anticipated, plus the effects of a General Service salary survey in Bangkok, Thailand.

An additional \$5,991,700 was needed in order to implement decisions by policy-making organs. Commitments for that purpose had been made under the terms of a 1989 Assembly resolution on unforeseen expenditures for the biennium 1990-1991.<sup>(4)</sup> Also, under the heading of "other changes", \$41,735,100 more was required, including \$20 million for a projected increase in staff assessment and \$7.5 million in higher costs

for Field Service posts. Those increases were the direct result of new salary scales and of the mobility and hardship allowance approved by the Assembly in 1989.<sup>(5)</sup>

A total of approximately \$4.8 million was required for expenses related to the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). A \$3.1 million shortfall was projected in the cost of after-service health insurance coverage.

In an oral report given in December, the Chairman of ACABQ recommended that the Assembly appropriate a net amount of \$15 million and that it authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the remaining \$13,867,100, subject to the prior concurrence of ACABQ.<sup>(2)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolutions 46/184 A and C. It adopted resolution 46/184 A without vote.

#### Final budget appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991

##### The General Assembly

Resolves that, for the biennium 1990-1991, the amount of 2, 134, 072, 100 United States dollars appropriated by its resolution 45/252 A of 21 December 1990 shall be increased by 33, 902, 400 dollars as follows:

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 45/252 A	Increase (decrease)	Final appropriation
	(United States dollars)		
<b>PART I. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination</b>			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination	75,972,300	2,610,000	78,582,300
<b>TOTAL, PART I</b>	<b>75,972,300</b>	<b>2,610,000</b>	<b>78,582,300</b>
<b>Part II. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities</b>			
2A. Political and Security Council affairs: peace-keeping activities	91,172,200	4,894,300	96,066,500
2B. Disarmament affairs activities	12,346,600	(389,100)	11,957,500
2C. Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea	8,372,300	(685,400)	7,686,900
<b>TOTAL, PART II</b>	<b>111,891,100</b>	<b>3,819,800</b>	<b>115,710,900</b>
<b>Part III. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization</b>			
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	24,762,800	(1,541,400)	23,221,400
<b>TOTAL, PART III</b>	<b>24,762,800</b>	<b>(1,541,400)</b>	<b>23,221,400</b>



Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 45/252 A	increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
(United States dollars)			
PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities			
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	9,320,400	(335,100)	8,985,300
5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation	4,912,400	164,700	5,077,100
5B. Regional Commissions			
New York Office	889,700	53,400	943,100
6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	49,231,400	(1,602,700)	47,628,700
7. Department of Technical Cooperation for Development	24,983,200	325,400	25,308,600
8. Activities on global social development issues	11,611,600	166,400	11,778,000
9. Transnational corporations	11,649,200	401,500	12,050,700
10. Economic Commission for Europe	37,657,100	(227,200)	37,429,900
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	41,295,900	1,175,600	42,471,500
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	57,305,900	(2,650,100)	54,655,800
13. Economic Commission for Africa	59,307,100	1,160,900	60,468,000
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	43,938,000	1,201,600	45,139,600
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	84,381,200	(37,700)	84,343,500
16. International Trade Centre	16,855,700	(1,018,100)	15,837,600
17. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4,490,900	(180,800)	4,310,100
18. United Nations Environment Programme	11,576,200	211,000	11,787,200
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	10,611,700	(260,600)	10,351,100
20. International drug control	10,540,000	(546,000)	9,994,000
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	38,860,300	805,400	39,665,700
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief coordinator	7,315,800	109,600	7,425,400
23. Human rights	19,044,200	695,300	19,739,500
24. Regular programme of technical cooperation	37,503,900	(671,200)	36,832,700
TOTAL, PART IV	593,281,800	(1,058,700)	592,223,100
PART V. International justice and law			
25. International Court of Justice	14,749,000	1,500,300	16,249,300
26. Legal activities	19,977,700	(921,400)	19,056,300
TOTAL, PART V	34,726,700	578,900	35,305,600

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 45/252 A	increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
(United States dollars)			
PART VI. Public information			
27. Public information	91,771,500	833,300	92,604,800
TOTAL, PART VI	91,771,500	833,300	92,604,800
PART VII. Common support services			
28. Administration and management	434,020,900	4,689,400	438,710,300
29. Conference and library services	384,343,200	4,022,800	388,366,000
TOTAL, PART VII	818,364,100	8,712,200	827,076,300
PART IX. Staff assessment			
31. Staff assessment	310,460,500	19,977,400	330,437,900
TOTAL, PART IX	310,460,500	19,977,400	330,437,900
PART X. Capital expenditures			
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	72,841,300	(29,100)	72,812,200
TOTAL, PART X	72,841,300	(29,100)	72,812,200
GRAND TOTAL	2,134,072,100	33,902,400	2,167,974,500

General Assembly resolution 46/184 A

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/807 & Corr.1); agenda item 106.  
Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 36, 48, 54; plenary 79.

The Assembly also adopted resolution 46/184 C without vote.

Net appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1990-1991:

1. The net requirements resulting from the amounts approved in its resolution 45/252 A and B of 21 December 1990 shall be increased by a net amount of 15 million United States dollars as follows:

	Amount approved by resolution 45/252 A & B	Increase or (decrease)	Final estimates
(United States dollars)			
Expenditure	2,134,072,100	33,902,400	2,167,974,500
Income	381,753,600	18,902,400	400,656,200
Net requirements	1,752,318,300	15,000,000	1,767,318,300

2. In addition to the appropriations approved under paragraph 1 above, a net amount of up to 13,867,100 dollars may, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, be committed in respect of the regular budget for the biennium 1990-1991; the amount so committed shall be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments for the year 1992 and reported in the financial statements for the biennium 1990-1991. On this basis the General Assembly will consider and approve final appropriations and estimates of income for the biennium 1990-1991 at the earliest opportunity in 1992 on an ex post facto basis.

General Assembly resolution 46/184 C

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/807 & Corr.1); agenda item 106.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 36, 48, 54; plenary 79.

### 1990-1991 income sources

An increase in revenue of \$18,902,400, reported by the Secretary-General in a December 1991 report,<sup>(\*)</sup> consisted of a rise in staff assessment plus higher income than expected from revenue-producing activities such as the sale of publications and philatelic items. That increase had been partially offset by an additional expenditure of \$3.1 million, representing the cost of the first phase of the renovation of the Headquarters basement, the Chairman of ACABQ said in his December oral report.<sup>(2)</sup>

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 46/184 B without vote.

#### Final income estimates for the biennium 1990-1991

##### The General Assembly

Resolves that, for the biennium 1990-1991, the estimates of income in the amount of 381, 753, 800 United States dollars approved by its resolution 45/252 B of 21 December 1990 shall be increased by 18, 902, 400 dollars as follows:

Amount approved by resolution 45/252 B	Increase (decrease)	Final income estimates
United States dollars)		

#### Income section

PART I. Income from staff assessment			
1. Income from staff assessment	315,433,500	19,741,100	335,174,600
TOTAL, PART I	315,433,500	19,741,100	335,174,600
PART II. Other income			
2. General income	59,425,300	(3,982,900)	55,442,400
3. Revenue-producing activities	6,895,000	3,144,200	10,039,200
TOTAL, PART II	66,320,300	(838,000)	65,461,600
GRAND TOTAL	381,753,900	18,902,400	400,656,200

General Assembly resolution 46/184 B

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/807 & Corr.1); agenda item 106.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 36, 48, 54; plenary 79.

### Revised estimates for 1990-1991

On 20 December, the Assembly, by decision 46/452, deferred action on the proposed renovation of the first basement concourse of the Secretariat building at Headquarters until a later stage. The first phase of the renovation had been estimated at a cost of \$3.1 million.

### Budget for 1992-1993

Appropriations for the United Nations programme budget for 1992-1993 totalling \$2,402,578,800 gross (\$2,389,234,900 net) were adopted by the General Assembly in December 1991. Income estimates totalling \$449, 213, 300 from sources other than assessments on Member States were also approved. Member States were to be assessed \$1,953,365,500 for the biennium.

The Assembly based its action on three separate components. First, the Secretary-General in September submitted his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993,<sup>(6)</sup> requesting funds totalling \$2,362,977,700. In December, the Fifth Committee took actions based on recommendations from ACABQ that reduced the proposed expenditures to \$2,355,680,500.<sup>(7)</sup> Due to the changes in inflation and currency exchange rates reported by the Secretary-General in December,<sup>(8)</sup> that figure was finally revised upward to \$2,402,578,800.

The budget documents were presented to the Assembly through the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) and ACABQ, which made their recommendations following an item-by-item examination of the programme budget proposals. Each budget revision was examined by ACABQ.

The original resources requested for 1992-1993 reflected an increase of \$228,905,600 over the revised appropriation for the biennium 1990-1991, the Secretary-General said. This would translate into a real growth rate of 0.9 per cent. The amount included provisions to add 81 more posts to the staffing table of the Organization for the biennium, at a cost of \$9,196,400.

The proposed 1992-1993 programme budget was divided into 11 separate parts, 10 of which largely corresponded to the 10 major programmes of the 1992-1997 medium-term plan.<sup>(9)</sup> Those parts contained a total of 36 budget expenditure sections.

The two parts of the proposed programme budget that had received the highest rates of real growth were human rights and humanitarian affairs (4.3 per cent), and political affairs (1.9 per cent). Individual sections within those parts that were slated for a rate of real growth above 2 per cent were: development and international economic cooperation (16.5 per cent); human rights (10.9 per cent); political and General Assembly affairs and Secretariat services (5.4 per cent); international drug control (4.9 per cent); the United Nations Environment Programme (4.5 per cent); the International Court of Justice (3.9 per cent); disaster relief (3.2 per cent); The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (3 per cent); ECA (2.7 per cent); and protection of and assistance to refugees (2.2 per cent).

A negative real growth rate was proposed for three sections: legal activities (-0.7 per cent); the Centre for Science and Technology for Develop-

ment (-0.6 per cent); and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (-0.5 per cent).

Also included in the proposed programme budget were projections that \$3,083,632,600 would be the expected level of extrabudgetary resources during 1992-1993. This represented a nominal increase of 4.7 per cent over the estimated level for 1990-1991.

## Appropriations

The \$2,389,234,900 in appropriations approved by the General Assembly under the expenditure sections of the 1992-1993 budget was distributed among the 11 parts of the programme budget as follows: common support services, 36.6 per cent; international cooperation for development, 13.9 per cent; staff assessment, 13.8 per cent; regional cooperation for development, 11.8 per cent; political affairs, 5.7 per cent; capital expenditure, 4.4 per cent; public affairs, 4.3 per cent; human rights and humanitarian affairs, 4 per cent; international justice and law, 2.1 per cent; special expenses, 1.9 per cent; and overall policy-making, direction and coordination, 1.5 per cent.

Overall, staff costs represented 61.8 per cent of the budget.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the expenditures sections of the 1992-1993 budget, comprising the appropriations for the biennium, were adopted without vote by the General Assembly on 20 December 1991 as resolution 46/186 A.

### Budget appropriations for the biennium 1992-1993

#### The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1992-1993:

1. Appropriations totalling 2,389,234,900 United States dollars are hereby approved for the following purposes:

Section	(US dollars)
PART I. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination	
1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination	35,545,500
Total, Part I	35,545,500
PART II. Political affairs	
2. Good offices and peace-making; peace-keeping; research and the collection of information	97,580,600
3. Political and Security Council affairs	15,822,600
4. Political and General Assembly affairs and Secretariat services	12,486,300
5. Disarmament	13,264,400
6. Special political questions, regional cooperation, trusteeship and decolonization	9,499,100

section	(US dollars)
7. Elimination of apartheid	6,300,300
Total, Part I)	156,953,500
PART III. International justice and law	
8. International Court of Justice	17,606,500
9. Legal activities	21,821,800
10. Law of the sea and ocean affairs	9,088,300
Total, Part III	48,516,600
PART IV. International cooperation for development	
11. Development and international economic cooperation	19,047,000
12. Regular programme of technical cooperation	42,285,900
13. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	54,828,100
14. Department of Technical Cooperation for Development	27,482,700
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	90,477,100
16. International Trade Centre	17,916,200
17. United Nations Environment Programme	12,927,400
18. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4,851,000
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	11,500,500
20. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations	12,839,500
21. Social development and humanitarian affairs	13,898,800
22. International drug control	13,651,400
Total, Part IV	321,705,600
PART V. Regional cooperation for development	
23. Economic Commission for Africa	74,959,300
24. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	51,887,500
25. Economic Commission for Europe	41,242,900
26. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	67,753,700
27. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	50,660,600
Total, Part V	286,504,000
PART VI. Human rights and humanitarian affairs	
28. Human rights	23,391,200
29. Protection of and assistance to refugees	60,823,000
30. Disaster relief operations	7,824,600
Total, Part VI	92,038,800
PART VII. Public information	
31. Public information	100,977,000
Total, Part VII	100,977,000
PART VIII. Common support services	
32. Conference services	422,414,600
33. Administration and management	421,935,400
Total, Part VIII	844,350,000
PART IX. Special expenses	
34. Special expenses	46,035,000
Total, Part IX	46,035,000
PART X. Capital expenditures	
35. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	96,815,600
Total, Part X	96,815,600
PART XI. Staff assessment	
36. Staff assessment	374,137,200
Total, Part XI	374,137,200
GRAND TOTAL	2,402,576,600
Reduction from underutilized balances	13,343,900

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical cooperation under part IV, section 12, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(a) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium, and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium do not exceed twenty-four months;

(b) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization, and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(c) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium shall remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations approved under paragraph 1 above, an amount of 51,000 dollars is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1992-1993 from accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

General Assembly resolution 46/186 A

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## Financing appropriations for 1992

The General Assembly specified that for 1992 alone, the total budget appropriations would be \$1,228,519,850. That amount consisted of one half of the total funds approved for the 1992-1993 biennium, or \$1,194,617,450, plus the \$33,902,400 approved for the revised 1991 appropriations.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 46/186 C without vote.

### Financing of appropriations for the year 1992

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1992:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of 1,228,519,850 United States dollars, consisting of 1,194,617,450 dollars, being half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1992-1993 by the General Assembly under paragraph 1 of resolution A above, plus 333,902,400 dollars, being the increase in revised appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 approved by the Assembly in its resolution 46/184 A of 20 December 1991, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(a) 34,643,650 dollars, being half of the estimated income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1992-1993 under resolution B above, decreased by 838,700 dollars, being the decrease in estimated income other than staff assessment for the biennium 1990-1991 approved by the Assembly in its resolution 46/184 B of 20 December 1991;

(b) 1,194,714,900 dollars, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 on the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;

2. There shall be set off against the assessments on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of 209,704,100 dollars, consisting of:

(a) 189,963,000 dollars, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1992-1993 under resolution B above;

(b) Plus 19,741,100 dollars, being the increase in the revised income from staff assessment for the biennium 1990-1991 approved by the Assembly in its resolution 46/184 B.

General Assembly resolution 46/186 C

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## 1992-1993 income sources

The 1992-1993 budget appropriations approved by the General Assembly were to be financed from assessments on Member States, staff assessment (an income tax levied by the United Nations on staff salaries), general income and income from services to the public. General income consisted of, among other things, reimbursement for services provided to specialized agencies, income from the rental of premises, contributions of non-member States, and television and related services.

The Secretary-General submitted estimates for 1992-1993 income which were reviewed 'by ACABQ. The Fifth Committee took actions based on ACABQ recommendations and made modifications due to the changes in inflation and currency exchange rates, as reported by the Secretary-General.<sup>(8)</sup> Consequently, the income estimates were revised upward to the figure adopted by the Assembly (\$449,213,300).

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 46/186 B without vote.

## Income estimates for the biennium 1992-1993

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1992-1993:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling 449,213,300 United States dollars are approved as follows:

Income section	(US dollars)
1. Income from staff assessment	379,926,000
Total, income section 1	379,926,000
2. General income	62,444,800
3. Services to the public	6,842,500
Total, income sections 2 and 3	69,287,300
GRAND TOTAL	449,213,300

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

General Assembly resolution 46/186 B

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## Unforeseen expenditures

The General Assembly, in December 1991, authorized the Secretary-General to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses during the 1992-1993 biennium, under specified limitations.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 46/187 without vote.

## Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1992-1993

The General Assembly

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments in the biennium 1992-1993 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising either during or subsequent to that biennium, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of 3 million United States dollars in any one year of the biennium 1992-1993, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

- (i) The designation of ad hoc judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of 250,000 dollars;
- (ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of 75,000 dollars;
- (iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of 100,000 dollars;

(c) Such commitments, in an amount not exceeding 500,000 dollars, in the biennium 1992-1993, as the Secretary-General certifies are required for inter-organizational security measures pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 36/235 of 18 December 1981;

2. Resolves that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. Decides that, for the biennium 1992-1993, if a decision of the Security Council results in the need for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security in an amount exceeding 10 million dollars in respect of that decision, the matter shall be brought to the General Assembly or, if the Assembly is suspended or not in session, a resumed or special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

General Assembly resolution 46/187

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## Questions on the 1992-1993 programme budget

In December, the General Assembly adopted omnibus resolutions on questions related to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (resolutions 46/185 A-C). The Assembly took into consideration the input and comments of CPC<sup>(10)</sup> and ACABQ.<sup>(11)</sup>

The resolutions included 42 separate sections covering individual areas of the proposed budget. Several of the questions in the resolutions are discussed in PART SIX, Chapters II and III.

In resolution 46/185 C, the Assembly dealt with various sections of the proposed programme budget, addressing specific issues in each. Under the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the proposed programme budget provided for \$1,432,300 under the regular budget for preparing the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. In a note submitted to

the Assembly in November 1991,<sup>(12)</sup> the Secretary-General outlined the administrative and financial arrangements for the Conference, which had been decided on in principle by the Economic and Social Council in 1989.<sup>(13)</sup>

In a note on conference servicing of intergovernmental bodies convened at Nairobi,<sup>(14)</sup> the Secretary-General requested that \$150,000 be added to the 1992-1993 regular budget to pay for conference service staff covering meetings of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). He also recommended an additional appropriation of \$73,000 for processing the pre-session documentation in Chinese for the meetings of the Commission on Human Settlements.

The Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly in November<sup>(15)</sup> a report on the organization of editorial services at Headquarters, as suggested by CPC in May (see PART SIX, Chapter III).

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 46/185 C without vote.

The General Assembly,

#### I

##### Section 1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination

Having accepted the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the posts for its secretariat, and having noted the increasing workload of the Advisory Committee,

1. Stresses the statutory nature and the importance of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and invites the Secretary-General to keep under review the method of financing of posts in the secretariat of the Advisory Committee that are not part of the regular budget;

2. Decides that, starting in 1992, the travel expenses and subsistence allowances of the members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for attendance at the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination should be authorized under the regular budget of the Organization, on the understanding that there will be no increase in the total appropriation of the relevant part of section 1 and that claims related to the regular sessions of the Committee for Programme and Coordination will have first priority;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section I

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

##### Section 2. Good offices and peacemaking; peace-keeping; research and the collection of information

1. Requests the Secretary-General to reflect the wording contained in General Assembly resolution 46/48 on the comprehensive review of the whole question of

peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, adopted by the Assembly on 9 December 1991 on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, in the programme budget and in the medium-term plan;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to ensure that the activities of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information fully complement the activities of other offices, including the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit appropriate information on the financial and related aspects of special missions, particularly cost absorption, in the context of the budget performance reports;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section II

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

#### III

##### Section 3. Political and Security Council affairs

Recalling its resolutions 32/71 of 9 December 1977 and 40/243 of 18 December 1985, as well as the relevant observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 on the venues of meetings of subsidiary bodies,

Requests the Committee on Conferences to expedite its review of United Nations bodies meeting away from their established headquarters and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section III

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

#### IV

##### Section 4. Political and General Assembly affairs and Secretariat services

1. Decides to consider at its forty-seventh session the report of the Secretary-General on the organization of editorial services at United Nations Headquarters, which was requested by the Committee for Programme and Coordination in paragraph 96 of its report;

2. Also decides to postpone its decision on the proposal of the Secretary-General and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the establishment of a P-4 post of Editor, pending final decision on the results of the review of editorial services at its forty-seventh session;

3. Accepts the reclassification of the post of Secretary of the Committee for Programme and Coordination from the P-4 to the P-5 level;

4. Notes the responsibilities currently attached to this post and the inconsistencies in the levels of secretaries of various intergovernmental policy-making organs, and requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the levels of these posts, bearing in mind the other responsibilities associated with the posts, and to submit proposals as appropriate to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section IV

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## V

### Section 5. Disarmament

1. Accepts the proposal of the Secretary-General and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the granting of a subvention of 440,000 United States dollars to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, reiterates its request contained in section IV of its resolution 44/201 B of 21 December 1989, and endorses the observations and recommendations contained in paragraphs 5.9 and 5.10 of the report of the Advisory Committee stressing the need for the eventual self-sufficiency of the Institute and urging that every effort should be made to encourage donors to make additional unrestricted contributions which could be used to defray the administrative costs of the Institute;

2. Decides to establish a P-5 post for the Director of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific at Kathmandu, effective 1 January 1992, on a temporary basis, subject to a review for the need to establish this post on a permanent basis for the next biennium;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section V

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote, 16 December (meeting 53); oral proposal by Chairmen: agenda item 107. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 36, 53; plenary 79.

## VI

### Section 9. Legal activities

1. Recalls the concerns expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the persistent backlog in the publication of the United Nations Treaty Series and invites the Secretary-General to take innovative and cost-effective measures to address this problem;

2. Endorses the comments and observations made by the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 9.6 and 9.7 of its report, on the questions of travel and publication policy in the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

3. Takes note of the proposals of the Secretary-General and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee regarding the reclassification of two posts in the Codification Division, and decides not to endorse these proposals;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in administering the staffing table of section 9, to take fully into account the views expressed by Member States on the proposed reclassifications;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section VI

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## VII

Section 11A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation

1. Endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed reclassification of a D-1 post, and de-

tides, in the light of the increasing importance of system-wide coordination in the economic and social fields, to keep this question under constant review;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to review the programme narrative under section 11A, taking into account all relevant mandates adopted by the General Assembly;

### Section 11B. World Food Council

Endorses the recommendation contained in paragraph 11B.7 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the question of the rental of office space for the secretariat of the World Food Council, and urges the Secretary-General to make every effort to obtain premises at a lower cost for this secretariat;

### Section 11C. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Endorses the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and encourages the Secretary-General to redeploy resources from within section 11C to provide for any additional consultancy requirements;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section VII

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## VIII

### Section 13. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

1. Notes the different presentation of the activities on non-governmental organizations in section 13, and stresses that the functions of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in this regard remain unchanged;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to examine activities related to "centrally planned economies" in the light of global economic developments and to report to the General Assembly in the context of the revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 to be submitted at the forty-seventh session;

3. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial arrangements of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to provide regular budget funding for the Conference, and requests the Secretary-General to make all necessary efforts to seek voluntary contributions funding for the Conference;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section VIII

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote, 18 December (meeting 55); oral proposal by Chairman: agenda item 107.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 45, 55; plenary 79.

## IX

### Section 15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. Takes note of the negative growth proposed for this section over the revised estimates for the biennium 1990-1991, stresses the importance of the programme on trade and development in relation to the broad priority on the economic development of developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implemen-

tation of the activities proposed under this section, including, if necessary, through the redeployment of resources in accordance with established procedures;

2. Also takes note of the proposals of the Secretary-General to abolish a D-2 post and to redeploy the other twelve posts of subprogramme 5, and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. Recognizes that new mandates and new activities might emerge under section 15;

4. Decides that the thirteen posts under subprogramme 5 mentioned above should be retained for 1992, with the corresponding appropriation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make proposals on these posts for 1993 to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the results of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, other mandates of relevant intergovernmental bodies, and the possibility for curtailing activities under this subprogramme mentioned in the statement of programme budget implications for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section IX

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr. 1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## X

### Section 16. International Trade Centre

Requests that the detailed recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on section 16 of the proposed programme budget should be made available to the budget committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at its October session in the odd-numbered year before the beginning of the budgetary biennium;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section X

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr. 1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## XI

### Section 17. United Nations Environment Programme

1. Endorses the recommendation contained in paragraph 265 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination that all non-mandated activities should be excluded from the programme narrative of section 17;

2. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General on the conference servicing of intergovernmental bodies convened at Nairobi, endorses the relevant recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, stresses that interpretation services should be available for all official languages of the Organization, and requests the Secretary-General to report on possible additional financial requirements under section 17 in the context of the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to study the possibility of alternative arrangements for the secretariat of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, including its possible merger with the International Atomic Energy

Agency, and to report to the General Assembly at its next session;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XI

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr. 1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## XII

### Section 18. Centre for Science and Technology for Development

Takes note of the negative growth proposed for this section, stresses the importance of the programme on science and technology for development in relation to the broad priority on the economic development of developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the activities proposed under this section, including enhanced coordination with the regional commissions and, if necessary, through the redeployment of resources in accordance with established procedures;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XII

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr. 1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## XIII

### Section 19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

1. Endorses the recommendation contained in paragraph 276 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, and stresses that the activities envisaged under subprogrammes 1, 6 and 8 should be fully responsive to the needs of the various regions, including Latin America and the Caribbean;

2. Also endorses the relevant recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the translation of documentation into Chinese, and invites the Secretary-General to reflect any related additional appropriation in the context of the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 under section 19;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to ensure that all publications of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) are translated into all official languages in a timely manner;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XIII

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr. 1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## XIV

### Section 20. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

Endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed reclassification of the General Service post of Managing Editor, The CTC Reporter magazine, pending the completion of the review of the publication policy of the Organization;



General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XIV  
20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## XV

### Section 21. Social development and humanitarian affairs

1. Stresses the importance of the preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in 1995, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources are provided for the preparation during the biennium 1992-1993;

2. Also stresses the importance of the appropriate servicing of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and requests the Secretary-General to ensure such servicing, including through the redeployment of resources;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XV  
20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote, 16 December (meeting 53); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 107.  
Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 36, 53; plenary 79.

## XVI

### Section 22. International drug control

Endorses the recommendation contained in paragraph 301 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, and stresses the need for allocation of adequate resources for activities undertaken pursuant to this recommendation.

Administrative and financial arrangements regarding the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

1. Decides to establish, as from 1 January 1992, under the direct responsibility of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities mainly in developing countries and to transfer to it the financial resources of the former United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

2. Authorises the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues, taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991 and General Assembly resolution 46/104 of 16 December 1991, to approve, on the basis of the proposals of the Executive Director of the Programme, both the budget of the programme of the Fund and the administrative and programme support costs budget, other than expenditures borne by the regular budget of the United Nations, and requests the Commission to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the ways in which it plans to carry out the administrative and financial functions;

3. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit its comments and recommendations on the administrative and programme support costs budget of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to consider ways to streamline the proposed structure for the Programme, taking into account, inter alia, the observations of the Advisory Committee and the views expressed in the

Fifth Committee, including the need to promote regional cooperation under the coordination of the Programme in consultation with the regional commissions and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. Decides to consider the arrangements relating to personnel for the Programme to be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations at a later stage during the current session of the General Assembly, and meanwhile requests the Secretary-General to take all measures necessary to expedite the recruitment of such personnel;

6. Notes that the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and that due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible;

7. Notes also the intention of the Secretary-General to promulgate financial rules for the Fund, in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, it being understood that the references in the said financial rules to the role and functions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs shall be consistent with the role of the Commission given in paragraph 2 above;

8. Decides that, notwithstanding regulations 11.1 and 11.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Executive Director of the Programme shall maintain the accounts of the Fund of the Programme and shall be responsible for submitting the said accounts and related financial statements, no later than 31 March following the end of the financial period, to the Board of Auditors and for submitting financial reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to the General Assembly;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XVI  
20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote, 19 December (meeting 55); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 107.  
Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 46, 47, 53; plenary 79.

## XVII

### Section 24. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

1. Takes note of the proposed priorities among sub-programmes, invites the Secretary-General to be guided by the work programme and the priorities recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in implementing the programme budget, and stresses the importance of submitting new proposals in the context of the revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to assess the capacity of the Commission to fulfil its role for the strengthening of multilateral regional and subregional cooperation, having regard to the resources available in the Commission, and to propose measures for the strengthening of the Commission in the context of the revised estimates of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, taking into account the work programme of the Commission;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XVIII  
20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote, 18 December (meeting 55); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 107.  
Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 45, 55; plenary 79.

## XIX

## Section 28. Human rights

1. Accepts the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with regard to posts, and requests the Secretary-General to provide complete information concerning management and workload analysis, as indicated by the Advisory Committee, to enable the Committee to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 on the establishment of the temporary posts on a permanent basis, on the understanding that the arrangements on temporary posts will be included in a long-term solution for the resources of the Centre for Human Rights;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, with regard to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the level of general temporary assistance for section 28, to ensure that adequate resources are available during the biennium 1992-1993;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XIX

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

x x

### Section 29A. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the financing of additional posts from the regular budget, requests the Secretary-General to review with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees the current arrangements for the financing of administrative and other posts at the Office, taking into account the financial situation of the Office and the United Nations and all relevant inter-governmental decisions, and to make proposals, as appropriate, in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XX

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## XXI

### Section 29B. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

1. Takes note of the proposals of the Secretary-General, and requests him to review the resource requirements of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East under the regular budget, taking into account General Assembly resolution 3331 B (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, subsequent practices and the reasons which led him to put forward the proposals contained in paragraph 29B.8 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations in this regard, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XXI

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote, 18 December (meeting 55); oral proposal by Chairman: agenda item 107. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 45, 55; plenary 79.

## XXII

## Section 31. Public information

1. Notes that the Trust Fund for Information Support for African Economic Recovery and Development should have been mentioned in section 11A, stresses the importance of the Fund for the implementation of the activities mandated under programme 45 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, and invites the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for the Fund and requests him to report in the most appropriate form to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

2. Stresses the importance of ensuring cultural diversity and equality of languages in the activities of the Department of Public Information, particularly with regard to audiovisual materials and radio programmes;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XXII

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

## XXIII

## Section 32. Conference services

Requests the Secretary-General to keep under review workload standards in the Department of Conference Services, taking into account technological innovations and the need for further progress in productivity, and to report thereon in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XXIII

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

### Economic Commission for Africa

In a November 1990 report<sup>(16)</sup> on the functioning of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) of ECA, the Secretary-General outlined the main features of the five existing centres located in Cameroon, Morocco, the Niger, Rwanda and Zambia. As part of ECA, the function of the centres was to promote subregional economic cooperation and integration.

There was a consensus among member States of the region that MULPOCs had been successful in supporting institution-building efforts, the report stated; however, the initial objectives set out for the centres had not been adequately met. As the lack of resources was at the core of MULPOCs' troubles, the Secretary-General recommended that eight Professional and 10 General Service posts be added to the staff resources at the centres. The cost of the posts, to be included in the 1992-1993 proposed programme budget, was estimated at \$902,300.

In its comments on the question, ACABQ reported that it had requested and received from the Secretary-General a more complete staffing table for the centres.<sup>(11)</sup>

The report of a review team on the development issues and policies programme of ECA was submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council through CPC in April 1991,<sup>(17)</sup> as requested by CPC in 1990. The report examined the principal mandates of the programme and summarized findings of previous evaluations of the MULPOCs and the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS). It also discussed the effects of extrabudgetary resources on ECA programmes.

MULPOCS had failed to establish a strong professional presence in the subregions of Africa, the report stated, mainly because the available expertise often did not match the priorities of the member States, while funding for MULPOCS had been grossly inadequate. To rectify the situation, the Secretary-General recommended that MULPOCs become part of the process of decentralizing activities and resources of all ECA programmes with subregional activities, through greater subregional cooperation coordinated with country priorities and strategies. Furthermore, he said, the programmes' strategies needed to be reworked and they should be provided with adequate resources.

In November, the Secretary-General submitted a note to the Assembly on the self-evaluation capacity of ECA.<sup>(18)</sup> He stated that this capacity required improvement, but that the functions could be performed by the Programme Planning and Coordination Office pending that action. A report on strengthening self-evaluation within ECA would be submitted to the Assembly in 1992.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section XVII of resolution 46/185 C without vote.

[The General Assembly,...]

Section 23. Economic Commission for Africa

1. Accepts the proposals of the Secretary-General and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the multinational programming and operational centres, taking into account the relevant evaluation report, the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the report of the Secretary-General, the relevant decisions of the Economic and Social Council, paragraph 23.9 of the report of the Advisory Committee and further views expressed by the Secretariat during the consideration of this question at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the multinational programming and operational centres with the remaining Professional and General

Service posts and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

2. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General on the self-evaluation capacity of the Economic Commission for Africa and the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish the P-5 post of Evaluation Officer for the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 1992-1993 and to review the functions of this post in the context of the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

3. Accepts the proposals of the Secretary-General and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the situation of the Institute, in the light of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/72 of 27 July 1990;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XVII

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote, 16 December (meeting 55); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 107. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 46, 53; plenary 79.

#### Contingency fund

The contingency fund, created to accommodate additional expenditures related to each biennium, was established by the Assembly in 1986.<sup>(19)</sup> The fund's level is set at a percentage of the overall biennial budget and covers expenditures arising from mandates not included in the programme budget. For both the 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 bienniums, the funds were set at 0.75 per cent of the overall programme budgets.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section IX of resolution 46/185 A without vote.

[The General Assembly ...]

#### Contingency fund

Notes that a balance of 15,237,100 dollars remains in the contingency fund.

General Assembly resolution 46/185 A, section IX

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote, 19 December (meeting 56); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 107.

Also on 20 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section IX of resolution 46/185 B without vote.

[The General Assembly ...]

#### Contingency fund

1. Recalls its resolution 45/255 of 21 December 1990, by which it established provisionally the level of the contingency fund of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 at a level of 0.75 per cent of the preliminary

estimate of 2,462,400,000 dollars, that is, 19 million dollars:

2. 'Takes note of the adjustment made by the Secretary-General to the preliminary estimates from 2,462,400,000 dollars to 2,366,300,000 dollars, and decides that the revised level of the contingency fund stands at 18 million dollars;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 B, section IX

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

### Underutilized balances

ACABQ noted in its report on the 1992-1993 proposed programme budget<sup>(11)</sup> that \$21.5 million remained in the budget base for 1992-1993, carried over from previous bienniums as underutilized balances. Under those circumstances, it said, every effort should be made to absorb any additional costs that might arise that were not subject to the procedures for the use of the contingency fund. Efforts should also be made to apply more flexibility in transferring funds between sections of the budget.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section III of resolution 46/185 B without vote.

[The General Assembly ...]

#### Underutilized balances

1. Endorses as an ad hoc measure the reduction of 13,343,900 United States dollars recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the basis of underutilized balances;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to bear in mind that the across-the-board reductions under each section resulting from the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the underutilized balances are indicative and to consider, in implementing these recommendations, the requirements of programmes and services of the various units in the Secretariat;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to use the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to reflect his proposed transfers of resources among sections of the programme budget, in accordance with the existing financial regulations and rules and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in the relevant part of paragraph 22 of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 B, section III

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

### Programme budget

In its October report,<sup>(10)</sup> CPC noted that the proposed programme budget had been prepared within the existing structures of the Organization. In the view of CPC, it needed to include further specific administrative and budgetary measures to enhance the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of the Organization. In addition, the proposed programme budget contained in different sections activities with similar objectives. In that regard, more effort should be made to rationalize its presentation.

In regard to extrabudgetary resources, ACABQ reiterated a request it had made in 1989 that the Secretary-General develop a more accurate and timely way to forecast the level of those resources.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section IV of resolution 446/185 B without vote.

[The General Assembly ...]

Activities in the proposed programme budget

1. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination contained in paragraphs 31 to 33 and 52 of its report

2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a review of the possible consolidation of administrative functions in the various units of the Secretariat and to submit proposals thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to review the distribution of resources between substantive central departments and offices and the regional commissions, taking into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986, and to reflect his recommendations in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

4. Notes that the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 does not provide a list of activities that, in the judgement of the Secretary-General, can be discontinued, and requests the Secretary-General, in the implementation of the programme budget, to take into account measures that may improve the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of the Organization, thereby enhancing its capacity and flexibility to respond effectively to needs and mandates;

5. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to develop workload standards and other management techniques, particularly in the context of the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

6. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on priority-setting contained in paragraphs 45 to 47 of its report, notes that the broad priority on the economic development of developing countries pertains to a large number of sections of the programme budget, and stresses the importance of ensuring adequate resources for the implementation of mandated activities under each section of the programme budget;

7. Notes that objectives of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and specific mandates of the General Assembly are not always fully reflected in the programme narratives and activities of some sections of the proposed programme budget, and requests the Secretary-General fully to take into account the views expressed by Member States in implementing the programme budget and in proposing revisions to the medium-term plan;

8. Also notes the growing role of extrabudgetary resources in the implementation of the programmes of the Organization, the progress achieved in the presentation of these resources in the programme budget, the impact of voluntary contributions on a number of sub-programmes in the economic and social fields and the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 71 and 72 of its report with regard to the need for greater transparency, and decides to keep this question under constant review;

9. Further notes that the estimates in the proposed programme budget do not reflect the possible consequences for the activities financed from the regular budget of the decisions taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on new successor arrangements, recognizes that for sections of the programme budget, such as those pertaining to the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development and the regional commissions, these new arrangements are likely to affect the projected level of resources in 1993 and perhaps in 1992, and invites the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in the most appropriate form;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to review the costs of services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources and to provide an analysis of appropriate sources of funding for these costs, taking into account relevant intergovernmental decisions and resolutions and existing practices in this regard;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to work in close collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in the preparation of the report and to take into account paragraph 37 of decision 91/46 of 21 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the Programme;

12. Requests that the two reports be reviewed by the Advisory Committee;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 N, section IV

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

### 1992-1993 programme budget

CPC held its thirty-first session in New York from 13 May to 12 June 1991. During the session, it conducted an in-depth examination of the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993 and submitted its findings in a report of 31 October.<sup>(10)</sup>

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section I of resolution 46/185 B without vote.

The General Assembly ...

Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, contained in paragraphs 11 to 391 of its report on the work of its thirty-first session, including general considerations, overall resource requirements, priorities, methodology and format;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 B, section I

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

### Methodology of the programme budget

In its October report,<sup>(10)</sup> CPC made several recommendations regarding the methodology used to arrive at the programme budget. It said that the Secretary-General should convene an ad hoc technical seminar to review questions on the methodology, and that the budget format should be restructured in order to provide more information on its programmatic content. CPC also recommended the establishment of a system of accountability for programme managers, plus a clear formulation of programme objectives.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section VIII of resolution 46/185 B without vote.

[The General Assembly ...]

### Seminar on the methodology for the preparation of the programme budget

1. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination contained in paragraph 49 of its report, on the convening by the Secretary-General of an ad hoc technical seminar to review the question of the methodology used for the preparation of the programme budget, and recommends that this seminar take place during the first part of 1992;

2. Also endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, contained in paragraphs 53, 400 and 401 of its report, concerning the submission of a prototype of a new budget format, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

...

General Assembly resolution 46/185 B, section VIII

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

### Financing of the Working Capital Fund

The General Assembly in December 1991 established the Working Capital Fund for the 1992-1993 biennium at the level of \$100 million. The provisions of the authorizing resolution (see below) corresponded to those approved in 1989 for the previous biennium.<sup>(20)</sup> As in the past, the Fund was to be used to finance appropriations pending receipt of assessed contributions and to pay unforeseen costs.

In his November report on the financial situation of the Organization,<sup>(21)</sup> the Secretary-General requested that the Fund be increased from \$100 million to \$250 million. He pointed out that the level of the Fund had originally been considered in relation to total appropriations. At its current level, the Fund equalled less than one month of regular budget requirements. The difficulty in collecting assessments had contributed to the Secretary-General's belief that the Fund should be increased. Setting the level at \$250 million would be equivalent to about 25 per cent of the net annual level of the regular budget, or approximately three months' requirement.

Increasing the level of the Fund could not be viewed as even a partial solution to the financial difficulties of the United Nations. ACABQ had stated in a December 1990 report on the financial crisis of the Organization.<sup>(22)</sup> Moreover, implementing such an increase prior to correcting the problem could exacerbate the situation, since the outstanding obligations of certain Member States might even increase as a result. ACABQ therefore recommended that a decision to increase the level of the Fund only be taken when Member States fully honoured their financial obligations to the Organization; it was that principle of payment which constituted the underpinning of the financial health of the United Nations.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 46/188 without vote.

#### Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1992-1993

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the biennium 1992-1993 in the amount of 100 million United States dollars;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Member States to the budget for the year 1992;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(a) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in an adjusted amount of 1,025,092 dollars;

(b) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1990-1991 under General Assembly resolution 44/204 of 21 December 1989;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1990-1991 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contributions payable by the Member State in respect of the biennium 1992-1993;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(c) Such sums as may be necessary to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities, which, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed 200,000 dollars; advances in excess of the total of 200,000 dollars may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(d) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the biennium in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each biennium, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each biennium;

(e) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund,

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in the biennium 1992-1993, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 1341(XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 46/188

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

#### REFERENCES

- (1) A/C.5/46/46. (2) A/C.5/46/SR.54. (3) GA res. 45/252, p. 348, 21 Dec. 1990. (4) GA res. 44/203, 21 Dec. 1989. (5) GA res. 44/198 E, 21 Dec. 1989. (6) A/46/6/Rev.1, vol. I & II. (7) A/C.5/46/L.18, part II. (8) A/C.5/46/82. (9) A/45/6/Rev.1. (10) A/46/16. (11) A/46/7. (12) A/C.5/46/25 & Corr.1. (13) ESC res. 1989/91, 26 July 1989. (14) A/C.5/45/29. (15) A/C.5/46/47. (16) A/C.5/45/57. (17) E/AC.51/1991/3. (18) A/C.5/46/37. (19) YUN 1986, p. 1024, GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. (20) GA res. 44/204, 21 Dec. 1989. (21) A/46/600/Add.1. (22) A/45/860.

## Contributions

### Scale of assessments

The fifty-first session of the Committee on Contributions, held in New York from 3 to 28 June 1991,<sup>(1)</sup> decided on a machine scale of assessments for a period to be determined by the General Assembly, as had been requested by the Assembly in 1990.<sup>(2)</sup> The machine scale was the method or formula to be applied in determining the level of contribution of each Member State, based on its capacity to pay.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia and the Republic of Korea joined the United Nations as Member States on 17 September 1991. The Committee recommended that they contribute at the rate of one ninth of 0.05, 0.06, 0.11, 0.13, 0.01, 0.01 and 0.69 per cent, respectively, for their portion of the year of admission. The contributions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea would be adjusted by one ninth of the flat fee paid for their participation in United Nations activities as a non-member State for 1991.

### Scale preparation

The Committee, following its mandate to make the capacity to pay the main criterion for determining the scale,<sup>(3)</sup> applied various factors in calculating assessments, including national income, population, external debt and monetary exchange rates for the period 1980-1989. Data were provided by the United Nations Statistical Office and information from the World Bank was used regarding the external debt of countries eligible for debt relief adjustment.

Other components of the methodology of the scale included: the low per capita income allowance formula, reducing the national income on the basis of two parameters—an upper per capita income limit of \$2,600 and the relief gradient of 85 per cent; a 0.01 per cent floor rate and a 25 per cent ceiling rate; and a scheme of limits to avoid excessive variation of an individual Member's rate between successive scales. The rates for the least developed countries would not exceed 0.01 per cent.

The upper per capita income limit used in formulating the lower income allowance was raised by the Committee from \$2,200 for 1989-1991 to \$2,600, pursuant to a 1990 request by the Assembly to examine the appropriate level of adjustment for that limit.<sup>(4)</sup> Those countries with per capita income below the upper per capita limit benefited from having their national income figures reduced prior to being calculated into the scale. The reduction equalled 85 per cent of the percentage difference between the country's per capita income and the upper per capita limit.

The Fifth Committee was advised by the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions that the rate used to exchange national income figures of each Member State into United States dollars was provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). However, the Committee also selectively employed the price-adjusted rate of exchange (PARE) to identify countries whose rate activity over time did not reflect domestic price changes. As Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Peru and Uganda were shown as having extreme distortions of 40 per cent or more in their rates of exchange, PARE was used in determining their assessments.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 46/221 A without vote.

The General Assembly,

Recognising the obligations of Member States, under Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly

Bearing in mind rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

1. Resolves that the scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the regular budget of the United Nations for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 shall be as follows, unless a new scale is approved earlier by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions, should the Committee, in accordance with its mandate and the rules of procedure of the Assembly, so recommend, on the basis of substantial changes in relative capacity to pay, taking into account, as appropriate, representations made by Member States and/or its ongoing work on methodology as requested in resolution 46/221 B below:

Member State	Percent	Member State	percent	Member State	Percent
Afghanistan	0.01	Bahrain	0.03	Botswana	0.01
Atbanla	0.01	Bangladesh	0.01	Brazil	1.59
Algeria	0.16	Barbados	0.01	Brunei Darussalam	0.03
Angola	0.01	Belarus	0.31	Bulgaria	0.13
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01	Belgium	1.06	Burkina Faso	0.01
Argentina	0.57	Belize	0.01	Burundi	0.01
Australia	1.51	Benin	0.01	Cambodia	0.01
Austria	0.75	Bhutan	0.01	Cameroon	0.01
Bahamas	0.02	Bolivia	0.01	Canada	3.11

Member State	Per cent	Member State	Per cent	Member State	Per cent
Cape Verde	0.01	Japan	12.45	Rwanda	0.01
Central African Republic	0.01	Jordan	0.01	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.01
Chad	0.01	Kenya	0.01	Saint Lucia	0.01
Chile	0.08	Kuwait	0.25	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01
China	0.77	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	Samoa	0.01
Colombia	0.13	Latvia	- a	Sao Tome and Principe	0.01
Comoros	0.01	Lebanon	0.01	Saudi Arabia	
Congo	0.01	Lesotho	0.01		0.01
Costa Rica	0.01	Liberia	0.01	Seychelles	0.01
Côte d'Ivoire	0.02	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.24	Sierra Leone	0.01
Cuba	0.09	Liechtenstein	0.01	Singapore	0.12
Cyprus	0.02	Lithuania	- a	Solomon Islands	0.01
Czechoslovakia	0.55	Luxembourg	0.06	Somalia	0.01
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05	Madagascar	0.01	South Africa	0.41
Denmark	0.65	Malawi	0.01	Spain	1.98
Djibouti	0.01	Malaysia	0.12	Sri Lanka	0.01
Dominica	0.01	Maldives	0.01	Sudan	0.01
Dominican Republic	0.02	Mali	0.01	Suriname	0.01
Ecuador	0.03	Malta	0.01	Swaziland	0.01
Egypt	0.07	Marshall Islands	0.01	Sweden	1.11
El Salvador	0.01	Mauritania	0.01	Syrian Arab Republic	0.04
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	Mauritius	0.01	Thailand	0.11
Estonia	- a	Mexico	0.88	Togo	0.01
Ethiopia	0.01	Micronesia (Federated states of)	0.01	Trinidad and Tobago	0.05
Fiji	0.01	Mongolia	0.01	Tunisia	0.03
Finland	0.57	Morocco	0.03	Turkey	0.27
France	6.00	Mozambique	0.01	Uganda	0.01
Gabon	0.02	Myanmar	0.01	Ukraine	1.18
Gambia	0.01	Namibia	0.01	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	9.41
Germany	8.93	Nepal	0.01	United Arab Emirates	0.21
Ghana	0.01	Netherlands	1.50	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.02
Greece	0.35	New Zealand	0.24	United Republic of Tanzania	0.01
Grenada	0.01	Nicaragua	0.01	United States of America	25.00
Guatemala	0.02	Niger	0.01	Uruguay	0.04
Guinea	0.01	Nigeria	0.20	Vanuatu	0.01
Guinea-Bissau	0.01	Norway	0.55	Venezuela	0.49
Guyana	0.01	Oman	0.03	Viet Nam	0.01
Haiti	0.01	Pakistan	0.06	Yemen	0.01
Honduras	0.18	Panama	0.02	Yugoslavia	0.42
Hungary	0.03	Papua New Guinea	0.01	Zaire	0.01
Iceland	0.36	Paraguay	0.02	Zambia	0.01
India	0.16	Peru	0.06	Zimbabwe	0.01
Indonesia	0.77	Philippines	0.07		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.13	Poland	0.47		
Iraq	0.19	Portugal	0.20		
Ireland	0.23	Qatar	0.05		
Israel	4.29	Republic of Korea	0.69		
Italy	0.01	Romania	0.17		
Jamaica				Total	100.02

<sup>a</sup>The assessment rates of the Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are to be determined by the Committee on Contributions during its fifty-second session, taking into account the results of the study of the International Monetary Fund in progress. The assessment rates will be deducted from the assessment rate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 9.41 per cent and will be retroactive for the assessments of the three Member States for the purposes of paragraph 2 (b) below for 1991 and for the duration of the scale.

## 2. Resolves also that:

(a) In accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the scale of assessments given in paragraph 1 above shall be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1994, or earlier as specified in paragraph 1 above, when a report shall be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its forty-ninth session;

(b) For their year of admission, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republics of Korea and the Marshall Islands, which became Members of the United Nations on 17 September 1991, shall contribute at the rate of one ninth of 0.05, 0.01, 0.69 and 0.01 per cent, respectively. For their year of admission, the Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which also became States Members of the United Nations on 17 September 1991, shall contribute at the rate of one ninth of the rates to be determined by the Committee on Contributions during its fifty-second session. The contributions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Repub-

lic of Korea shall be adjusted by one ninth of the flat fee paid for the participation in United Nations activities as non-member States for 1991. The contributions of the new Member States shall be taken into account as miscellaneous income under regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

(c) The contributions of the new Member States for 1991 and 1992 shall be applied to the same basis of assessment as for other Member States, except that, in the case of appropriations or apportionments approved by the General Assembly for the financing of peace-keeping operations, the contributions of those States, as determined by the group of contributors to which they may be assigned by the Assembly, shall be calculated in proportion to the calendar year;

(d) The advances of the new Member States to the Working Capital Fund, under regulation 5.8 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, shall be calculated by the application of the rates of assessment in effect for 1992 to the authorized level of the Fund;



the advances of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands to the Working Capital Fund shall be added to the Fund pending the incorporation of the rates of assessment of these new Member States in a 100.00 per cent scale;

(e) Notwithstanding the terms of regulation 5.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General shall be empowered to accept, at his discretion and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, a portion of the contributions of Member States for the calendar years 1992, 1993 and 1994 in currencies other than United States dollars;

(f) In accordance with regulation 5.9 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, States which are not members of the United Nations but which participate in certain of its activities shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1992, 1993 and 1994 expenses of the Organization on the basis of the following rates:

Non-member State	Per cent
Holy See	0.01
Monaco	0.01
Nauru	0.01
San Mark	0.01
Switzerland	1.16
Tongs	0.01

These rates represent the basis for the calculation of the flat annual fees to be charged to non-member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/197 B of 21 December 1989.

General Assembly resolution 46/221 A

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/181) without vote (draft resolution as a whole), 20 December (meeting 57); draft by Ireland (A/C.5/46/L.20, part A); agenda item 114.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37-42. 57; plenary 79.

## Future scale adjustments

The Committee on Contributions also continued work on improving the methodology for future scales, as requested by the Assembly in 1990.<sup>(4)</sup> In doing so, it concentrated on examining the statistical base period, the scheme of limits and PARE. All three elements were interrelated, the Committee noted, and there was little room to improve each individual factor as long as the ceiling (another type of limit) was omitted from consideration.

Some Committee members noted that an increasingly difficult climate had surrounded the Member States' discussion of the scale in recent years. Many Members had sought to have their assessments reduced, and this was attributed to the fact that rates of assessment were based exclusively on the capacity to pay. It was time to consider a much wider framework so that Governments would view their contributions positively, taking into account the benefits of membership.

Ultimately, the Committee decided that it was too early in the examination process to recommend any clear changes to, abolition or preservation of the current scheme of limits. In view of the con-

flicting results from various modified versions of the scheme of limits, some members said there was no viable alternative to the current scheme, save the voluntary redistribution of 551 points from major beneficiaries to those who had been most disadvantaged by it, as called for by the Assembly in 1990.<sup>(4)</sup> The Committee noted that the progressive application of the scheme of limits over a three-year scale period could lead to the phasing out of the scheme of limits over one or two three-year scale periods. The Committee reported that Japan would offer part of the benefit it would receive from the scheme of limits, namely 24 points, to help reduce overly distortive and detrimental effects experienced by other Member States.

Until recently, several countries with centrally planned economies could not support PARE. That situation had changed in some of those countries, but in others the application of PARE still faced difficulties. However, incremental progress had been made in the implementation of PARE for use in preparing the scale. The Committee decided to continue to examine the matter and to report to the Assembly on its future work as appropriate.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted three resolutions on the topic. Resolution 46/221 B was adopted without vote.

### The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the scale of assessments, in particular resolutions 39/247 B of 12 April 1985, 43/223 B of 21 December 1988 and 45/256 A and C of 21 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions,

Taking note of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-sixth session,

Bearing in mind the difficult economic situation faced by many Member States, in particular the developing countries and, among them, the least developed countries,

Recalling that there is a need to keep under review the relationship between each of the elements and factors of the methodology,

Recognising that shorter statistical base periods better reflect the capacity to pay of Member States at the time of payment,

Considering that long statistical base periods even out the fluctuation in individual rates of assessment resulting from abrupt or short-lived economic changes,

Also considering that a close relationship exists between the length of the statistical base period and the scheme of limits,

Recalling that the General Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions in its resolution 45/256 A, paragraph 4 (a), to continue its work on the scheme of limits, with a view to reducing speedily any of its excessive distorting effects,

Recognizing the importance of the uniform exchange rates in the conversion of national income in local currency into United States dollars,

Recalling the need to base ad hoc adjustments to the machine scale of assessments on the criteria endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/256 A, paragraph 3,

1. Reaffirms that:

(a) The capacity of Member States to pay is the fundamental criterion for determining the scale of assessments;

(b) The scale of assessments should be determined on the basis of reliable, verifiable and comparable data;

(c) The methodology for determining the scale of assessments should be simplified as far as possible with a view to making it more transparent and stable over time;

2. Considers, in principle, in accordance with paragraph 1 above, that:

(a) The scheme of limits should be phased out;

(b) The low per capita income allowance formula should be an integral and automatic adjustment mechanism;

(c) Debt adjustment should be on the basis of reliable and verifiable data;

3. Requests the Committee on Contributions, in the context of its ongoing work to review methodology, to provide commentary, analysis and, as appropriate, recommendations on possible changes of the current methodology on the basis of the following elements, and to provide illustrative scales thereon and to report accordingly to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session:

(a) Ten-year statistical base period;

(b) Uniform exchange rates in accordance with these criteria:

(i) Exchange rates obtained from the International Monetary Fund for all Member States which are members of the Fund;

(ii) Exchange rates based on technical advice of the International Monetary Fund for States which are not members of the Fund;

(iii) United Nations operational rates for Member States for which criteria (i) and (ii) are not applicable;

(iv) The Committee on Contributions should provide detailed explanations for exchange rates not based on any of the criteria listed under (i) to (iii) above;

(c) Debt-adjusted income as proposed by the Committee on Contributions in paragraph 39 of its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

(d) A low per capita income allowance formula with a per capita income limit of the average world per capita income with a gradient of 100 per cent;

(e) A floor rate of 0.01 per cent and a ceiling rate of 25.00 per cent;

(f) A method for phasing out the scheme of limits over two three-year scale periods which would also include provisions to avoid, to the extent possible, the allocation of additional points as a result thereof to developing countries;

4. Also requests the Committee on Contributions to examine ways and means to minimize, to the extent possible, the allocation of additional points to developing countries which were benefiting from the application

of the scheme of limits, in the first six years of the post-transition period;

5. Decides that individual rates for the least developed countries should not exceed their present level, namely 0.01 per cent;

6. Requests the Committee on Contributions to use the criteria approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/256 A, paragraph 3, for the ad hoc adjustment of the machine scale and to provide detailed information on all decisions made in this regard, it being recognized that the continued existence of the ad hoc adjustment process depends on the availability of points provided voluntarily by Member States;

7. Also requests the Committee on Contributions to continue its work on the improvement of the methodology for the preparation of future scales of assessments, in particular with regard to:

(a) The application of price-adjusted rates of exchange;

(b) Alternative income concepts;

(c) The possible use of factors that take account of the situation of countries with economic characteristics such as those outlined in General Assembly resolution 43/223 B, paragraph 3;

(d) Man-made disasters;

(e) Problems of refugee host countries.

and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on its work in all these areas;

8. Further requests the Committee on Contributions to include in its reports to the General Assembly full and detailed information on the considerations underlying its decisions and recommendations;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Contributions with the facilities it requires to carry out its work, including supplementary assistance, if necessary.

General Assembly resolution 46/221 B

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/818) without vote (draft resolution as a whole), 20 December (meeting 57); draft by Ireland (A/C.5/46/L.20, part 8); agenda item 114.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 26, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37-42. 57; plenary 79.

The Assembly adopted resolution 46/221 C without vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/256 C of 21 December 1990,

1. Requests the Committee on Contributions to hold information meetings at its regular sessions during which new scales of assessments are prepared;

2. Requests the Secretariat to provide relevant information and documentation at the disposal of the Committee on Contributions upon request by Member States.

General Assembly resolution 46/221 C

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/818) without vote (draft resolution as a whole), 20 December (meeting 57); draft by Ireland (A/C.5/46/L.20, part C); agenda item 114.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 26, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37-42. 57; plenary 79.

Resolution 46/221 D was also adopted without vote.

#### The General Assembly

1. Requests the Committee on Contributions to explore, as appropriate, means by which the existing methodology might be improved, taking into account the views expressed by delegations in the Fifth Committee, and to report on their quantifiability to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

2. Also requests the Committee on Contributions to present alternative methodologies and to comment upon a model scale using a statistical base period of ten years, which would be arrived at by distributing average national income weighted by per capita national income, and whose calculation would be followed by the application of the existing floor and ceiling rates to be examined at the forty-seventh session, and further requests the Committee to consider, as appropriate, the question of transition from the current to an alternative methodology over a period of time in the event the General Assembly was to make such a decision.

General Assembly resolution 46/221 D

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/818) without vote (draft resolution as a whole), 20 December (meeting 57); draft by Ireland (A/C.5/46/L.20, part D); agenda item 114.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37-42, 57; plenary 79.

#### Budget contributions in 1991

Of the \$1,365,667,018 in contributions to the United Nations regular budget payable as at 1 January 1991, \$926,283,073 had been collected from Member States as of 31 December, leaving \$439,383,945 outstanding.<sup>(5)</sup> Total assessments for 1991, due earlier in the year, amounted to \$962,684,125, while \$64,304,798 was related to previous years.

In addition, 11 non-member States were assessed a total of \$3,359,423 for their share of 1991 United Nations activities in which they participated. Of the contributions payable to the Organization by non-member States for 1991 and prior years, totalling \$4,106,850, \$3,724,732 had been collected as at 31 December 1991, while \$382,018 was outstanding.

On 17 September,<sup>(6)</sup> the Secretary-General informed the President of the General Assembly that six Member States—the Central African Republic, the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone and South Africa—were over two years in arrears in the payment of their budget contributions. Four more letters from the Secretary-General dated 8 October,<sup>(7)</sup> 10 October,<sup>(8)</sup> 5 November<sup>(9)</sup> and 12 November<sup>(10)</sup> showed that the necessary payments had been made by the Congo, Sierra Leone, the Central African Republic and the Dominican Republic, respectively. As a result, those four Members had reduced their arrears below the amount required and had regained their right to vote in the Assembly.

#### Inflation and currency fluctuation

In 1988, the Assembly had reaffirmed the need for a solution to the problem of controlling the effects of inflation and currency fluctuation on the budget of the Organization.<sup>(11)</sup> It had agreed with the concept arrived at by ACABQ regarding the establishment of a reserve fund to cover additional requirements due to currency fluctuations, non-staff costs, inflation and statutory cost increases for staff. The Secretary-General was requested to formulate an operating procedure for such a fund.

On 20 December 1991, by decision 46/451, ACABQ was requested by the Assembly to resume consideration of the issue and report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh (1992) session. Pending a solution to the problem, the fluctuations and inflation rates would continue to be dealt with under the relevant provisions of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the Organization, as called for by the Assembly in 1986.<sup>(12)</sup>

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>A/46/11 & Add. 1,2 & Add.2/Rev. 1. <sup>(2)</sup>GA res. 45/256 A & C, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(3)</sup>YUN 1946-47, p. 655. <sup>(4)</sup>GA res. 45/256 A, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(5)</sup>ST/ADM/SER.B/364. <sup>(6)</sup>A/46/474. <sup>(7)</sup>A/46/474/Add. 1. <sup>(8)</sup>A/46/474/Add. 2. <sup>(9)</sup>A/46/474/Add.3. <sup>(10)</sup>A/46/474/Add.4. <sup>(11)</sup>GA res. 43/214, 21 Dec. 1988. <sup>(12)</sup>YUN 1986, p. 1025, GA res. 41/213, annex I, 19 Dec. 1986.

#### Accounts and auditing

The accounts and financial statements for either the year or the biennium ending 31 December 1990 for six United Nations development and humanitarian assistance programmes were accepted by the General Assembly in 1991, along with the opinions of the United Nations Board of Auditors. The Assembly also endorsed the observations of the Board and of ACABQ.

The Board's principal findings and conclusions for remedial actions were transmitted to the Assembly in July 1991 by the Secretary-General.<sup>(1)</sup> In the same month, he submitted the Board's report on the implementation of previous recommendations,<sup>(\*)</sup> as had been requested by the Assembly in 1990.<sup>(3)</sup>

The programmes for which financial reports and audited financial statements were submitted were: the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA),<sup>(4)</sup> the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR),<sup>(5)</sup> the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),<sup>(6)</sup> the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),<sup>(7)</sup> the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA),<sup>(8)</sup> and the International Trade Centre (ITC).<sup>(9)</sup> UNDP and UNFPA received

qualified opinions from the Board on their financial statements. Among the topics considered were budgetary control, cash management, technical cooperation and control systems.

ACABQ commented on the recommendations of the Board in October 1991.<sup>(10)</sup>

With regard to UNFPA, the Board emphasized that there were still no adequate procedures in place to obtain the audited statements of UNFPA's executing agencies in time for the the audit of its overall financial statements.<sup>(8)</sup> In the case of UNDP, it had either not signed or had signed deficient Standard Basic Agreements with its project-executing agencies; consequently, there was no way to audit how the funds supplied to the executing agencies had been spent.

Certain large financial obligations accrued during 1986-1987 had been left unliquidated by the end of 1988-1989 and remained outstanding, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly in September.<sup>(11)</sup> Notwithstanding the financial regulations, those charges had been transferred to accounts payable, rather than cancelling them. According to the Board, it was done because new procedures had made it impossible to seek budgetary authorization in a new biennium to replace a lapsed obligation from a previous one. Therefore, in order to meet those obligations and not abandon projects midway, a number of credits from the previous biennium were converted into accounts payable for the succeeding biennium.

The Secretary-General proposed two possible ways that would allow for long-term obligations to be continually charged against the budget for the financial period in which they were approved. Under the first proposal, separate accounts would be set up for projects that were specified as being ongoing and multi-year in nature. Thus, account balances could be carried forward into succeeding bienniums until a project's completion. The second proposal would have the Assembly recognize that certain contracts could not be fully liquidated within the 12-month period following the biennium in which they were authorized. In those cases, the Secretary-General would present them to the Assembly in his first performance report of the biennium in progress. The Assembly could in turn authorize the selective waiving of the appropriate financial regulation.

In its comments on the report of the Secretary-General, ACABQ said that no sufficient analysis had been given as to why those legal and valid obligations could not be discharged within the set time allotted.<sup>(12)</sup> Until a detailed analysis was provided, ACABQ could not support the Secretary-General's proposals.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 46/183 without vote.

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly,

Having considered, for the year ended 31 December 1990, the financial reports and audited financial statements of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the related reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors, as well as the interim reports of the Board of Auditors for the first year of the biennium 1990-1991 on the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the International Trade Centre, the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board of Auditors, and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recognizing the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/235 of 21 December 1990,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the executive heads and governing bodies of the United Nations organizations and programmes to give appropriate consideration and attention to the audit reports,

Taking into consideration the views expressed by delegations, the Board of Auditors, the Advisory Committee and representatives of the United Nations organizations and programmes during the debate in the Fifth Committee on this item, and the widely expressed support for measures to improve the efficiency, management, financial accountability and budgetary control of the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned,

1. Accepts the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors regarding the aforementioned organizations;

2. Endorses all recommendations and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and approves all of the recommendations and observations of the Board of Auditors in which the Advisory Committee has concurred, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee;

3. Requests the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee to continue to cover, in their review of organizations and programmes, including peace-keeping operations, the areas relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of the financial procedures and controls, the accounting system and related administrative and management aspects in accordance with regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and to recommend measures, as appropriate, to strengthen financial and management controls and to standardize the financial reporting of the organizations;

4. Recommends that all future reports of the Board of Auditors continue to include separate sections that

contain a summary of recommendations for corrective action to be taken by the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned, with an indication of relative urgency;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of agencies to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a timetable for remedial action on the recommendations by the Board of Auditors referred to in paragraph 4 above;

6. Encourages the Board of Auditors to carry out its audits in a comprehensive manner in response to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 44/183 of 19 December 1989 and to paragraph 23 of Assembly resolution 45/235;

7. Invites the Board of Auditors to continue the practice of issuing a special report for United Nations organizations audited on a biennial basis during the first year of each biennium, through the Advisory Committee, if in the opinion of the Board there are matters that need to be brought to the attention of the governing bodies and/or the General Assembly;

8. Requests the Board of Auditors to ensure regular audit coverage of all extrabudgetary expenditures, including the various trust funds managed by the Secretary-General or the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes;

9. Invites the governing bodies of organizations and programmes for which audited financial statements or interim reports have been considered by the General Assembly to ensure that full consideration is given to the reports of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee and the comments made thereon in the Fifth Committee with a view to taking appropriate remedial measures;

10. Welcomes the review of the Board of Auditors of the liquidity positions of United Nations organizations, and requests the Board to conduct a further review, bearing in mind that the information should be presented in a standardized format;

11. Recommends that the Board of Auditors continue to submit to the General Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area and, where appropriate, identifying the audited organization;

12. Urges the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations organizations designated as executing agencies of the Programme expeditiously to conclude standard basic executing agencies agreements and to ensure that these agreements, including existing agreements, provide for appropriate accountability with regard to Programme funds;

13. Expresses its concern about continued qualified opinions by the Board of Auditors on the financial statements of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund;

14. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to require the executive heads of the Programme and the United Nations Population Fund:

(a) To intensify vigorously their efforts to correct or improve the conditions that gave rise to the qualification of audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

(b) To issue and implement comprehensive and specific guidelines in order to delineate appropriately programme expenditure, programme support and administrative expenditures;

15. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take appropriate measures to improve budget management and to ensure the timely completion of projects executed by the Office for Project Services and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Governing Council of the Programme;

16. Endorses the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee with regard to the administrative system of the International Trade Centre, and requests the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the Centre to reach agreement on suitable administrative arrangements by the end of 1991, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

17. Urges the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes:

(a) To submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through their respective governing bodies, detailed progress reports on steps taken to implement previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee and to explain if any of those recommendations have not yet been implemented, and requests the Board and the Advisory Committee to evaluate the efficacy of those measures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

(b) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through their respective governing bodies, on the implementation of effective measures to facilitate reporting by staff members on a confidential basis with due regard to considerations of privacy, of any inappropriate use of the resources of a United Nations organization or programme;

(c) To implement stringent inventory controls on non-expendable property;

(d) To institute without delay more effective control on the payment of all allowances and benefits to staff members and to report on the progress achieved in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through their respective governing bodies;

18. Draws the attention of the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes to paragraph 3 of the annex to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations regarding the provision of information which is classified as confidential;

19. Reaffirms the importance of strict compliance with financial regulations and rules on the subject of unliquidated obligations;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in the light of his experience in implementing the new budget process and in the context of the views expressed by delegations, and of the observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors, and the Advisory Committee, and the problems referred to in the report of the Secretary-General, particularly in paragraph 12, a report concerning the way in which year-end obligations relating to expenditures on equipment and multi-year obligations should be dealt with;

21. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps taken to eliminate abuses in the payment

of income tax reimbursements, and requests him to continue efforts to recover outstanding excess income tax reimbursements and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, and requests the executive heads of other organizations and programmes to do the same;

22. Requests the Board of Auditors to ensure regular audit coverage of the accounts of the various peace-keeping and special missions;

23. Requests the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes to ensure that expenditures do not exceed the level of funds provided under allotments, in accordance with the financial rules.

General Assembly resolution 46/183

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/792) without vote, 21 November (meeting 39); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/46/L.3) following informal consultations, orally amended; agenda item 104.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 3-5, 7, 8, 22, 41, 44; plenary 79.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>A/46/298. <sup>(2)</sup>A/46/299. <sup>(3)</sup>GA res. 45/235, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(4)</sup>A/46/5/Add.3. <sup>(5)</sup>A/46/5/Add.4. <sup>(6)</sup>A/46/5/Add.5. <sup>(7)</sup>A/46/5/Add.1. <sup>(8)</sup>A/46/5/Add.7. <sup>(9)</sup>A/46/5. <sup>(10)</sup>A/46/510. <sup>(11)</sup>A/46/404. <sup>(12)</sup>A/46/601.

## United Nations programmes

In 1991, the United Nations continued its efforts to improve the planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of its programmes, as requested by the General Assembly. The programmes were outlined by the Assembly in the medium-term plan for 1992-1997.

### Programme planning

Reports of the Secretary-General. When the medium-term plan for 1992-1997 was adopted by the Assembly in 1990,<sup>(1)</sup> it included a provision for the reformulation in 1991 of the narrative for Programme 21: public administration and finance. Accordingly, the Secretary-General submitted proposals for changes in August 1991.<sup>(2)</sup>

Another report examining the current methodology for monitoring programme performance, plus suggestions for its improvement, was submitted by the Secretary-General to the Assembly in May<sup>(3)</sup> as requested in 1990.<sup>(1)</sup> The first objective of the monitoring exercise was to report to Member States on the degree of implementation of the activities of the programme budget, the report said, and secondly to show what changes had occurred in the programmes during their implementation, from the time of their approval by the Assembly.

The results of the programme activities, called "outputs" in the annex to the Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, included specific and

measurable products such as publications, servicing of meetings and translating services. Other types of outputs included products (such as advisory services) that were less measurable. Still other activities did not produce a material output, but involved the use of the Organization's resources. Those activities included, for example, supporting good offices, intergovernmental negotiations and the promotion of legal instruments. All the activities of the Organization for the 1992-1993 proposed programme budget were regrouped into eight major categories: international cooperation; parliamentary services; published material; information material and services; operational activities; conference services; administrative support; and coordination, harmonization and liaison.

In order to obtain a comprehensive implementation report on all of the diverse categories listed above, the Secretary-General recommended that four separate measuring formats be used. The first would examine outputs that had been specifically prescribed in the programme budget, such as reports and publications. A second would correspond to activities such as promotion of legal instruments or external relations, which were described in the programme budget in general terms rather than as specific outputs. Operational activities would be the subject of the third type of reporting, and the fourth type would cover conference services and administrative support using workload indicators. Such a reporting process would reflect the diversity of the activities of the Organization, the Secretary-General stated, and the results would include an analysis of the changes that affected the implementation of the work programme.

The Secretary-General submitted a report in May reviewing the procedures used in producing programme budget implications statements, and the operation of the contingency fund,<sup>(4)</sup> in response to a request made by the Assembly in 1989.<sup>(5)</sup> The Assembly had requested him to extend progressively the provision of programme budget implication statements to all subsidiary bodies of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

The contingency fund, created to accommodate additional expenditures related to each biennium, was established by the Assembly in 1986.<sup>(6)</sup> The fund's level was set at a percentage of the overall biennial budget and covered expenditures arising from mandates not included in the programme budget. For both the 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 bienniums, the funds were set at 0.75 per cent of the overall programme budgets. The operation of the fund had gone smoothly since its inception, the Secretary-General said. Nevertheless, the pointed to the need for full compliance with the agreed procedures for preparation of each of the

revised statements of the fund, as had been stressed by ACABQ, in 1990.

As to programme budget implications, the total number of such statements had not changed significantly, the Secretary-General noted. Due to several obstacles, it was not feasible to extend such statements to all subsidiary bodies of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

**CPC action.** CPC, which held its thirty-first session at Headquarters from 13 May to 12 June<sup>(7)</sup> conducted an in-depth examination of the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993. It also considered the JIU report on the practices aimed at a more geographical distribution of the sources of procurement for technical cooperation projects and the comments thereon from the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC). In its comments on the report, ACABQ, noted that none of the CPC recommendations would require any additional appropriations.<sup>(8)</sup>

**ACC action.** The annual overview report of ACC was made available to the Assembly in April<sup>(9)</sup>. The report dealt with actions taken by ACC regarding major substantive issues (including several economic development programmes), programme issues, and financial, administrative and personnel issues. In an addendum on programmes and resources of the United Nations system, ACC presented three tables. The first summarized resources of the system by organization and by sector of the ACC programme classification. The second set out programme objectives and resources of the system by organization in each of the sectors of the programme classification. In the third table, programme objectives and resources by organization and by area were provided for three areas of special concern—environment, drug abuse control, and women and development.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted **resolution 46/189** without vote.

#### Programme planning

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/234 of 21 December 1982, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987, 43/219 of 21 December 1988, 44/194 and 44/200 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/253 of 21 December 1990, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/67 of 26 July 1991,

Having considered the oral report of the Chairman of the Fifth Committee on the review by the Second Committee of reformulated programme 21 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,

Having considered also the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-first session and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1991,

Having considered further the relevant parts of the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the methodology for monitoring and reporting the programme performance of the United Nations and on the review of the procedures for the provision of statements of programme budget implications and for the use and operation of the contingency fund,

Taking into account the comments and observations made in the Fifth Committee concerning programme planning,

#### I

Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

Approves programme 21, (Public administration and finance), as reformulated by the Secretary-General, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

#### II

Consultations with intergovernmental bodies during the planning, programming and budgeting process

1. Notes with concern that, for most sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, programmes of work had not been reviewed by intergovernmental bodies;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to institutionalize the consultative process with Member States on the medium-term plan, or its revisions, and the programmes of work to be included in the proposed programme budgets and to use, when necessary, ad hoc mechanisms to ensure that relevant intergovernmental bodies undertake their review in a timely manner;

3. Invites the functional, sectoral, regional and central reviewing bodies to improve the quality of their review of the relevant planning and programme documents submitted to them;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the quality of the proposals submitted to those bodies mentioned in paragraph 3 of the present section as well as their timeliness and the procedure for their submission are improved so as to facilitate the review mentioned also in paragraph 3;

#### III

##### Priorities

1. Stresses the importance of priority-setting as an integral part of the planning, programming and budgeting process;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make every effort with a view to ensuring that all relevant entities and bodies set and apply priorities in accordance with the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the regulations and rules on priorities, in particular those at the level of activities and outputs, during the implementation of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and the use of the contingency fund of the programme budget;

#### IV

Statements of programme budget implications

1. Reiterates the need to implement fully the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 44/200 B;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to enhance general awareness of the budgetary process in the Organization and, in this connection, to inform special conferences convened under United Nations auspices of the budgetary implications of their draft resolutions, recommendations and decisions;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to improve the programmatic content of the statements of programme budget implications and to propose in such statements or in revised estimates alternative solutions for carrying out new activities, as required by resolutions 41/213 and 42/211;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee for Programme and Coordination, at its thirty-third session, a report on the review of the procedures for the provision of statements of programme budget implications and for the use and operation of the contingency fund, taking into account in particular the requests made in paragraph 3 of the present section;

## V

### Programme performance monitoring

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the methodology for monitoring and reporting the programme performance of the United Nations;

2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the report mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present section;

## VI

### Coordination

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Administrative Committee on Coordination for the improvement it made to its annual overview report for 1990, in particular through the new report on programmes and resources of the United Nations system;

2. Reaffirms the importance of coordination in the United Nations system and the central role of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, under the leadership of the Secretary-General, in ensuring greater complementarity and compatibility of the activities and programmes of the United Nations system;

3. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination contained in the report on the work of its thirty-first session, on the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1990;

4. Requests the Administrative Committee on Coordination to pursue its efforts to improve its annual reports, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-first session;

## VII

### Programme of work of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

Requests the Committee for Programme and Coordination to review its programme of work in the light of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/67 and to make suggestions on the timing and duration of its sessions;

## VIII

### Other conclusions and recommendations

Approves those conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-first session which have not otherwise been approved by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth

### General Assembly resolution 46/189

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/800) without vote, 16 December (meeting 53); draft by Morocco (A/C.5/46/L.8) following informal consultations; agenda item 108.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 5, 9-17, 19-23, 25, 27, 29, 41, 47, 53; plenary 79.

### Rationalization of work

Due to the increased workload of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, the General Assembly in December decided to adopt a biennial approach to its work. Several items would continue to be examined on an annual basis, others would be considered in either odd or even years, and still others, such as the scale of assessments, would be examined as required on an ad hoc basis. The Assembly also approved the programmes of work for 1992 and 1993.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted **resolution 46/220** without vote.

### Rationalization of the work of the Fifth Committee: biennialization of the programme of work

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the increased workload of the Fifth Committee and the need to ensure that the Committee is able to fulfil its responsibilities,

Recalling the previous established practice of the Fifth Committee to follow the biennial cycle in its programme of work,

1. Adopts the biennial approach of the consideration of agenda items of the Fifth Committee, with the exception of those which are specifically mandated to be considered annually, as required, or on an ad hoc basis;

2. Approves section I of the annex to the present resolution as the basis for the formulation of the biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee, and decides to keep it under review;

3. Also approves the biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1992-1993, as contained in section II of the annex to the present resolution;

4. Decides to conform requests for reports of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the Fifth Committee to the biennial programme of work for the Committee, except where the urgency of the subject-matter requires otherwise;

5. Requests the subsidiary bodies reporting to the Fifth Committee to adjust their programme of work to conform to the biennial work programme of the Fifth Committee;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Fifth Committee for consideration and approval each



year a proposed biennial programme of work, taking into account relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly of that year;

7. Notes that the success of the progress of work of the Fifth Committee also depends upon the timely submission of the reports by the Secretary-General and the relevant subsidiary bodies.

#### ANNEX

#### I. Programme of work for the Fifth Committee

##### A. Annual consideration

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors
2. Programme budget of the United Nations
3. Current financial crisis of the United Nations
4. Financial emergency of the United Nations
5. Pattern of conferences<sup>a</sup>
6. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
7. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments
8. Report of the Economic and Social Council

##### B. Biennial consideration in odd years<sup>b</sup>

1. Proposed programme budget for the next biennium
2. Joint Inspection Unit; in-depth consideration of annual reports<sup>c</sup>
3. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

##### C. Biennial consideration in even years

1. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
2. Programme planning
3. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
4. Personnel questions<sup>d</sup>
5. United Nations common system<sup>e</sup>
6. United Nations pension system<sup>f</sup>

##### D. Consideration as required

1. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations<sup>g</sup>

#### II. Biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1992-1993

##### A. Programme of work for 1992

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors
2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
3. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993
4. Programme planning
5. Current financial crisis of the United Nations
6. Financial emergency of the United Nations
7. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
8. Joint Inspection Unit
9. Pattern of conferences

10. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

11. Personnel questions
12. United Nations common system
13. United Nations pension system

14. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

15. Report of the Economic and Social Council

16. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

##### B. Programme of work for 1993<sup>h</sup>

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors
2. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993
3. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995
4. Current financial crisis of the United Nations
5. Financial emergency of the United Nations
6. Joint Inspection Unit
7. Pattern of conferences
8. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations
9. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
10. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
11. Report of the Economic and Social Council
12. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

General Assembly resolution 46/220

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/817) without vote, 20 December (meeting 57); draft by Finland (A/C.5/46/L.16), orally revised: agenda item 105. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 55, 57; plenary 79.

<sup>a</sup>The calendar of conferences and meetings requires consideration each year; other issues under this item are considered biennially.

<sup>b</sup>References to "odd" or "even" years relate to calendar years.

<sup>c</sup>Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit linked to substantive Fifth Committee agenda items are considered annually.

<sup>d</sup>The United Nations staff list and the statistical report on the composition of the Secretariat would be issued also in odd years for information purposes.

<sup>e</sup>The report of the International Civil Service Commission is issued for information in odd years. No decision would be required on the part of the General Assembly on the issues covered in the report.

<sup>f</sup>The budget of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund would be considered in odd years. It should be taken up as a sub-item under the agenda item of the proposed programme budget for the next biennium.

<sup>g</sup>The General Assembly should consider this item twice in three years.

<sup>h</sup>The programme of work for 1993 will be updated in 1992, taking into account relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

## Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Assembly, on 20 December by decision 46/447, took note of three chapters or parts thereof of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to matters calling for action by the Assembly, revitalization of the Council, and coordination and programme and related questions.

## Joint Inspection Unit

In October, the Joint Inspection Unit, a subsidiary organ of the organizations within the United Nations system, submitted to the General Assembly a report on its activities for the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991.<sup>(10)</sup> The main purpose of JIU was to enhance the administrative and financial efficiency of the organization. JIU submitted its work programme to the Assembly in February.<sup>(11)</sup> It focused its activities and report on specific recommendations made by the Assembly during its 1990 session.<sup>(12)</sup> Those recommendations included taking a more selective approach in preparing its work programme and giving greater attention to management, budgetary and administrative issues.

JIU suggested that in order to enhance its performance, it should be strengthened with additional personnel, an increase in its travel budget and the purchase of computer work stations. JIU commented on the status of implementation of recommendations it had made in six separate reports published since 1988 on: United Nations programme performance; evaluation of rural development activities in three African least developed countries; public information networks; geographical distribution of sources of procurement for technical cooperation projects; the optical disk system; and the late issuance of comments by executive heads on JIU reports.

In addition, JIU supplied summaries of recommendations it had published during the period, including those on: extrabudgetary resources; the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning; technical cooperation and the use of national professional project personnel; the environmental focus of projects financed by UNDP; the rotation of staff within the United Nations; the Management Advisory Service; and transport operations of UNICEF.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, by decision 46/446, acknowledged the receipt of the report and the work programme of JIU. It requested that executive heads of programmes strictly observe the time-limits for commenting on reports of JIU, and that ACABQ examine the functioning of JIU.

## REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>GA res. 45/253, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(2)</sup>A/46/330 and Corr.1, <sup>(3)</sup>A/46/173. <sup>(4)</sup>A/46/170. <sup>(5)</sup>GA Res. (2)/200 b, 21 Dec. 1989. <sup>(6)</sup>YUN 1986, P. 1024, GA Res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. <sup>(7)</sup>A/46/16. <sup>(8)</sup>A/46/7. <sup>(9)</sup>E/1991/42 & Add. 1.2. <sup>(10)</sup>A/46/34. <sup>(11)</sup>A/46/89. <sup>(12)</sup>GA res. 45/237, 21 Dec. 1990.

## Administrative and budgetary coordination

In 1990, the Assembly had requested that an interim study be conducted on the need to develop accounting standards for use throughout the United Nations system.<sup>(1)</sup> In response, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the subject in September 1991, as prepared by the Panel of External Auditors.<sup>(2)</sup> The Panel stated that currently there were no accounting standards common to the United Nations system. This had led to differences in matters such as the consistent treatment of material transactions and in the levels of their disclosure. It had caused Member States and other users of accounts, including potential donors, difficulties in the interpretation of the financial statements.

The Panel recommended that such accounting standards be formed using certain of the standards already in use by the International Accounting Standards Committee. It suggested the use of those already cited in 1986 by the ACC Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions as appropriate for use in the United Nations system.

There was an urgent need to adopt a set of common accounting standards for the Organization, ACABQ said in its comments on the report of the Secretary-General.<sup>(3)</sup> The agencies within ACC should give priority to the matter and conclude discussions on it before the end of the Assembly's next session. If the agencies failed to reach an agreement, the United Nations should commission the Panel of External Auditors to prepare a study on the matter.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the Assembly, by decision 46/445, requested the Secretary-General to hire a consultant from within the existing available funds of the Organization to propose a set of accounting standards for common applicability to the United Nations system, and to report on the matter at the forty-seventh (1992) session of the Assembly.

## REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>GA res. 45/235, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(2)</sup>A/46/341. <sup>(3)</sup>A/46/546.

## Chapter II

## United Nations officials

In 1991, the Secretary-General continued his efforts to improve staff distribution with regard to nationality and gender, as well as to improve the status of women in the Secretariat. Although there was a slight rise in the percentage of women in senior-level positions, the situation was far from encouraging. Both the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1991/17) and the General Assembly (resolution 46/100) urged the Secretary-General to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women.

The International Civil Service Commission, the independent technical body responsible to the Assembly for the regulation and coordination of conditions of service for staff of the United Nations common system, made several recommendations to the Assembly, including a revised scale of salaries, as well as pensionable remuneration and the comparator civil service. The Assembly acted on those recommendations in resolution 46/19. Based on recommendations of the Pension Board, the Assembly, by resolution 46/192, approved certain changes in the pension adjustment system, including determination of the base amounts, cost-of-living differential factors, and disability and survivors' benefits. Increases in the emoluments of top-echelon officials such as honoraria, representation allowance and remuneration for members of the Joint Inspection Unit, were recommended by the Secretary-General; the Assembly, however, deferred their consideration.

The high number of cases of arrest and detention of United Nations staff remained, according to a report of the Secretary-General on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Coordination. Other violations of privileges and immunities of United Nations officials were also noted.

Despite the continued trend towards a substantial increase in the number of cases before the Administrative Review Unit and the Headquarters Joint Appeals Board, the reformed system of administration of justice in the Secretariat worked reasonably well.

An evaluation of the system of staff and representative travel was recommended by the Assembly.

As the Assembly retained on its agenda the item on personnel questions for discussion at its resumed forty-sixth session in 1992, several of the above issues were not considered in 1991.

## Personnel management

## Staff composition

In August 1991, the Secretary-General presented his annual report to the General Assembly on the composition of the United Nations Secretariat by nationality, gender and type of appointment for the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991.<sup>(1)</sup> The total number of staff of the United Nations Secretariat as at 30 June was 13,973, of whom 9,625 were paid from the regular budget and 4,348 from extrabudgetary sources.

Staff in the Professional category and above numbered 3,810; staff in the General Service and related categories numbered 9,064; and project personnel numbered 1,099.

On 30 June 1991, there were 9 unrepresented and 24 underrepresented Member States, as compared with 11 unrepresented and 19 underrepresented ones on 1 July 1990. Changes in Member States' representation not only resulted from the appointments and separations from service of staff, but also from the adjustments of the desirable ranges resulting from a change in the number of posts subject to geographical distribution or from variations in the assessed contribution of individual States or in their population, as well as from changes in the status of some staff members.

During the reporting period, 57 women were appointed to posts subject to geographical distribution, representing 33.5 per cent of the appointments made, compared with 63, or 31.2 per cent, made during the previous period.

## Desirable ranges

In accordance with a 1990 General Assembly request,<sup>(2)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted in August 1991 a report<sup>(3)</sup> on alternative options for desirable ranges of geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat through the formulation of recruitment policies. He offered 11 alternative mathematical methods for distributing posts; eight of them showed various shifts in the relative weight of the three factors of membership, population and contribution, while two of the remaining three were calculated at the request of Member States during the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary)

Committee debates at the 1990 session. In one of those options, the weight of the membership factor was raised from 40 to 47 per cent and that of the population factor from 5 to 6 per cent, which would achieve full parity between both factors. In another option, the weight of the membership factor remained unchanged while that of the population factor was increased to 7.2 per cent and that of the contribution factor reduced to 52.8 per cent. In a third option, as in the other options, the population factor was increased to 7 per cent.

The Secretary-General believed that the existing system took into account the main criteria necessary to ensure an equitable distribution among Member States: membership, population and contribution. He concluded that the true nature of the problem did not lie with the methodology but with the relative weight to be given to the various factors, and that any major adjustments could be undertaken only on the basis of further guidance by the Assembly.

#### Status of women in the Secretariat

Pursuant to a 1990 General Assembly request,<sup>(4)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report<sup>(5)</sup> on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat in which he discussed the situation and developments during the period from July 1990 to June 1991.

According to the report, the situation was far from encouraging. During the reporting period, the percentage of women in the United Nations Secretariat rose by almost 1 per cent, from 28.3 in the previous period to 29.2. In terms of posts at the D-1 level and above, the percentage rose from 7.2 to 8.6 per cent. There were 759 women out of a total of 2,600 Secretariat staff in posts subject to geographical distribution.

In March 1991, the Secretary-General had approved a recommendation of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat on the filling of posts both internally and externally in departments and offices of the Secretariat where the representation of women fell short of the established targets. This new measure required that in departments and offices with less than 35 per cent women overall, and in those with less than 25 per cent women at senior levels, vacancies be filled by a female candidate when there was one or more female candidates who met the requirements.

Meeting the new target of 35 per cent of women overall by 1995, established under a 1990 Assembly resolution,<sup>(4)</sup> would require the recruitment of a substantial number of women each year, particularly at the higher levels. The Secretary-General stressed that, to that end, the continuing support of Member States was required. He further requested their cooperation in assisting the

Secretariat in identifying qualified women. As a follow-up to the Secretary-General's initiative, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management organized a meeting in May 1991 with the Chairpersons of the regional groups. Individual meetings with members of the Asian and Latin American and Caribbean Groups were held later.

In 1990,<sup>(6)</sup> the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) had made several recommendations to improve the status of women in United Nations organizations, among them to: intensify efforts to increase the number of women at the P-5 level and above, in decision-making and policy-shaping posts, and of women consultants and technical advisers; facilitate employment of staff members' spouses; establish clear targets and monitor their implementation; and consider establishing outreach training programmes. ICSC further decided to form a tripartite working group on the status of women in both the General Service and Professional categories to identify problems and help devise strategies for implementation of its recommendations.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 30 May 1991, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/17 without vote.

#### Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraphs 306, 315, 356 and 358, in which importance is attached to the appointment of women in the Secretariat at senior decision-making and managerial levels,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies that have been adopted since Assembly resolution 2715(XXV) of 15 December 1970,

Recalling further the report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

Noting that the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat has submitted its report to the Secretary-General,

Noting with **satisfaction** that the question of the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat continues to be an item on the agenda of the Administrative Committee on Coordination,

Taking note of the relevant chapter of the report of the International Civil Service Commission,

Noting with concern that the goal of an overall participation rate for women of 30 per cent by 1990 in posts subject to geographical distribution was not achieved and that their representation in senior policy-level and decision-making posts did not improve,

Noting the new goal of achieving by 1995 an overall participation rate of 35 per cent of all posts subject to geographical distribution, and of increasing the number of women in senior policy-level and decision-making posts,

1. Urges the Secretary-General to accord greater priority to increasing the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995, taking into consideration the need to increase the representation of women from the developing countries and those countries with a low representation of women;

2. Also urges the Secretary-General to accord priority to increasing to 25 per cent, by 1995, the participation rate for women in posts at the D-1 level and above, within the overall participation rate for women of 35 per cent in posts subject to geographical distribution, taking into consideration the need to increase the representation of women from the developing countries and those countries with a low representation of women;

3. Welcomes the request of the General Assembly, in resolutions 45/125 of 14 December 1990 and 45/239/C of 21 December 1990, that the Secretary-General develop an action programme for the advancement of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995, incorporating, as necessary, the unfulfilled points of the 1985-1990 action programme and taking into account the recommendations of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat, as appropriate, and the special measures to implement them;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the action programme for the advancement of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995 (a) a comprehensive evaluation and analysis of the main obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Organization; (b) proposed measures to overcome the underrepresentation of women from certain Member States; and (c) a detailed programme of activities, including monitoring procedures and a timetable for their completion;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that adequate machinery, with the authority of enforcement and the responsibility of accountability, and including a senior-level official devoted to implementation of the action programme, is maintained and, to the extent possible, strengthened during the course of the action programme for the period 1991-1995;

6. Requests Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations, including the regional commissions, and of the specialized agencies and related organizations to increase the participation of women in the Professional category and above by, inter alia, nominating more women candidates, especially for senior policy-level and decision-making posts, by encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and by creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat and the executive bodies of the specialized agencies and related organizations;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that his annual report on progress achieved, updated as appropriate, includes strategies and modalities for implementing the action programme and the relevant mandates adopted by the General Assembly and the Council, and to submit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, as well as to those bodies that have administrative, budgetary and personnel responsibilities for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/17

30 May 1991 Meeting 12 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1991/87) without vote, 20 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1991/28); agenda item 9.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, adopted resolution 46/100 without vote.

#### Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 1 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,-

Recalling also Article 8 of the Charter, which provides that the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs,

Recalling further the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, especially paragraphs 79, 315, 356 and 358,

Recalling its resolution 2715(XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which it first addressed the question of the employment of women in the Professional category, and all relevant resolutions that have continued to focus on this area since then,

Noting with concern that the goal of a 30 per cent participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by the end of 1990 was not achieved,

Recalling the goal set in its resolutions 45/125 of 14 December 1990 and 45/239 C of 21 December 1990 of a 35 per cent overall participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995,

Recalling also the goal set in resolution 45/239 C of a 25 per cent participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,

Noting the efforts of the Secretary-General with regard to increasing the promotion and appointment of women to Professional posts subject to geographical distribution,

Welcoming the undertaking by the Secretary-General of a comprehensive evaluation and analysis of the main obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Organization,

1. Urges the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve the goals set in resolutions 45/125 and 45/239 C of an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995 and, to the extent possible, 25 per cent in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995;

2. Also urges the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries and other countries that have a low representation of women;

3. Strongly encourages Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above, by nominating more women candidates, encouraging women to

apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat, specialized agencies and regional commissions;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that adequate machinery, with the authority of enforcement and the responsibility of accountability, including a senior-level official devoted to the implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, is maintained and, to the extent possible, strengthened during the course of the programme for the period 1991-1995;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that a comprehensive study of the barriers to the advancement of women and the action programme for the period 1991-1995 are submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and that a progress report is given to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session.

General Assembly resolution 46/100

16 December 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/46/653) without vote, 5 November (meeting 30); 52-nation draft (A/C.3/40/L.17), orally revised; agenda item 95.

**Sponsors:** Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 3rd Committee 13-19, 27, 30; plenary 74.

### Staffing table changes

In its annual report<sup>(7)</sup> to the General Assembly, the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) noted changes in the staffing table of the Organization proposed by the Secretary-General and that the programmatic justifications for these changes were of uneven quality in the various sections of the budget. It also noted that the procedures and norms currently used to evaluate the workload and other needs of the Secretariat's various units, to justify the creation, suppression, reclassification, conversion and redeployment of posts, needed further refinement. It recommended that the Assembly designate competent bodies of the Organization to consider the question in order to develop simpler, more transparent and more rational procedures and norms, and to report to the Assembly at its 1992 session.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section II of resolution 46/185 B without vote.

[The General Assembly...]

#### Posts

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination contained in paragraphs 41 to 43 of its report on the changes in the staffing table of the Organization;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to review and develop procedures and norms, including workload analyses, to justify the creation, suppression, reclassification, conversion and redeployment of posts and to submit a report with proposals through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account section I, paragraph 17, of Assembly resolution 45/239 A, of 21 December 1990;

3. Takes note of the number and distribution of high-level posts in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to indicate his proposed changes in the organization of the Secretariat, particularly with regard to high-level posts, in revised estimates to be presented to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. Endorses the recommendations of the Advisory Committee with regard to the changes in the staffing table of the Organization proposed by the Secretary-General, and further decides (a) to convert from temporary to established status four posts (one D-2, one P-5 and two General Service) in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia (section 2B.I); (b) to defer the establishment of a new P-4 post of Editor in the Office for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services (section 4B); (c) to establish on a temporary basis a P-5 post for the Director of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific at Kathmandu, as indicated in resolution C, section V, below, (d) not to endorse the downgrading of the P-4 post to the P-3 level proposed in section 9; (e) to keep for 1992 the D-2 post proposed for abolition in section 15 and that the other posts under the subprogramme concerned should be treated as indicated in resolution C, section IX, below; and (f) to accept the recommendation of the Advisory Committee to establish a P-5 post for an Evaluation Officer in the Economic Commission for Africa, as indicated in resolution C, section XVII, below;

General Assembly resolution 46/165 B, section II

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft restoration as a whole A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

### Secondment from government service

In September 1991,<sup>(8)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report on secondment from government service, in accordance with a 1990 General Assembly resolution<sup>(9)</sup> by which the Assembly had affirmed that secondment was not in conflict with the Charter of the United Nations. It had endorsed the Secretary-General's basic approach regarding secondment, as set out in a 1990 report,<sup>(10)</sup> and requested him to review the procedures for future secondment and to submit appropriate amendments to the Staff Regulations in 1991.

The Secretary-General recalled judgement No. 482 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal which affected the formalities required for secondment, such as complex written agreements

between Government, United Nations and staff member, rather than, as had been the practice, an exchange of correspondence between the United Nations and the Government concerned and a notation of the secondment in the letter of appointment.

On an interim basis, the Secretary-General said he had adopted measures to ensure that the formalities required by the Tribunal were met. As those formalities tended to be rather cumbersome and at times difficult to implement given divergent national laws, he considered it desirable to establish a simpler procedure, namely, a notation in the letter of appointment signed by the staff member, and he intended to obtain documentation as to the existence of a valid secondment. A draft resolution annexed to the Secretary-General's report proposed the necessary legislative changes.

The Secretary-General observed that recent developments affected the long-standing practice of replacing in a particular post staff from Member States whose nationals served primarily under secondment by staff of the same nationality. There had been a substantial increase in the number of staff on career appointment from countries whose nationals used to serve almost exclusively on fixed-term contracts and the recent admission to membership of a number of States made it necessary to revise downward the desirable ranges. Also, the Assembly might wish to consider whether that exceptional procedure should cease and all posts be filled through the normal recruitment and placement procedures.

The Secretary-General stated that he would continue to consider all the interests of the Organization, securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and ensuring equitable geographical representation.

#### Rotation of staff

In July 1991,<sup>(11)</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted a JIU report on the rotation of staff within the United Nations, prepared in response to a request by one of the regional commissions to examine how best an equitable rotation system could be established. Chapter I provided the rationale for the study and the methods used; chapter II discussed the need for rotation and the problems encountered, such as inadequate incentives compounded by the lack of an official rotation policy; chapter III reviewed rotation between duty stations and occupation groups and its impact on career development, emphasizing that to the extent possible rotation should be linked to career development and posts earmarked for rotation; and chapter IV discussed United Nations organizations which had special policies on staff mobility and rotation, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refu-

gees (UNHCR). In chapter V, the Inspector concluded that a formal personnel policy that included a high mobility factor, similar to the policies of those organizations, should be established. To that effect and to help expedite the process of a staff rotation plan being prepared by the Secretariat, he made five recommendations on which the Secretary-General commented in November.

Overall, the Secretary-General noted that the JIU report highlighted a number of important issues, some of which were already in the Secretariat's plans of action. He pointed out, however, that there were significant differences between the Secretariat's requirements and those of the three organizations mentioned, and that relatively few Secretariat jobs were interchangeable.

With regard to JIU's statement that the distribution of staff among regional commissions and Headquarters in certain occupations was inequitable, the Secretary-General said the regional commissions' mandates were exclusively in the area of promoting socio-economic development and regional economic cooperation which required occupational groups already widely dispersed and had only minimal need for others. Rotation was appropriate where functions were interchangeable, he added; however, it was not appropriate where the function requirements were highly specialized or location-specific.

According to the Secretary-General, the JIU report omitted mention of the Secretariat's mobility and hardship allowance which had become effective on 1 July 1990, as it omitted mention of various special entitlements for staff serving at hardship duty stations. Also, the report would have benefited from a fuller examination of the financial implications of a comprehensive rotation policy versus the current incentive-based system. It did not explore the obstacles to mobility between members of the common system, although movement between organizations might be the only route available for certain occupational groups. Further, it was the Administration's intention to integrate the concept of staff mobility into a comprehensive career development system of all staff, which was being developed by the Office of Human Resources Management.

Concluding, the Secretary-General said that if well conceived and implemented with consistency, rotation could be a powerful tool for staff motivation; however, rigidity should be avoided and the work in progress was aimed at setting up a system with built-in flexibility.

#### Budget-related staffing issues relating to the General Service category

At its August 1991 session, ICSC recalled a 1990 Assembly request<sup>(12)</sup> that the methodology for the conduct of salary surveys of the General Service and related categories be reviewed and that the find-

ings be presented to the Assembly in 1992.<sup>(6)</sup> Pursuant to that request, the Commission decided to request its secretariat to consult with representatives of the administration and staff and to prepare a preliminary document that would enable it to provide policy guidance to a formal working group to be convened after the thirty-fifth session in 1991, which would then report to the Commission's thirty-sixth session. ICSC also decided to complete its review of the methodology for headquarters duty stations in 1992 and to address that of non-headquarters duty stations in 1993.

In the context of the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993, the General Assembly adopted in 1991 a resolution on budget-related staffing issues. It invited the Secretary-General to take into account a request included in a 1990 Assembly resolution that he adjust the salaries of the General Service category in New York to levels consistent with the best prevailing rates of remuneration as determined by ICSC.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section X of resolution 46/185 B without vote.

[The General Assembly . . . ]

#### Budget-related staffing issues

1. Requests the Secretary-General to review the nature and level of regular budget funding of Staff Union activities and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to take into account section XIII, paragraph 2, of General Assembly resolution 45/241 of 21 December 1990 in the implementation of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

3. Decides that a turnover rate of 0.5 per cent shall be applied in respect of General Service staff in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

General Assembly resolution 46/185 B, section X  
20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830 & Corr.1) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

#### Staff rules and regulations

In March 1991,<sup>(13)</sup> the Secretary-General reported on amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, made to incorporate changes in the maximum admissible levels of expenses incurred under the education grant, as approved by the General Assembly in 1990.<sup>(12)</sup> Additional changes to the Staff Regulations-concerning education grant, allowance for disabled children, home leave entitlements at hardship duty stations, establishment of additional steps at levels P-2 to P-5, abo-

lition of the current post adjustment schedules and of separate schedules of separation payments, and revised salary rates for Under-Secretaries-General and Assistant Secretaries-General-were required to accommodate previously approved recommendations, he had reported earlier, in July 1990.<sup>(14)</sup>

In September, the Secretary-General submitted his annual report<sup>(15)</sup> containing the texts of provisional amendments made to the Staff Rules of the United Nations. The changes-applicable to all staff except technical cooperation project personnel, staff members specifically engaged for conferences and other short-term service-concerned education grants, the definition of children's dependency status, assignment grants, scales of pensionable remuneration, and scales of salaries and allowances regarding disabled children's allowance.

Also in September, the Secretary-General proposed an amendment to the regulations on education grant travel, and a revised text for the provision regarding salary increments for the P-2 to P-5 levels.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 May 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 45/259 without vote.

#### Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

Approves the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

#### ANNEX

Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

##### 1. Regulation 3.2

(a) The third sentence of the first paragraph should read:

The amount of the grant per scholastic year for each child shall be 75 per cent of the first \$11,000 of admissible educational expenses, up to a maximum grant of \$8,250.

(b) After the first paragraph, insert a new paragraph reading:

The Secretary-General shall also establish the terms and conditions under which, at designated duty stations, an additional amount of 100 per cent of boarding costs up to \$3,000 per year may be paid in respect of children in school attendance at the primary and secondary levels.

(c) The second sentence of the third paragraph should read:

The amount of this grant per year for each disabled child shall be equal to 100 per cent of the educational expenses actually incurred up to a maximum of \$11,000.



## 2. Regulation 3.4 (a)

Regulation 3.4 (a) should read:

Regulation 3.4: (a) Staff members whose salary rates are set forth in paragraphs 1 and 3 of annex I to the present Regulations shall be entitled to receive dependency allowances as follows:

- (i) At \$1,050 per year for each dependent child, except that the allowance shall not be paid in respect of the first dependent child if the staff member has no dependent spouse, in which case the staff member shall be entitled to the dependency rate of staff assessment under subparagraph (b)(i) of regulation 3.3;
- (ii) At \$2,100 for each disabled child. However, if the staff member has no dependent spouse and is entitled to the dependency rate of staff assessment under subparagraph (b) (i) of regulation 3.3 in respect of a disabled child, the allowance will be \$1,050 for that child;
- (iii) Where there is no dependent spouse, a single allowance of \$300 per year for either a dependent parent, a dependent brother or a dependent sister;

## 3. Regulation 5.3

The second sentence should read:

However, in the case of service at designated duty stations having very difficult conditions of life and work, eligible staff members shall be granted home leave once in every twelve months.

## 4. Annex I

(a) Paragraph 1 should read:

1. The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, having the status equivalent to that of the executive head of a major specialized agency, shall receive a salary of \$US 151,233 per year; the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation shall receive a salary of \$US 151,233 per year; an Under-Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US 121,635 per year; and an Assistant Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US 110,000 per year, subject to the staff assessment plan provided in staff regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied. If otherwise eligible, they shall receive the allowances that are available to staff members generally.

(b) Paragraph 4 should read:

4. Subject to satisfactory service, salary increments within the levels set forth in paragraph 3 of the present annex shall be awarded annually, extent that any increments to step XII of the Associate Officer level, steps XIV and XV of the Second Officer level, steps XIII, XIV and XV of the First Officer level, steps XI, XII and XIII of the Senior Officer level, and above step IV of the Principal Officer level shall be preceded by two years at the previous step. The Secretary-General is authorized to reduce the interval between salary increments to ten months and twenty months, respectively, in the case of staff subject to geographical distribution who have an adequate and confirmed knowledge of a second official language of the United Nations.

(c) Delete the last sentence of paragraph 9.

1 (d) Delete the two schedules of post adjustment.

## 5. Annex III

In the schedule, delete, adjusted by movements of the weighted average of post adjustments.

## 6. Annex IV

In the schedule, delete, adjusted by movements of the weighted average of post adjustments.

General Assembly resolution 45/259

3 May 1991 Meeting 74 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/45/898/Add.1) without vote, 1 May (meeting 55); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/45/L.27); agenda item 126 (c).

## International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission held two sessions in 1991: its thirty-third from 11 to 29 March in Paris, and its thirty-fourth from 5 to 23 August in New York. The Commission examined issues derived from General Assembly decisions and resolutions as well as from its own statute. A summary of its deliberations, recommendations and decisions was provided in its seventeenth annual report<sup>(16)</sup> on which the Assembly acted in resolution 46/191. The total financial implications of the Commission's 1991 decisions and recommendations relevant to the United Nations common system were around \$25 million for 1992.

## Review of the functioning of ICSC

In July 1991,<sup>(17)</sup> the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) submitted a report on a review of the functioning of ICSC, in accordance with a 1989<sup>(18)</sup> General Assembly request. In preparing its report, ACC consulted with staff representatives and took into account views of ICSC members expressed individually.

Overall, ICSC had functioned well and its statute was a healthy instrument, ACC said; nevertheless, over the past 15 years, much criticism had been voiced, which centred on a number of broad issues: increasing politicization, ICSC's lack of appreciation of the differences between organizations of the common system, an overburdened work programme, and an increasingly regulatory approach to personnel issues.

While ICSC was, by its statute, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, it was unique in that its decisions and recommendations directly affected the work of all organizations of the common system. Yet the Commission had given the impression of ignoring differences between those organizations, ACC stated, and there was also the common complaint that its work programme needed more order and coherence, with more attention to priority issues.

Many problems in the way in which ICSC functioned stemmed from the Fifth Committee's perceived interference in its functioning. In recent years, there had been little communication between them, ACC felt.

Major structural reforms and suggested alternative structures, including a tripartite structure along the lines of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, with equal representation of the Assembly and the other legislative bodies, the executive heads and the staff, would call for a completely revised set of legislative instruments and even possibly for amendments to the Agreement between the United Nations and the organizations participating in the common system concerning coordination in personnel matters.

ACC made 13 recommendations on various aspects of ICSC's work, which, in its view, did not require a change in the Commission's statute. Its recommendations should also be seen against the backdrop of the development of staff/management relations; there had been marked strides in the process of negotiating the conditions of service of public officials in national civil services, which were reflected in a number of international instruments adopted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). There had been, however, little or no reflection of these processes in the way in which ICSC or the Fifth Committee set out to determine the conditions of service of staff in the common system. Moreover, the consultative partnership between the Commission, the organizations and the staff-carefully elaborated in ICSC's statute-had been, in the view of many, reduced to a procedural formality.

With regard to the selection process for ICSC members, ACC recommended: that it enter into discussions with the Fifth Committee to delink ICSC appointments from those of other United Nations bodies (recommendation 1); the creation of tripartite search committee group which would develop a roster of candidates for appointment to ICSC (recommendations 2 and 10); the development of a profile of qualification requirements, including reference to the need for a range of experience between members (recommendation 3); and the revision of the cycle of appointments to four members in each of the first three years of a four-year cycle and to three members in the last year of the cycle (recommendation 4).

Concerning the interrelationship between ACC, ICSC and the General Assembly, it was recommended that: ACC provide comments on ICSC's annual report and those comments be presented to the Assembly and other legislative bodies together with the annual report (recommendation 5); ACC and staff representatives address the Fifth Committee in connection with ICSC's report, with the former explaining how the measures proposed by ICSC would be financed (recommendation 6); ACC and staff representatives participate fully in the informal Fifth Committee consultations on the ICSC report and, in the event of a change in an ICSC recommendation, ICSC, ACC and staff

representatives be invited to provide their view;; (recommendation 7); and that increased contact between ICSC and all organizations be encouraged (recommendation 8). More visits by and secondment of ICSC members to organizations and agencies should be encouraged, as should the secondment of staff from organizations to ICSC (recommendation 11).

Regarding the organization and management of ICSC, the Assembly was invited to endorse ACC's recommendations relating to balancing the Commission's work programme, the creation of a steering committee, the division of work between sessions, the mandate of the Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (ACPAQ), and the setting of long- and medium-term priorities (recommendation 9). ACC further recommended a review of the organization of the ICSC secretariat in the light of new programme directives and technological change, with consideration to be given to increasing the use of external sources, including consulting companies, universities and experts from Member States (recommendation 12). Finally, it recommended clarification with regard to the respective roles of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Executive Secretary (recommendation 13).

ICSC welcomed the review as constructive, noting that it indicated that, overall, the Commission had functioned relatively well and its statute was a healthy instrument. While not fully concurring with the analysis of problems and the recommendations by ACC, ICSC agreed that improvements in the personnel policy-making process had been and should continue to be made. The Commission noted, however, that since it did not function alone, the other interested parties-the Member States, the representatives of the organizations and the staff-had a role to play in assisting it in carrying out its mandate. Over the past several years, it had introduced a number of changes in its working methods, including an improved reporting format, opening its decision-taking sessions to its interlocutors, and the establishment of working groups on important technical issues.

Responding to the organizations' criticism, ICSC rejected all allegations of politicization, affirming that its recommendations and decisions had always been based on sound technical considerations and noting that it was often those decisions on which its interlocutors disagreed that were termed "political". With respect to its perceived lack of appreciation for the differences among organizations, ICSC felt that, in the past, the organizations could have done more to bring their specific problems directly to its attention.

As to workload, the Commission agreed that workload management was one of its most pressing problems. It did not believe, however, that the

ACC proposals would assist it in resolving the problem. In line with its desire to maximize its efficiency and streamline its working methods, the Commission decided that it would concentrate its attention only on major policy issues and delegate authority to the Chairman for minor policy matters not requiring the entire Commission's attention. Other measures considered included streamlining ICSC's agendas, rationalizing the assignments of topics between sessions, and holding briefing sessions to familiarize its members with the changing complexities of the more technical issues before them.

In conclusion, ICSC attached great importance to maintaining the cohesiveness and unity of the common system. It recognized its own responsibility of contributing to the strengthening of the common system by demonstrating an understanding of the organizations' constraints in carrying out its recommendations and decisions and by exhibiting flexibility, where possible, towards their differing needs. The Commission also underscored the role of its interlocutors in improving its functioning and the notion of joint accountability, since it could function only as effectively as was made possible by the interested parties.

Commenting on each of ACC's recommendations, it stated, with reference to recommendation 1, that its statute provided for equitable geographical distribution which had always been respected; questions raised about the validity of the appointment process of ICSC members rested with ACC and the General Assembly. Concerning recommendation 2, ICSC said it would complicate the task of both ACC and the Assembly without ensuring a mechanism that would enhance candidates' independence and objectivity. As to recommendation 3, the Commission said attempts to clarify or develop further qualification requirements for its members, for which clear guidance existed in its statute, could result in limiting the latter's scope. Recommendation 4 would require a statutory change and, since the existing cycle of appointments had worked well, it was difficult to see the potential benefit or improvement resulting from such a change.

ICSC fully endorsed recommendation 5. With regard to recommendation 6, it noted that ACC representation before the Fifth Committee was a matter for the Assembly to decide; ICSC had always kept in mind its responsibility concerning the provisions of rule 33 of its rules of procedure and had included financial implications in its report.

Concerning recommendation 7, ICSC noted that, at the informal consultations of the Fifth Committee, ACC had been represented by the Secretary of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ), while some organizations had participated as observers. The

Commission was convinced of the usefulness of its secretariat's full participation, together with the secretary of the informal consultations, as a matter of both principle and substance. With respect to a modification by the Assembly of an ICSC recommendation, it reiterated its position expressed in 1990 that in matters of substance, such a change should be referred back to it for consideration; at such time, both ACC and staff representatives would have an opportunity to comment.

ICSC supported recommendation 8, which, it said, it had itself encouraged over the years. Commenting on recommendation 9, it welcomed the attention drawn to its work programme, which in recent years had become unwieldy, emphasizing compensation issues at the expense of other personnel policy matters. Regarding the proposed creation of a steering committee to assign priorities and plan ICSC's work programme, the Commission saw no need to formalize a process already in place. It expressed opposition to a division into technical and policy groups and to the assignment of "portfolios" related to members' expertise, on the grounds that such a reorganization of its working methods would not enhance its efficiency or facilitate better understanding of the more technical issues which required an open debate among all members. The Commission was open, however, to exploring other ways of streamlining its working methods, such as dividing its session by issues and holding preliminary discussions on the more substantive issues that required lengthy debate; another approach would be to present in budgetary years a report for information purposes on which the Assembly would be invited to give guidance as appropriate, and in non-budgetary years a report on issues that required Assembly action. With respect to the proposed streamlining of ACPAQ ICSC recalled that it planned to review its terms of reference and update them when necessary. Currently, ACPAQ had not exceeded those terms and no review was therefore required; ACPAQ had been created in order to ensure highly technical and independent expertise which could not be replaced by a technical subcommittee or consultant.

Concerning recommendation 10, ICSC expressed full confidence in the independence and integrity of its secretariat, which it said had always been selected in accordance with the procedures set forth in its statute, and saw no need to depart from the current appointment process. It supported recommendation 11 as long as its financial and human resource implications were borne in mind. Regarding recommendation 12, the Commission recalled its intention to conduct a management review of the organization of its secretariat.

As to recommendation 13, ICSC was satisfied with the description of the roles of the officials mentioned as covered by its statute; it concurred with ACC that it would be inadvisable and perhaps detrimental to attempt to define those roles in a more restrictive way.

Finally, the Commission noted that, although ACC had made no formal recommendation on the location of its secretariat, the matter had been extensively discussed. It recalled that a change in location entailed a change in the statute, a matter on which all ICSC members expressed reservations and to which most were opposed. The Commission considered that the location of the secretariat and its Chairman and Vice-Chairman in New York did not affect its ability to serve the common system and its staff world-wide; it was also felt that proximity to the headquarters of a larger number of organizations could enhance understanding.

ICSC also considered a document prepared by the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (FICSA) and agreed with ACC that it would not be appropriate to pursue FICSA's proposals for direct negotiations of conditions of service. The notion of direct negotiations was, by definition, incompatible with the concept of an independent, impartial, technical body such as ICSC, and, as far back as 1988, the Assembly had opposed FICSA's proposal, which was not only contrary to ICSC's statute but also not in accordance with the Staff Rules and Regulations.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 46/191 without vote.

#### United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the seventeenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission and other related reports,

#### I

##### Role and functioning of the International Civil Service Commission

Recalling its resolution 3357(XXIX) of 18 December 1974, by which it established the International Civil Service Commission,

Recalling also its resolutions 42/221 of 21 December 1987, 43/226 of 21 December 1988 and 44/198 of 21 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it requested a review of the functioning of the Commission,

1. Reaffirms the central role of the General Assembly with regard to the elaboration of the conditions of service for the United Nations common system as a whole and that of the International Civil Service Commission as the independent technical body responsible to the Assembly for the regulation and coordination of those conditions of service of the common system;

2. Reaffirms also that in the exercise of its functions, the Commission shall be guided by the principles set out in the agreements between the United Nations and the other organizations of the common system and in the statute of the Commission as accepted by those organizations, which aim at the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements;

3. Takes note of the report by the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the review of the functioning of the Commission and of the views expressed by the Commission on this question, as contained in volume II of its report;

4. Affirms the validity of the statute of the Commission;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the improvements that have taken place in the functioning of the Commission, and encourages the Commission to pursue further improvements in its functioning, with a view to enhancing its responsiveness within the common system to the concerns and needs of the different organizations;

6. Reaffirms the right of the Commission under its statute to hold executive meetings, whilst acknowledging the importance of maintaining the fullest possible participation of organizations and staff in the work of the Commission;

7. Invites the Commission to continue to enhance 'its contacts with the governing bodies, executive heads and staff of organizations of the common system in order to strengthen the cohesiveness and unity of that system and, in this context, to emphasize its advantages;

8. Endorses the efforts of the Commission to maintain the integrity and unity of the conditions of service of the staff of the common system in order to strengthen the effectiveness of common system activities and to ensure equity of treatment of all staff;

9. Requests the governing bodies of the organizations of the common system to invite the Commission to be represented at their respective meetings when matters concerning salaries, allowances, benefits and other conditions of employment are considered;

10. Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for the improvements in the presentation of its annual reports and invites the Commission to continue its efforts to enhance the clarity and transparency of its reports and to rationalize its work programme;

11. Calls upon Member States to see to it that the goals and objectives of the common system embodied in the decisions and recommendations of the Commission, as agreed by the General Assembly, are fully reflected in decisions of the governing bodies of the organizations of the common system;

#### II

##### Regulation and coordination of the United Nations common system

Recalling its resolution 45/268 of 28 June 1991, in which it emphasized the obligations of all organizations of the United Nations common system to consult and cooperate fully with the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on matters relating to conditions of service and pensions,

Emphasizing the importance of, and benefits derived from, maintaining a coherent and unified common system,

1. Recalls that executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations common system have a responsibility to ensure that they apply their organization's rules and regulations with due regard to their obligations under the common system;

2. Deplores the decision of the International Telecommunication Union to grant a special post allowance to headquarters staff at the Professional and higher levels, which is contrary to the norms of the common system, and requests the governing body of the Union to respect its obligations under the common system;

3. Endorses the view of the International Civil Service Commission that the action taken by the International Telecommunication Union in regard to special post allowances is incompatible with the concept of the common system;

4. Regrets that the decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation to establish a voluntary thrift benefit fund was taken without prior consultation with the Commission;

5. Stresses that the actions of the International Telecommunication Union and the International Labour Organisation should in no way be invoked as precedents by other organizations of the common system or by the International Telecommunication Union and the International Labour Organisation themselves;

6. Notes the decision of the Coordination Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization to establish a working group on Professional remuneration and, in this regard, requests the Coordination Committee to involve fully the relevant common system bodies in the working group and to seek the views of these bodies, as appropriate, on any report or conclusions reached and to have the latter submitted concurrently with the report of the working group to the Governing Body of the World Intellectual Property Organization;

7. Invites the executive heads of the organizations of the common system to consult the Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board before putting proposals relating to conditions of service of staff to their respective governing bodies, in order to avoid action inconsistent with the statute of the Commission and the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as accepted by the organizations;

8. Reiterates its appeal to the organizations of the United Nations common system to refrain from seeking to establish for their staff, whether by provisions in their staff regulations or by other means, additional entitlements and benefits, as such actions would be detrimental to the common system under which all staff should receive equal treatment, irrespective of their employing organizations;

9. Urges the governing bodies of the organizations of the common system to respect fully decisions taken by the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Commission and the Pension Board, in respect of the conditions of service of the staff;

10. Invites the Commission and the Pension Board to make appropriate recommendations for enhancing respect for and adherence to the common system of salaries, allowances and conditions of service by all governing bodies;

### III

#### Staff assessment rates for General Service and related categories

1. Approves, for the General Service and related categories of staff and with effect from 1 January 1992, the

scale of staff assessment rates contained in annex I to volume I of the report of the International Civil Service Commission and the modalities for its implementation as contained in paragraph 88 of volume I of the report;

2. Also approves, with effect from 1 January 1992, the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as set forth in annex I, paragraph 2, to the present resolution, to replace the present scale of staff assessment for the General Service and related categories;

### IV

#### Margin considerations

Recalling that in section I, paragraph 2, of its resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985, it approved a range of 110 to 120, with a desirable mid-point of 115, for the margin between the net remuneration of officials in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations in New York and that of officials in comparable positions in the United States federal civil service, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained around the desirable mid-point over a period of time,

Recalling also that in section I.C, paragraph 5, of its resolution 44/198, it requested the International Civil Service Commission to monitor the annual net remuneration margin over the five-year period beginning in calendar year 1990 with a view to ensuring, to the extent possible, that by the end of that period the average of the successive annual margins is around the desirable mid-point of 115,

Recalling further that in section VII of its resolution 45/241 of 21 December 1990, it requested the Commission to continue to monitor the evolution of the margin and also the impact of the potential changes in the United States federal civil service pay levels, as a result of the implementation of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990, and to submit recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, with a view to avoiding a prolonged freeze of post adjustment within the five-year period from the calendar year 1990,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Commission as contained in paragraph 116 of volume I of its report and of the views expressed thereon by the Administrative Committee on Coordination and by Member States in the Fifth Committee,

Taking note also of the information provided by the Commission in respect of the anticipated effects of the implementation of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 on pay levels in the comparator civil service and hence on the margin,

1. Decides, without prejudice to previous decisions on the averaging of the margin around the mid-point over a five-year period, that any post adjustment increase in New York which may become due until 1994 may be implemented to the extent that it is compatible with the upper limit of the margin;

2. Requests the International Civil Service Commission to continue to monitor further implementation of the comparator's Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990, including the impact of its locality pay provisions in 1994, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in order to enable the Assembly to address the issue of the average margin over a five-year period around the desirable mid-point of 115;

3. Endorses the procedure proposed for the management of the post adjustment system within the current

margin range as contained in paragraph 109 (b) of volume I of the report of the Commission;

## V

### The base/floor scale

Recalling section I.E. of its resolution 44/198, by which it introduced a mobility and hardship allowance, with effect from 1 July 1990,

Recalling also section I.H. of the same resolution, by which it approved the establishment of a floor net salary scale, with effect from the same date, by reference to the corresponding base net salary levels of officials in comparable positions serving at the base city of the comparator civil service,

Recalling **further** its request to the International Civil Service Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the operation of the mobility and hardship allowance and the assignment grant, and taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee on this matter, in particular on the link between the floor net salary scale and the mobility and hardship allowance,

1. Requests the International Civil Service Commission to include in its report, to be presented to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, a cost-benefit analysis of the operation of the mobility and hardship allowance, as well as an assessment of the personnel management benefits and details of savings achieved in other administrative costs with the introduction of the current arrangements;

2. Approves, with effect from 1 March 1992, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories contained in annex II to the present resolution and the consequential amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as reflected in annex I, paragraph 1, to the present resolution;

## VI

### Comparator

Reaffirming that the Noblemaire principle should continue to serve as the basis of comparison between United Nations common system emoluments and those of the highest-paid civil service,

Recalling that in section I.B. of its resolution 44/198, the General Assembly requested the International Civil Service Commission to propose at its forty-sixth session a methodology for carrying out checks every five years to determine which is the highest-paid civil service.

1. Endorses the conclusions of the International Civil Service Commission in respect of a methodology for conducting checks to determine the highest-paid civil service, as contained in annex V to volume I of its report, and requests that the development and application of this methodology be carried out as economically as possible;

2. Invites the Commission to analyse, in conjunction with the information requested in section IV, paragraph 2, of the present resolution, the potential consequences of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 on the pay levels of the current comparator, the United States federal civil service, providing in the analysis full details of all the special pay systems which have been introduced by the comparator civil service, and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

3. Requests the Commission to seek the views of the General Assembly on this matter after the completion of phase I of the methodology;

## VII

### Conditions of service of Assistant Secretaries-General and Under-Secretaries-General

Recalling section V of its resolution 45/241 by which it requested the International Civil Service Commission to reconsider, in a comprehensive manner, the remuneration of staff of the organizations of the United Nations common system at the Assistant Secretary-General, Under-Secretary-General and equivalent levels,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Commission as contained in paragraph 173 of volume I of its report,

Noting that proposals are being advanced for the restructuring of the Secretariat and that the Secretary-General intends to conduct a review of representation allowances, honorariums and related matters,

Taking note of the views expressed by the Administrative Committee on Coordination, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Members States in the Fifth Committee on this question,

Decides to defer until its forty-seventh session a decision on the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission regarding the conditions of service of staff of the organizations of the United Nations common system at the Assistant Secretary-General, Under-Secretary-General and equivalent levels;

## VIII

### Personnel policy considerations

Recalling its request in section XII of its resolution 45/241 that the International Civil Service Commission resume active consideration of the substantive areas covered under articles 13 and 14 of the statute of the Commission,

Recalling also the views contained in its resolutions 43/226 and 44/198 in the area of motivation and productivity of staff, including recognition of outstanding performance,

Stressing the importance of the Commission actively pursuing its mandate in respect of personnel policy and, in particular, of motivating the staff of the organizations of the United Nations common system,

Invites the International Civil Service Commission to pursue, as a matter of priority, its review of merit systems and performance appraisal in the common system as a vehicle for enhancing productivity and cost-effectiveness;

## IX

### Work programme

1. Takes note of the revisions which it has been necessary for the International Civil Service Commission to make to its work programme in connection with reports requested by the General Assembly:

(a) On the measurement of the housing element in the remuneration package;

(b) In respect of the establishment of a pilot project to simulate the operation of the proposals of the Commission in a limited number of field duty stations where valid housing comparisons were difficult or impossible;

(c) In respect of a revised rental subsidy scheme;

(d) Regarding the granting of expatriate entitlements to staff members living in their home countries while stationed at duty stations located in another country;

(e) In respect of the methodology for the determination of dependency allowances;

2. Requests the Commission to submit these reports at the earliest opportunity;

3. Also requests the Commission to include in its work programme a review of the differences between United Nations and United States net remuneration at individual grade levels and to report to the General Assembly at the earliest opportunity;

## X

### General Service salary survey methodology

Recalling section XIII, paragraph 4, of its resolution 45/241, in which it noted that the International Civil Service Commission would review in 1991 the methodology for the conduct of salary surveys of the General Service and related categories at headquarters duty stations, and requested the Commission to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session,

Recalling also section XIV of the same resolution, in which it requested the Commission to consider the relativities between the terms and conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories and those in other categories, as well as the broader question of the recruitment and retention of staff,

Taking note of the results and related implications of the surveys of best prevailing conditions of service at Geneva and Vienna for the General Service and related categories of staff, as carried out by the Commission under article 12 of its statute,

Taking note also of the decision of the Commission to complete in 1992 its review of the methodology for conducting surveys of best prevailing conditions of employment for the General Service and related categories of staff at headquarters locations,

Requests the International Civil Service Commission speedily to conclude these reviews and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

## ANNEX I

### Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

#### Regulation 3.3

1. Replace the second table in paragraph (b) (i) by the following table:

Total assessable payments (US dollars)	Staff assessment rates used in conjunction with gross base salaries	
	Staff member with a dependent spouse or a dependent child	Staff member with neither B dependent spouse nor B dependent child
First \$ 15,000 per year	13.0	17.3
Next \$ 5,000 per year	31.0	34.3
Next \$ 5,000 per year	34.0	38.5
Next \$ 5,000 per year	37.0	41.8
Next \$ 5,000 per year	39.0	43.8
Next \$ 10,000 per year	41.0	45.9
Next \$ 10,000 per year	43.0	48.1
Next \$ 10,000 per year	45.0	50.4
Next \$ 15,000 per year	48.0	51.0
Next \$ 20,000 per year	47.0	52.6
Remaining assessable payments	48.0	57.0

2. Replace the table in paragraph (b) (ii) by the following table:

Total assessable payments (US dollars)	Assessment (percentage)
First \$2,000 per year	15
Next \$2,000 per year	16
Next \$2,000 per year	20
Next \$2,000 per year	21
Next \$4,000 per year	22
Next \$4,000 per year	23
Next \$4,000 per year	24
Next \$6,000 per year	25
Next \$6,000 per year	25.5
Next \$6,000 per year	26
Next \$8,000 per year	26.5
Next \$6,000 per year	27
Next \$8,000 per year	27.5
Next \$8,000 per year	28
Remaining assessable payments	29

## ANNEX II

### SALARY SCALE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

showing annual gross salaries and net equivalents after application of staff assessment

(US dollars)

(Effective 1 March 1992)

Level	Steps														
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
<b>Under-Secretary-General</b>															
USG Gross	137,508														
Net D	81,304														
Net S	73,003														
<b>Assistant Secretary-General</b>															
ASG Gross	124,560														
Net D	74,571														
Net S	67,436														
<b>Director</b>															
D-2 Gross	101,163	103,504	105,844	108,183	110,523	112,863									
Net D	62,405	63,622	64,839	66,055	67,272	66,489									
Net S	57,375	58,382	59,388	60,394	61,400	62,406									
<b>Principal Officer</b>															
D-1 Gross	89,026	90,992	92,958	94,923	96,889	98,855	100,837	102,840	104,842						
Net D	55,984	67,026	56,068	59,109	60,151	61,193	62,235	63,277	64,318						
Net S	51,673	52,605	53,537	54,469	56,400	56,332	57,235	56,096	58,957						
<b>Senior Officer</b>															
P-5 Gross	78,037	79,783	81,558	83,338	85,117	86,894	88,674	90,453	92,230	94,009	95,789	97,566	99,345		
Net D	50,140	51,083	52,026	52,969	53,912	54,854	55,797	56,740	57,682	58,625	59,568	60,510	61,453		
Net S	46,433	47,289	48,133	48,977	49,820	50,663	51,506	52,350	53,192	54,035	54,879	55,721	56,565		

Level	steps														
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	xv
First Officer															
P-4 Gross	63,635	65,313	67,015	68,717	70,420	72,122	73,824	75,528	77,230	78,931	80,645	82,383	84,117	85,851	87,587
Net D	42,349	43,269	44,188	45,107	46,027	46,946	47,865	48,785	49,704	50,623	51,542	52,463	53,382	54,301	55,221
Net S	39,368	40,198	41,032	41,866	42,701	43,535	44,369	45,204	46,038	46,871	47,701	48,525	49,346	50,168	50,991
Second Officer															
P-3 Gross	51,421	52,937	54,453	56,002	57,573	59,142	60,713	62,284	63,855	65,433	67,031	68,631	70,230	71,830	73,430
Net D	35,560	36,424	37,288	38,151	39,015	39,878	40,742	41,606	42,470	43,334	44,197	45,061	45,924	46,788	47,652
Net S	33,227	34,014	34,801	35,582	36,361	37,139	37,919	38,698	39,477	40,257	41,040	41,824	42,608	43,392	44,176
Associate Officer															
P-2 Gross	40,903	42,214	43,522	44,832	46,181	47,535	48,891	50,246	51,602	52,956	54,311	55,691			
Net D	29,483	30,256	31,028	31,801	32,573	33,345	34,118	34,890	35,663	36,435	37,207	37,980			
Net S	27,679	28,388	29,095	29,804	30,508	31,211	31,914	32,618	33,321	34,024	34,727	35,428			
Assistant Officer															
P-1 Gross	30,638	31,856	33,072	34,290	35,524	36,781	38,041	39,298	40,556	41,815					
Net D	23,339	24,082	24,824	25,567	26,309	27,051	27,794	28,536	29,278	30,021					
Net S	22,034	22,718	23,401	24,086	24,766	25,449	26,130	26,810	27,491	28,172					

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.

S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

\*This scale represents the result of a consolidation of six multiplier points of post adjustment into net base salary. There will be consequential adjustments in the post adjustment indices and multipliers effective 1 March 1992. Thereafter changes in post adjustment classifications will be effected on the basis of the movements of the newly consolidated post adjustment indices.

General Assembly resolution 46/191

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/808) without vote, 18 December (meeting 55); draft by Mexico elaborated following informal consultations (A/C.5/46/L. 13); agenda item 116.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 34,38-43,55; plenary 74.

### Privileges and immunities

Pursuant to a 1990 General Assembly request,<sup>(19)</sup> the Secretary-General, on behalf of and with the approval of ACC, submitted in October 1991 a report<sup>(20)</sup> on respect for the privileges and immunities of United Nations officials and those of related organizations. The Secretary-General reported that during the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991, the number of new cases of arrest and detention of officials continued to be very high, most of them (160) relating to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). United Nations officials continued to experience difficulties in obtaining information on pending cases. As in previous years, the United Nations Security Coordinator acted, on behalf of the Secretary-General, as the focal point in ensuring inter-agency cooperation on security matters.

The Secretary-General also noted restrictions on official and private travel by host countries and unauthorized taxation. To explore measures to strengthen the United Nations response to cases of violation of staff members' privileges and immunities and proposals to enhance their safety and security, an ad hoc inter-agency meeting was convened at Geneva (10-13 June). The meeting stressed the importance of coordinated action and emphasized the importance of instituting appropriate measures to ensure that organizations could fulfil their obligations towards detained staff in respect of their health and right to medical care. The meeting

reaffirmed the need to maintain a legal link with detained or arrested staff members through continued renewal of their contract until the matter was legally resolved.

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, by decision 46/468, retained on its agenda for discussion at its resumed session in 1992 the item on personnel questions, which also pertained to privileges and immunities.

### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>A/46/370. <sup>(2)</sup>GA res. 45/239 A, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(3)</sup>A/C.5/46/2. <sup>(4)</sup>GA res. 45/239 C, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(5)</sup>A/46/377. <sup>(6)</sup>A/46/30. <sup>(7)</sup>A/46/16. <sup>(8)</sup>A/C.5/46/9. <sup>(9)</sup>GA res. 45/239 A, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(10)</sup>A/C.5/45/12 & Corr.1. <sup>(11)</sup>A/46/236. <sup>(12)</sup>GA res. 45/241, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(13)</sup>A/C.5/45/3/Add.1. <sup>(14)</sup>A/C.5/45/3 & Corr.1. <sup>(15)</sup>A/C.5/46/13. <sup>(16)</sup>A/46/30. <sup>(17)</sup>A/46/275. <sup>(18)</sup>GA res. 44/198 H, 21 Dec. 1989. <sup>(19)</sup>GA res. 45/240, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(20)</sup>A/C.5/46/4 & Add. 1.

### Staff costs

In 1991, ICSC continued to advise the General Assembly on staff salaries and allowances and, in its report<sup>(1)</sup> made recommendations regarding pensionable remuneration for ungraded officials, General Service and related categories of staff and for staff in the Professional and higher categories.

The Commission continued to monitor the evolution of the margin and the impact on it of the potential changes in United States federal civil service pay levels resulting from the implementation of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act (FEPCA) of 1990, which had granted across-the-board salary increases on the General Schedule and related statutory pay schedules and for the Senior Executive Service. These increases were reflected in a net



remuneration margin of 118.9 for the period 1 January to 31 December 1991. In order to avoid a prolonged freeze of remuneration that it considered would have undesirable consequences not only in New York but also at other duty stations, ICSC requested the Assembly to rescind its 1989 decision <sup>(2)</sup> requiring management of the margin over a five-year period so that the average margin would be around the mid-point, which would have the impact of a freeze. Noting that the locality pay provisions of FEPCA would be effected in 1994, the Commission further recommended a partial post adjustment increase for New York.

Further, the Commission recommended to the Assembly that the current base/floor salary scale be increased, through consolidation of post adjustment classes, by 8.6 per cent, bearing in mind that it would report in 1992 on the operation of the new mobility/hardship scheme. The Commission noted that the financial implications for 1992 were estimated at some \$5.9 million.

In order to identify the highest-paid national civil service, ICSC recommended a two-phased methodology for conducting checks every five years, which included, *inter alia*, the identification and evaluation of both cash and any significant non-cash compensation of potential comparators, and the quantification of retirement, health, life/accident and other relevant non-cash schemes.

Following a review of the conditions of service of Assistant Secretaries-General (ASGs)/Under-Secretaries-General (USGs), the Commission recommended approximate working equivalents for those levels, as direct equivalencies could not be firmly established. It further recommended an increase in net remuneration levels in a range of 7 to 11 per cent, with the specific level to be determined by the Assembly. Revised housing arrangements were recommended, whereby executive heads would be authorized to exercise discretion to approve subsidy arrangements to USGs and ASGs, as were new arrangements under which eligible officials would receive a maximum rental subsidy amounting to 75 per cent of the threshold rent, replacing the current arrangements whereby a limit was placed on the maximum allowable rent for calculating rental subsidies.

The recommendations were acted on by the Assembly in resolution 46/191.

ACC adopted a statement commenting on ICSC's recommendations and staff-related issues; the statement was transmitted to the Fifth Committee by a November note of the Secretary-General. <sup>(3)</sup> Also transmitted for the Committee's consideration were the views of the Coordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System (CCISUA), <sup>(4)</sup> and those of FICSA. <sup>(5)</sup>

## Emoluments of top-echelon officials

### Honoraria

In an October 1991 report <sup>(6)</sup> on honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, the Secretary-General proposed a 25 per cent increase in the rates of honoraria in cases that the General Assembly had already authorized on an exceptional basis, namely, the International Law Commission, the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Should the proposal be adopted, additional appropriations of \$173,250 for the 1992-1993 biennium would be required.

On 20 December 1991, by resolution 46/185 A, section V, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, decided to defer consideration of the report until its 1992 session. A similar deferral was also recommended by ACABQ. <sup>(7)</sup>

### Representation allowance

In accordance with a 1990 General Assembly request, (s) ICSC undertook in 1991 a comprehensive review of the conditions of service of ASGs and USGs (see above). It made specific recommendations on levels of remuneration and pay comparability vis-à-vis the United States federal civil service, housing arrangements and pensionable remuneration.

However, with respect to representation allowances, the Commission concluded that they were not susceptible to common system treatment and would best be handled by executive heads under guidance from the governing bodies of their respective organizations. In response to that conclusion, the Secretary-General submitted in November a report <sup>(9)</sup> in which he reviewed the history and levels of such allowances and proposed a staggered increase over the period 1992-1996, as follows: the annual amounts would be established at 50 per cent of monthly net remuneration in 1992, 60 per cent in 1993, 70 per cent in 1994, 80 per cent in 1995 and 100 per cent in 1996. To implement the proposed increase, additional requirements of \$218,000 for 1992-1993 would be needed.

On 20 December 1991, by resolution 46/185 A, section VI, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, decided to defer consideration of the report until its 1992 session.

### Remuneration of JIU members

In an April 1991 report <sup>(10)</sup> the Secretary-General noted that a 1990 restructuring of the sal-

ary scale for staff in the Professional and higher categories included an increase in the number of steps from four to six at the Director, or D-2, level. He believed that the intent of an earlier JIU statute was to place members of JIU on the highest step of the D-2 level, and therefore proposed that the new level of remuneration for Inspectors be established at the newly created step VI. Additional requirements related to the difference in net compensation between step IV and step VI would amount to \$51,600 for 1991.

On 3 May 1991, by decision 45/456, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the Secretary-General's report to its forty-sixth session.

### Pensions

During the year, the number of participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund increased from 58,263 to 60,183. On 31 December 1991, there were 32,294 periodic benefits in award: 10,797 retirement benefits, 5,691 early retirement benefits, 5,469 deferred retirement benefits, 4,331 widows' and widowers' benefits, 5,336 children's benefits, 616 disability benefits and 54 secondary dependants' benefits. In the course of the year, 3,488 lump-sum withdrawal and other settlements were paid.

During the same period, the principal of the Fund increased to \$9,304,981,285 from \$8,478,108,817.

The investment income of the Fund during the year amounted to \$757,128,377, comprising \$557,538,058 in interest and dividends and \$199,590,319 in net profit on sales of investments. After deduction of investment management costs amounting to \$12,083,011, net investment income was \$745,045,366.

The Fund was administered by the 33-member United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, which held two sessions in 1991: its forty-second (special) session in Washington, D.C. (19-22 February), and its forty-third in Paris (16-25 July).

The major items dealt with by the Board were: the twenty-first actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1990; changes in the pension adjustment system, namely, the development of a long-term approach to the determination of initial local currency pensions, which the General Assembly had requested in 1990;<sup>(11)</sup> the comprehensive review of the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of staff in the General Service and related categories, undertaken by ICSC in cooperation with the Board; the review of the methodology for determining pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials, which the Assembly, also in 1990, had requested ICSC to undertake, in cooperation with the Board; the administrative expenses of the Fund; and the

composition of the Board and the periodicity of its sessions.

The Board also examined, among other things, the management of the Fund's investments (see below), the financial statements and schedules for the year ended 31 December 1990, the interest rate applicable to the lump-sum commutation of periodic benefits, and the actuarial implications of extending the maximum number of years of creditable contributory service.

In accordance with article 4 of the Regulations, the Board appointed a Standing Committee to act on its behalf when it was not in session.

ACABQ submitted its comments on the reports of the Board and of the Secretary-General on the Fund's investments (see below) in November.<sup>(12)</sup> Earlier, in July,<sup>(13)</sup> it expressed concurrence in the provisional application of changes in the pension scheme regulations for members of the International Court of Justice.

### Pension Fund investments

The assets of the Pension Fund represented a market value of \$9.338 billion as at 31 March 1991, an increase of \$780 million (or 9.11 per cent) over the previous year and \$848 million above the book value. Total investment return for the year ended 31 March 1991 was 8.9 per cent which, after adjusting for inflation, represented a "real" rate of return of 3.8 per cent.

The Fund remained one of the most diversified pension funds in the world. Investments were held in 33 different currencies and 42 countries; 55 per cent of its assets were invested in currencies other than the United States dollar, the Fund's unit of account. Of the Fund's investments, 64 per cent were in markets outside the United States.

Equities constituted 39 per cent of the assets as of 31 March 1991, down from 40 per cent for the previous year; 43 per cent of these were in United States equities and 57 per cent in other equity markets. The bond proportion was unchanged at 39 per cent, with United States dollar-denominated bonds accounting for 38 per cent and other currency bonds 62 per cent. In order to preserve the Fund's principal, the defensive policy adopted in the mid- 1980s was continued but changed slightly. It consisted of taking profits in selected securities that appeared overvalued and placing the related proceeds in securities with potential for future application. Short-term investments and reserves, i.e., cash and fixed-income investments with maturity dates of less than one year, were increased to 12 per cent from 9 per cent a year earlier.

In order to preserve the Fund's capital, realize profits and respond to market and currency movements, short-term shifts were made within the long-term guideline ranges. The proportion of investments in North American currencies

decreased to 53 per cent from 54 per cent a year earlier.

As at 30 June 1991, the book value of the Fund's development-related investments amounted to \$1,435.2 million, up from \$1,277.2 million in the previous year, an increase of 12.4 per cent. Investments in development institutions amounted to \$1,137.2 million compared with \$1,036.6 million, an increase of 9.7 per cent. Direct investments in specific developing countries increased by 23.9 per cent, from \$240.6 million to \$298 million. Direct investments and those through regional development institutions in Africa increased by 23.6 per cent, to \$144.7 million from \$117.1 million; in Latin America by 29.6 per cent, to \$316.3 million from \$244.1 million; and in Asia by 26.3 per cent, to \$397.1 million from \$314.3 million. The combined development-related assets as at 30 June 1991 represented 16.9 per cent of the total book value of the Fund.

In an October report on the Fund's investments,<sup>(14)</sup> the Secretary-General stated that, considering the volatility of the financial markets, fluctuations of exchange rates and the slow-down in economic expansion, the investment return of 8.9 per cent was satisfactory. The defensive strategy of taking profits where appropriate and the diversification policy of increasing investments in markets and instruments that performed better contributed to the Fund's satisfactory performance.

The Secretary-General considered the policy of diversification and careful selection of investment instruments, including consistent investigation of opportunities in developing countries, to be the best way to achieve the goal of preserving the Fund's principal and enhancing its investment return over the medium and long term. He said he would continue to discharge his fiduciary responsibilities through investment decisions that adhered to the principles of sound investment management and accorded with the criteria, policies and values embodied in General Assembly resolutions.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 46/192 without vote.

#### United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/242 of 21 December 1990 and 45/268 of 28 June 1991,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1991 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, chapter III of volume I of the report of the International Civil Service Commission, the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Fund, and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

#### I

##### Actuarial situation of the United Nations

##### Joint Staff Pension Fund

Recalling section I of its resolution 44/199 of 21 December 1989, in which it approved measures to restore the actuarial balance of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund over the long term,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the significant reduction in the actuarial imbalance from 3.71 to 0.57 per cent of pensionable remuneration, reflected in the valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as at 31 December 1990;

2. Takes note of the decision of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to retain the current 6.5 per cent interest rate for lump-sum commutations and of its intention to review that rate in 1993, in the light of the results of the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1992;

3. Takes note also of the observations of the Board concerning the maximum number of years of creditable contributory service in the Fund, in paragraphs 40 to 53 of its report, and of its intention to review this matter again in 1993 in the light of the results of the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1992;

#### II

##### Pensionable remuneration and pensions of staff in the General Service and related categories

Recalling that the Standing Committee of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, acting on behalf of the Board, informed the General Assembly at its forty-third session, in paragraph 75 of the report of the Board, of its conclusion that a comprehensive review of the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of staff in the General Service and related categories should be undertaken,

Also recalling that in section III of its resolution 45/242, the General Assembly took note of the intention of the International Civil Service Commission to undertake in 1991, in full cooperation with the Board, such a comprehensive review and requested that recommendations thereon should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session,

Noting that the Commission and the Board considered a number of methodological alternatives, but had not found it possible to submit specific recommendations to the General Assembly at its current session,

Taking note of the divergent views reflected in the reports of the Commission and the Board, on whether the current methodology gives rise to inconsistencies and problems and on the merits of the alternative methodologies examined,

Appreciating the complexities and the importance of the issues involved for all parties concerned, that is, staff, administrations and Member States,

Noting the positions in the Commission that the current arrangements have given rise to inconsistencies and anomalies and that therefore retention of the current methodology without change is not a viable option,

1. Concur with the conclusions of the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board that further studies are required of possible alternative methodologies in order to determine the most equitable solution for all parties concerned, including in particular studies of the feasibility of determining pensionable remuneration and/or pen-

sions by reference to the local practices of employers used in General Service salary surveys, of the use of the income replacement approach followed in determining the pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories, and of the use of local taxes to derive the pensionable remuneration from the net pensionable salaries;

2. Endorses the phased approach to the comprehensive review and the timetable for its completion set out in paragraph 84 of volume I of the report of the Commission;

3. Concurs with the observation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 14 of its report, that the recommendations of the Commission and the Board should aim to eliminate current anomalies in the system and that the further studies should be completed within the proposed time-frame;

4. Requests the Commission and the Board in their further studies to take into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, including in particular those related to the administrative and financial implications of determining pensions in accordance with local practices of employers used in the General Service salary surveys, and to the alternative of reflecting local conditions in the determination of the pensionable remuneration through the application of local tax rates to gross up net pensionable salaries;

### III

#### Pensionable remuneration and pensions of ungraded officials

Recalling section II of its resolution 45/242, in which it expressed the belief that a common system approach should be used for the determination of the pensionable remuneration and pensions of all participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, including ungraded officials,

Having considered the views of the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials, including the executive heads of member organizations who are participants in the Fund, as set out in paragraphs 51 to 71 of volume I of the report of the Commission, and paragraphs 110 to 132 of the report of the Board.

1. Reiterates its concern at the divergent practices that have emerged since 1984 in respect of the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials and in particular of the executive heads of member organizations who are participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

2. Concurs with the observation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 26 of its report, that the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials should be considered with a view to eliminating the inconsistencies in the amounts of pensionable remuneration of certain of these officials;

3. Endorses the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission that officials appointed or elected to ungraded posts who become participants in the Fund should have their pensionable remuneration determined in accordance with the methodology set out in paragraph 64 of volume I of the report of the Commission, with the modification indicated in paragraph 66 thereof;

4. Also endorses the recommendation of the Commission that the pensionable remuneration of such officials should be adjusted between comprehensive reviews in accordance with the procedure applicable for adjustment of the scale of pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories, as set out in article 54 (b) of the Regulations of the Fund;

5. Urges the governing bodies of the other member organizations of the Fund to adopt the methodology and adjustment procedure recommended by the Commission for determining the pensionable remuneration of their ungraded officials who become participants in the Fund, and to inform the General Assembly, the Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board of the action taken in this regard;

6. Also urges the governing bodies of the other member organizations of the Fund to review the current levels of pensionable remuneration of their ungraded officials who are participants in the Fund, with a view to eliminating the divergencies from the levels established on the basis of the above methodology, taking into account the need to protect acquired rights derived from earlier decisions by the governing bodies concerned;

7. Requests the Board to consider again, at its next regular session, amendments to the Regulations of the Fund to incorporate provisions governing the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials and to extend the provisions placing a limit on the highest levels of pensions to cover all participants in the Fund, including ungraded officials, and to submit recommendations thereon to the General Assembly;

8. Takes note of the views of the Commission, as set out in paragraphs 70 and 71 of volume I of its report, that, in the event that the governing body of a member organization decides that its elected officials should not be participants in the Fund, the alternative pension arrangements should be determined by that governing body taking into account the terms of office and the desirability of establishing some comparability in the pension arrangements applicable to such officials;

9. Requests the Commission to recommend guidelines for determining the pension arrangements for ungraded officials who do not become participants in the Fund, so as to ensure system-wide comparability, as well as appropriate monitoring procedures, and to submit recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the governing bodies of the other organizations of the United Nations common system;

### IV

#### Changes in the pension adjustment system

Recalling its request, contained in section IV, paragraph 5, of its resolution 45/242 and reaffirmed in paragraph 5 of its resolution 45/268, that the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board give priority to the development of a long-term approach to the determination of initial local currency pensions,

Also recalling section IV, paragraph 6, of its resolution 45/242 in which it invited the governing bodies of the other member organizations of The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to refrain from seeking to establish additional pension entitlements for their staff, as well as paragraph 6 of its resolution 45/268, in which it reiterated that position,

1. Takes note of section III. F of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the pen-

sion adjustment system, in particular on the longer-term modifications of that system considered by the Board for determining the initial local currency pensions, in the light of the expiration on 31 March 1992 of the transitional measure approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/242;

2. Also takes note of the observations of the Board, in paragraphs 180 and 181 of its report, on the implications of the resolution adopted by the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union on a pension purchasing power protection insurance plan for the staff of the Union;

3. Approves the longer-term modification of the pension adjustment system and its effective dates, as recommended by the Board in paragraphs 175 and 176 of its report, and the consequential changes in the pension adjustment system, as set out in annex I to the present resolution;

4. Notes the intention of the Board to monitor closely the actual costs of the modification of the pension adjustment system approved herein;

5. Endorses the views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as set out in paragraphs 22 and 23 of its report, that the Board should, on the basis of experience with the actual costs, determine whether any fine-tuning of the modification is warranted in order to limit the costs and that the guidelines set forth in General Assembly resolution 31/196 of 22 December 1976 should continue to be taken into account so as to ensure that changes in the pension adjustment system do not require increases in the financial liabilities of Member States;

6. Requests the Board at its next regular session to continue to consider economy measures, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, and including in particular a change of the "120 per cent cap" provision under the two-track pension adjustment system given the increased protection provided by the modification of the system approved herein;

#### V

##### Composition of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

1. Takes note of the observations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, in section III.G of its report, on its composition and on the periodicity of its regular sessions;

2. Also takes note of the recommendation that no change be made in the composition of the Board at the present time, and requests the Board to keep this matter under review and to submit a further report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

3. Further takes note of the decision of the Board to hold its regular sessions henceforth on a biennial basis;

#### VI

##### Amendment to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

1. Approves, with effect from 1 January 1992, an amendment to article 14 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as set out in annex II to the present resolution, to provide for reporting by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the Fund at least once every two years, rather than annually, in the light of the decision of the Board to hold its regular sessions henceforth on a biennial basis;

2. Requests that the activities of the Standing Committee of the Board should be reported to the General Assembly in years when the Board does not meet only if the Standing Committee judges that action by the Assembly is required;

#### VII

##### Emergency Fund

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for the biennium 1992-1993, by an amount not exceeding 200,000 United States dollars;

#### VIII

##### Administrative expenses

1. Concurs with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative expenses of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

2. Approves expenses, chargeable directly to the Fund, totalling 40,403,600 dollars net for the biennium 1992-1993, and an increase in expenses of 2,116,100 dollars net for the biennium 1990-1991, for the administration of the Fund;

#### IX

##### Other matters

Takes note of the other matters discussed in the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;

#### X

##### Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

2. Reiterates its request to Member States that do not grant tax exemptions to the investments of the Fund to do so as soon as possible.

#### ANNEX I

##### Changes in the pension adjustment system

##### C. Determination of base amounts

Replace paragraph 5 (b) (i) by the following text:

"(b) A local currency base amount will be calculated for the country of residence established pursuant to section N below, as follows:

"(i) A cost-of-living differential factor will be established for the country of residence and the month of separation as explained in section D below. This factor will be applied to that portion of the final average remuneration which does not exceed the pensionable remuneration, on the date of separation, in the scale referred to in article 54 (b) of the Regulations, at the top step of the grades set out below:

—P-2: For separations before 1 April 1992;

—P-4: For separations on or after 1 April 1992;

For disability benefits commencing after 1 January 1991 and for other benefits derived therefrom; and

For survivors' and other benefits due to deaths in service of participants occurring on or after 1 January 1991.

The resulting amount will be added to the final average remuneration;"

#### D. Cost-of-living differential factors

Replace paragraph 6 (a) (iv) by the following text:

“(iv) The applicable cost-of-living differential factor will finally be derived from the following table, the result being interpolated, when necessary, between the factors applicable for two exact numbers of classes of post adjustment:

Thirty-six month average excess of post adjustment classes over that of New York	Cost-of-living differential factor (percentage)
Separations before 1 April 1992	
Less than 4	0
4	3
5	7
6	12
7	17
9	2
10	34
11	40
12 or more	46

Separations on or after 1 April 1992; disability benefits commencing after 1 January 1991 and other benefits derived therefrom: and survivors' and other benefits due to death in service occurring on or after 1 January 1991

Less than 1	0
1	3
2	8
3	14
4	19
5	25
6	31
7	38
8	45
9	52
10	60
11	68
12	76
13	85
14	94
15 or more	104”.

#### ANNEX II

#### Amendment to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

##### Article 14

Replace the title and paragraph (a) by the following:

##### “Report and audit

“(a) The Board shall present to the General Assembly and to member organizations, at least once every two years, a report, including a balance-sheet, on the operation of the Fund, and shall inform each member organization of any action taken by the General Assembly upon the report.”

General Assembly resolution 46/192

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/816) without vote, 18 December (meeting 551: draft by Mexico (A/C.5/46/L.14) following informal consultations; agenda, item 115.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 34, 38-43, 55; plenary 79.

#### UN common system and pension system

At the resumed forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, Australia, Canada, Japan, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States requested that the agenda items on the United Nations common system and pension system be re-

opened to consider the impact of a proposal by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to implement unilaterally a pension purchasing power protection insurance plan, as well as the decision of the ITU Secretary-General to grant a special post allowance to the agency's Professional staff. ITU's proposals were transmitted to the Assembly by the Secretary-General in June.<sup>(15)</sup> Explaining its action in the Assembly's Fifth Committee, ITU said that the Board's decision to establish a floor ratio for the rate of exchange, with effect from 1 January 1988, had somewhat stabilized the situation, but expiration of that measure in 1990 had led to a resurgence of instability and uncertainty and ITU had had to ensure that the real pensions of its staff would not fall below those of their counterparts in New York. The pension purchasing power protection insurance plan had been prepared but not implemented, since the ITU Administrative Council still hoped that the Fifth Committee and the Pension Board would act to correct the situation.

Subsequent to the ITU proposals, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) decided to establish a voluntary thrift benefit fund for its employees which would also provide benefits for its staff over and above those provided to other staff members employed in the common system. According to ILO, the fund, in the amount of \$4.8 million, was being financed by interest accrued on the terminal benefits fund; the endowment would be limited to officials in service at the time of approval and, since the scheme was voluntary, it was not part of the statutory conditions of service and would not be financed by ILO itself, which would have no responsibility for its future viability.

Canada, on behalf of the States that had requested a reopening of the agenda items, recalled that the Assembly, in 1990, <sup>(16)</sup> had called on the Pension Board, as a matter of priority, to make recommendations for a long-term approach to the issue of the initial local currency pensions, which underlay ILO and ITU concerns, and had endorsed transitional measures where appropriate. In the light of the work in progress on those matters, it was regrettable that ITU had elected to take unilateral action.

Addressing the issue, ICSC expressed its concern at ILO's decision to establish a voluntary thrift benefit fund and concluded that the decision should concern only staff members who were affected by the change effective 17 February 1991, i.e., excluding staff members joining after that date. With regard to ITU's decision to implement unilaterally a pension purchasing power protection insurance plan, the Commission noted that the Pension Board had dealt with the matter under its mandate. The Commission expressed deep regret at ITU's action to grant a special post allowance, affirming that that did not constitute a precedent, and invited United

Nations organizations to consult and to cooperate fully with it on all matters falling within its mandate.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 28 June 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 45/268 without vote.

#### United Nations common system and United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3357(XXIX) of 18 December 1974, by which it approved the statute of the International Civil Service Commission,

Recalling also the importance of ensuring that the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations common system take common positions with regard to matters of concern for the system,

Reaffirming the central role of the International Civil Service Commission in the regulation and coordination of conditions of service, including pensionable remuneration of all graded and ungraded staff of the United Nations common system, and the mandate of the Commission relating to the establishment of conditions of entitlement to benefits under article 11 of its statute,

Recalling section IV of its resolution 44/199 of 21 December 1989, by which it endorsed the conclusions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board as set out in paragraphs 115 and 116 of its report, that the proposal of the International Telecommunication Union should be studied as one possible long-term approach to the adjustment of pensions in local currency terms and that the Union should not proceed with the implementation of its proposal, as that would weaken the United Nations common system,

Noting that, in accordance with its resolution 45/242 of 21 December 1990, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board has given priority to the development of a long-term approach to the determination of initial local currency pensions in order to submit recommendations on appropriate changes in the pension adjustment system to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session,

Concerned about the potential impact on the United Nations common system and the United Nations pension system of the decision taken by the International Labour Conference of the International Labour Organisation at its seventy-eighth session to proceed with its proposal to establish a voluntary thrift benefit fund and of the decision of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union at its forty-sixth session to implement unilaterally a pension purchasing power protection insurance plan, as well as of the decision of the Secretary-General of the Union to grant a special post allowance to headquarters staff at the Professional and Director levels,

Taking account of the statements made in the Fifth Committee at its 63rd meeting,

1. Expresses deep concern and regret at the actions taken unilaterally by the International Telecommunication Union and the International Labour Organisation without due regard for their obligations under the United Nations common system;

2. Reaffirms that the conditions of service of the staff in the United Nations common system should be determined in accordance with principles aimed at the de-

velopment of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements;

3. Emphasizes the obligations of all organizations of the United Nations common system to consult and cooperate fully with the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on matters relating to conditions of service and pensions;

4. Requests the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to examine the basis for the decisions taken by the International Labour Organisation and the International Labour Organisation and their implications for the common system, within the context of their respective relevant work programmes, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

5. Reiterates the request for the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to place the highest priority on ensuring that the reports requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/241 of 21 December 1990 on the United Nations common system and in its resolution 45/242 on the United Nations pension system are available for full consideration by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. Reiterates its appeal to the organizations of the United Nations common system to refrain from seeking to establish for their staff, whether by provisions in their staff regulations or by other means, additional entitlements and benefits, as such actions would be detrimental to the United Nations common system under which all staff should receive equal treatment, irrespective of their employing organizations;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to urge all the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations common system to cooperate fully with the International Civil Service Commission in the discharge of its responsibilities under article 1 of its statute.

General Assembly resolution 45/268

28 June 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/45/1031) without vote. 27 June (meeting 64); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/45/L.33), orally revised: agenda items 127 & 128.

Meeting numbers. GA 45th session: 5th Committee 63, 64; plenary 79.

In resolution 46/191, the Assembly deplored ITU's and ILO's decisions and stressed that their actions should not be invoked as precedents.

#### REFERENCES

- (<sup>1</sup>) A/46/30. (<sup>2</sup>) GA res. 44/198, 21 Dec. 1989. (<sup>3</sup>) A/C.5/46/31. (<sup>4</sup>) A/C.5/46/28. (<sup>5</sup>) A/C.5/46/35. (<sup>6</sup>) A/C.5/46/12. (<sup>7</sup>) A/46/7/Add.8. (<sup>8</sup>) GA res. 45/251, sect. V, 21 Dec. 1990. (<sup>9</sup>) A/C.5/46/32. (<sup>10</sup>) A/C.5/45/75. (<sup>11</sup>) GA res. 45/242, 21 Dec. 1990. (<sup>12</sup>) A/46/614. (<sup>13</sup>) A/46/7/Add.15. (<sup>14</sup>) A/C.5/46/15. (<sup>15</sup>) A/C.5/45/76, A/C.5/45/77.

## Administration of justice

In a September 1991 report<sup>(1)</sup> on the administration of justice in the Secretariat, the Secretary-General reviewed the formal and informal mecha-

nisms for dealing with staff grievances and appeals, the disciplinary process and developments during the year. He stated that the trend towards a substantial increase in the number of requests for review of administrative decisions was maintained; requests between 1 January and 30 July 1991 numbered 138. There also continued to be an increase in the number of cases submitted to the Headquarters Joint Appeals Board, with 68 appeals having been filed during the first eight months of 1991, 28 per cent more than in the previous year.

Despite the increased case-load, the disposition of cases accelerated. Time for completion of an appeal was reduced to an average of five months in 1991, compared with six months in 1990, down from an average of two years prior to implementation of the 1987 reform programme.<sup>(2)</sup> With regard to the number of pending cases in Geneva, the backlog situation worsened in 1991, while the Nairobi and Vienna Boards, which had very small case-loads, functioned without any major problems.

In March, the Headquarters Joint Appeals Board adopted comprehensive rules of procedure and guidelines and, in May, the Secretary-General appointed a new Board, with an increase in the voluntary membership to 90, thereby distributing responsibility more broadly. For the first time, a gender balance was achieved, as well as enhanced geographical representation.

The Secretary-General continued to accept unanimous Joint Appeals Board recommendations except where major questions of law or principle were impinged upon. During the first eight months of 1991, he took final decisions on 42 reports on appeals from the Boards at Headquarters, Geneva and Nairobi. In 29 cases, he accepted the recommendations in full; in 10 cases, he accepted them in part; and in 4 cases, he rejected the recommendations.

The Panel on Discrimination and Other Grievances handled 99 cases during the period under review.

In compliance with a 1990 General Assembly request<sup>(3)</sup> that a well-functioning disciplinary system be established, an administrative instruction was issued in August 1991,<sup>(4)</sup> which for the first time provided guidelines and instructions on the application of chapter X of the Staff Rules for initial investigation, fact-finding and Joint Disciplinary Committee stages. The instruction also established an expeditious procedure for the constitution of ad hoc joint disciplinary committees and ensured that the basic requirements of due process were afforded to staff members against whom misconduct was alleged. During the first three months since its inception, the ad hoc committee considered and finalized 29 cases, mainly concerning tax fraud allegations. The reform pro-

gramme he had instituted with regard to administrative justice was working reasonably well, the Secretary-General stated in conclusion.

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, according to its annual note to the Assembly,<sup>(5)</sup> delivered 45 judgements during the year in cases brought by staff members against the Secretary-General or the executive heads of other United Nations organizations to resolve disputes involving terms of appointment and related rules and regulations.

On 20 December, by decision 46/468, the General Assembly retained on its agenda the item of personnel questions under which the Secretary-General reported, for consideration at a later date.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>A/C.5/46/7. <sup>(2)</sup>YUN 1987, p. 1161. <sup>(3)</sup>GA res. 45/239 B, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(4)</sup>ST/AL/371. <sup>(5)</sup>A/INF/46/7.

## Travel

### Standards of accommodation for air travel

In response to a 1989 General Assembly request,<sup>(1)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly in 1991 a report<sup>(2)</sup> on standards of accommodation for air travel which, he said, were governed by a 1987 Assembly resolution.<sup>(3)</sup> Under that resolution, it was provided that all individuals-with the exception of the Secretary-General and the heads of delegations of the least developed countries to the regular and special sessions of the Assembly-whose travel was financed by the United Nations and who had been previously entitled to first-class accommodation, would be required to travel at the class immediately below, but that exceptions to allow first-class travel may be authorized by the Secretary-General on a case-by-case basis. Those exceptions, the Secretary-General said, generally fell into four categories: a medical condition, unavailability of the normal standard of accommodation, where the traveller was considered an eminent person donating his or her services to the United Nations, and where a staff member, after completing a full day of work, was required to travel through the night in order to resume work immediately on arrival. During the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991, the Secretary-General authorized 100 such exceptions at a cost of \$100,477, compared with 109 exceptions in the previous period at a cost of \$95,956.

In his report, the Secretary-General also proposed that, due to the deterioration of economy-class service and burdensome pre-departure and post-arrival requirements, two and one half hours be added to the scheduled flying time when determining the duration of a journey, making an upgrade to the next class of service available after



six and one half hours instead of the current nine hours. He estimated the financial imlications at some \$930,000 for 1992-1993.

After considering the Secretary-General's report, ACABQ in December,<sup>(4)</sup> recommended that he prepare a more comprehensive study to enable the Assembly to evaluate the entire system of staff and representative travel and that no decision be taken at the 1991 Assembly session.

On 20 December, by decision 46/450, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report, endorsed the comments of ACABQ and requested the Secretary-General to submit a review/evaluation of the current system, together with specific proposals, to it at its 1992 session.

#### REFERENCES

<sup>(1)</sup>GA res. 44/442, 21 Dec. 1989. <sup>(2)</sup>A/C.5/46/3 and Add.1.2.

<sup>(3)</sup>YUN 1987, p. 1165, GA res. 42/214, 21 Dec. 1987. <sup>(4)</sup>A/46/748.

## Chapter III

## Other administrative and management questions

During 1991, the Committee on Conferences examined ways in which the use of conference resources could be made more effective within the United Nations system. It also considered a study on the improved utilization of conference-servicing resources and improved organization of work, the possibility of central planning and coordination of all organizational aspects of conference servicing, the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council for 1992-1993 and the procedures with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences.

In December, the General Assembly approved the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the 1992-1993 biennium (resolution 46/190).

Action was taken by the Assembly on a number of questions related to the 1992-1993 programme budget (46/185 A and B), including budget estimates for the International Computing Centre at Geneva; translation and interpretation services for the Economic Commission for Africa; administration and unified conference services at the United Nations offices at Vienna; the construction of conference facilities at Bangkok, Thailand, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; publications policy; the workload of committees; and implementation of technological innovations. An agreement on the establishment of a new United Nations Information Centre at Windhoek, Namibia, was signed in August.

The need for access of Member States to United Nations informatics systems was underscored in an Economic and Social Council resolution (1991/70), by which the Secretary-General was also requested to study the problem and outline a solution.

## Conferences and meetings

In 1991, the Committee on Conferences examined the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the 1992-1993 biennium. It considered requests for additions or changes to the approved 1991 calendar,<sup>(1)</sup> as well as requests to meet during the General Assembly session. Among the other topics examined by the Committee related to the calendar of conferences were improved utilization of conference-servicing resources and im-

proved organization of work, including the possibility of central planning and coordination of all organizational aspects of conference servicing; consideration of the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council for 1992-1993; and the procedures with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences.

Other matters dealt with in the Committee's September report<sup>(2)</sup> were improved coordination of conferences, meetings of organs and programmes not funded from the regular United Nations budget, review of the Department of Conference Services' programme performance and application of new technology to conference services.

The Committee held an organizational meeting on 6 March and met on 12 June to review the provisional calendar of Economic and Social Council conferences and meetings for 1992 and 1993. A substantive meeting was held from 19 to 22 August.

## Mandate of the Committee on Conferences

In 1988, the General Assembly had decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ with broader responsibilities, including the ability to examine ways in which to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the use of conference-servicing resources.<sup>(3)</sup> Thus, in 1991, as in past years, the Committee recommended measures to promote the efficiency of the Secretariat with regard to the planning and servicing of meetings and conferences and the provision of documentation, as well as the efficiency with which intergovernmental bodies utilized the conference-servicing resources available to them. It also continued to perform its primary task, which was to present to the Assembly, through the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, a draft calendar of conferences and meetings for the coming year or biennium.

## Calendar of meetings

## Calendar for 1991

At its organizational meeting in March, the Committee decided that proposed changes to the calendar that did not have programme budget implications could be dealt with by the Secretariat

in consultation with the Bureau of the Committee. Several such requests were made for 1991.

In December 1990, the Committee approved a request to schedule a session of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal from 11 February to 1 March 1991 in accordance with the Tribunal's statute, which stated that extraordinary sessions might be convened when the number or urgency of cases required it.

At the request of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council, the Committee considered a proposal by the Secretary-General to hold the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs from 29 April to 9 May at Vienna, instead of 30 January to 8 February. The Committee did not object to the proposal, on the understanding that it would not give rise to any implications for the regular budget.

The Committee agreed that the Commission on Transnational Corporations could suspend its seventeenth session and hold informal consultations on 6 May, to be followed by a resumed session on 7 May. It did this on the understanding that the meetings would be scheduled when conference services were available in order to obviate the need for any additional expenditures.

A request to schedule a meeting of the Standing Committee for Programme Matters of the United Nations Development Programme from 6 to 10 May in New York was approved by the Committee, on the understanding that no additional appropriations would be involved.

In April, the Committee was informed that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People had decided to hold the 1991 North American Regional Non-Governmental Organizations Symposium from 28 to 30 June at Montreal, Canada, instead of from 26 to 28 June in New York, in accordance with a 1990 resolution.<sup>(4)</sup> This was approved on the understanding that the additional costs of holding the meeting away from Headquarters would be met from within the 1990-1991 programme budget.

Requests for extensions of the sessions of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) were approved, on the understanding that all additional meetings would be serviced from available conference-servicing resources.

A request from the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for a special session from 9 to 11 September was approved by the Committee, on the condition that it would not give rise to implications for the regular budget of the Organization.

#### Calendar for 1992-1993

During a meeting on 21 August, the Committee approved the draft calendar of conferences and

meetings for 1992-1993, as orally amended. The draft took full account of the decisions taken at the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council in July, and of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly.

Two major phenomena affected the 1992-1993 draft calendar: the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, scheduled for 1 to 12 June 1992, and the changes resulting from the May 1991 Assembly resolution 45/264 on restructuring and revitalization in the economic, social and related fields (see PART THREE, Chapter XVIII).

During its discussion, the Committee said there was a lack of information on the actions and decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council during its consideration of the draft calendar. Also, relatively few of the specific proposals had been incorporated into the draft. For example, the question of biennialization, which could enhance the efficiency of the calendar, did not appear to have been considered by the Council.

The Committee observed that the Assembly should be advised to request the Trusteeship Council to review its meeting requirements to take account of the number of times it actually met. It recommended to the Assembly that it adopt the 1992-1993 draft calendar and that it request the Economic and Social Council to reconsider biennializing the meetings of its subsidiary organs. Also, the Secretariat was requested to research the options available for graphic presentation of the calendar of conferences.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 46/190 without vote.

#### Pattern of conferences

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, 44/196 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/238 A of 21 December 1990,

Taking note of the comments made by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly,

Noting the role of the Committee on Conferences with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings,

Noting also that the objective in continuing the study and analysis of utilization rates is to bring about a more effective disposition of conference-servicing resources,

Recognising that improvements in the utilization of conference-servicing resources have been recorded and that further improvements could be achieved, including in the precision of planning the use of conference-servicing resources,

Reading paragraph 23 of the first report of the General Committee, as approved by the General Assembly, which requires that Main Committees review the number of special conferences of the United Nations already proposed and scheduled in their respective fields of activity prior to deciding upon the scheduling of new and additional conferences and that there should be an overall limit of five special conferences in a given year.

Keeping in mind its resolutions 33/56 of 14 December 1978, 36/117 B of 10 December 1981 and 45/238 B of 21 December 1990, which request the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure that pre-session documents for meetings are distributed no less than six weeks before the meetings, simultaneously in all official languages of the organs of the United Nations, and to circulate eight weeks before the opening of a session of an intergovernmental body, with the annotated agenda of the session, a report on the state of preparation at that time of all the documents in all languages required for the session,

Recalling the proposal of the Secretary-General at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly to undertake a fresh outside look at the Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat during the biennium 1990-1991, as well as the relevant decisions of the Assembly in this regard,

Noting with concern that the rule concerning the issuance of documents in all official languages six weeks before the meetings has not been observed in many organs of the United Nations,

1. Approves the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1992-1993 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences;

2. Authorizes the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1992 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

3. Calls upon the Committee on Conferences and the Secretariat to analyse alternative scheduling arrangements for the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council and the ramifications of possible adjustments to the dates as currently scheduled for 1993, bearing in mind the provision of General Assembly resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 which stipulates that the substantive session should take place between May and July;

4. Takes note of the guidelines adopted by the Committee on Conferences with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings;

5. Invites the Economic and Social Council to consider formalizing its procedures with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings, by granting authority to the Committee on Conferences to act on its behalf when it is not in session and consulting the Committee whenever it is seized with such requests;

6. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider proposals on the biennialization of meetings or agenda items of its subsidiary bodies where appropriate, taking fully into account the ongoing restructuring and revitalization process envisaged in General Assembly resolution 45/264 and the views expressed by the subsidiary bodies;

7. Recalls that no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly may meet at Headquarters during a regular ses-

sion of the Assembly unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly, and requests subsidiary organs to re-evaluate their reporting cycles with a view to completing annual work programmes, where possible, prior to the start of regular sessions of the Assembly;

8. Requests the Committee on Conferences to examine, in the light of the approved calendars of conferences and meetings, particularly that for the biennium 1992-1993, trends in meeting and documentation requirements, as well as the related workload of the Secretariat, on the basis of the relevant statistics and projections covering the period from 1984 to 1993 to be submitted by the Secretary-General, and to report its findings to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

9. Requests the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General to maintain their contacts with United Nations organs, bringing to their attention ways to ensure the most efficient and effective use of conference services allocated to those organs, including, *inter alia*, the convening of meetings in a timely manner, rationalizing, to the extent possible, their meeting requirements, as well as monitoring the timely issuance and availability of documentation;

10. Requests the Committee on Conferences to consider, within its mandate, measures to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the use of conference-servicing resources;

11. Requests all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to undertake informal consultations on a regular basis for the purpose of improving the utilization of their conference-servicing resources;

12. Requests the Chairmen of the subsidiary bodies mentioned in paragraph 11 above to report the results of the consultations to the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences, and the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive analysis of replies received to the Committee on Conferences;

13. Requests the Committee on Conferences, in consultation with the organs concerned, to examine the cases where the utilization factor is lower than the established benchmark figure for at least three sessions, with a view to reporting on problems and factors that have given rise to such a situation, and to make appropriate recommendations in order to achieve the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources;

14. Invites the Trusteeship Council to review its meeting requirements;

15. Welcomes the decision of the Committee on Conferences to incorporate an availability index on pre-session documentation into the experimental methodology on the utilization of conference-servicing resources, and requests the Committee on Conferences, in continuing its analysis of the experimental methodology, to consider additional elements proposed in the Fifth Committee, including a review of the benchmark figure up to 85 per cent and the separate presentation of data on time lost due to the late starting and the early ending of meetings;

16. Requests the Secretariat, in order to promote increased utilization of conference resources available, to schedule meetings consecutively within one three-hour meeting period, as appropriate;

17. Invites the Committee on Conferences, in close consultation with the Secretariat and taking into account views expressed in the Fifth Committee, to strengthen

its efforts in the coordinated planning of conference-servicing resources, including an examination of the current situation, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and as appropriate at subsequent sessions, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a consolidated statement relating to the number and costs of scheduled special conferences, bearing in mind the annual limit of five as set out in Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 and endorsed in Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986;

19. Requests the Committee on Conferences to continue to monitor the meetings services provided to organs and programmes not funded from the regular budget and to consider the impact of their scheduling on the calendar of conferences and meetings;

20. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund to review their meeting and documentation requirements, in the light of their significant financial implications, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Committee on Conferences;

21. Requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the systematic and progressive replacement and upgrading of the equipment in the conference rooms, to make proposals to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking advantage of the experience gained by other organizations of the United Nations system, on the usefulness and feasibility of installing an appropriate signalling system to enable systematically each speaker, as well as the Chairman and participants, whenever a speech time-limit is established in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to monitor the time left before actually breaking the time-limit;

22. Notes that investments in new technologies are essential for optimum use of all resources, and in view of the heavy capital outlay and recurrent costs, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take appropriate measures to maximize the compatibility and cost-effectiveness of the new technologies to be introduced throughout the United Nations system;

23. Urges that the applications of new technologies should, to the extent possible, be introduced evenly throughout all United Nations conference centres;

24. Urges the Secretary-General to take necessary measures to ensure that pre-session documents for meetings are distributed no less than six weeks before the meetings, unless there is a specific decision to the contrary, simultaneously in all official languages of the organs of the United Nations, and to circulate eight weeks before the opening of a session of an intergovernmental body, with the annotated agenda of the session, a report on the exact state of preparation at that time of all the documents in all languages required for the session;

25. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations programmes and funds and the secretariats of United Nations organs to ensure that each official document carries on its front page and in an appropriate manner the dates concerning the following stages of the documentation process: issuance by the substantive Department; completion of the translation into the specific language; printing; issuance;

26. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a task force composed of appropriate Secretariat units and with supplementary assistance of experts from outside the United Nations, as appropriate, to be coordinated by the Management Advisory Service and financed through existing resources of the Department of Conference Services, to review the organizational structure, technological innovations and working methods of the Department, taking into account previous studies, with a view to enhancing efficiency and effectiveness, and to report his recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

27. Takes note of the comprehensive programme of work and biennialization of work programme adopted by the Committee on Conferences, taking into account its responsibilities as established by the General Assembly;

28. Calls upon the Committee on Conferences to continue to explore ways and means for a more effective implementation of its terms of reference and the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213;

29. Decides to consider at its forty-seventh session the desirability and possibility of biennializing this item of the agenda in the context of the ongoing efforts to improve the work of the Fifth Committee by, inter alia, biennializing items of its agenda.

General Assembly resolution 46/190

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/815) without vote, 19 December (meeting 56); draft by Vice-Chairmen following informal consultations (A/C.5/46/L.19); agenda item 113.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 3, 4, 6, 9, 56; plenary 79.

### Committee and commission workload

In its comments on the proposed 1992-1993 programme budget,<sup>(5)</sup> ACABQ discussed the issue of the increasing workload of various committees and commissions within the United Nations. The work of some of them had increased dramatically: for example, during every second year when the biennial budgets were being adopted, ACABQ had, in recent years, been meeting for up to eight months. ACABQ suggested that the Secretary-General examine this trend and report his findings to the Assembly.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section VII of resolution 46/185 B without vote.

[The General Assembly . . .]

#### Workload of committees and commissions

1. Endorse the views contained in paragraph 85 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a review, taking into account all aspects of the implications resulting from the increasing trend on workload of the various committees and commissions, and to submit a report, with appropriate proposals, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

3. Recognises that the working methods of the Advisory Committee are within its competence, and invites the Committee to report its decisions and recommendations, as appropriate, to the General Assembly;

General Assembly resolution 46/165 B, section VII

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 19 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

### Conferences and meeting services

In July 1991,<sup>(6)</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report on the improved utilization of conference-servicing resources at the United Nations, pursuant to a 1990 Assembly request.<sup>(7)</sup> It contained statistics showing the planned and actual utilization of conference resources allocated to a limited sample of bodies that had been meeting for several years in New York, Geneva and Vienna.

The total number of sessions held in 1990 by the bodies under review-including treaty bodies-was 43 and the accumulated utilization factor was 3,375, resulting in an average utilization factor of 78 per cent. The utilization target set by the Committee in 1983 was 75 per cent.

The General Committee, in its September 1991 report on the organization of the forty-sixth session of the Assembly,<sup>(8)</sup> drew attention to a 1979 decision<sup>(9)</sup> recommending that the Assembly instruct the Main Committees to review the number of special conferences already scheduled in their respective fields before scheduling new special conferences. It also referred to a recommendation made in 1986 by the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18)<sup>(10)</sup> and endorsed by the Assembly the same year<sup>(11)</sup> that no more than five special conferences should take place in a given year, with no more than one such conference convened at the same time. The Committee also pointed to the Group of 18's recommendation that whenever the Assembly accepted an invitation from a Member State to hold a conference away from Headquarters, the additional cost should be borne in full by that country.

### Translation and interpretation services for ECA

In 1990,<sup>(12)</sup> the Assembly had requested that the Secretary-General take action to revive the training programme for translators/precis-writers in all official languages of the Economic Commis-

sion for Africa (ECA). Towards that end, the Secretary-General submitted a report in October 1991<sup>(13)</sup> recommending that a programme be set up in 1992 on a contractual basis with existing African training institutions.

The training programme would be offered to five persons a year for each of the three ECA official languages: Arabic, English and French. The cost of the programme, estimated at \$710,700, was included in the 1992-1993 proposed programme budget under the section for ECA. Regarding interpretation services, the current use of freelance interpreters for ECA meetings and conferences had proved both cost-effective and flexible, and should therefore be maintained while the matter was kept under review.

In its comments on the report,<sup>(14)</sup> ACABQ voiced approval of the cost estimates for the translator training programme, and suggested that measures be taken to solve the problem of persistently high vacancy rates at the ECA translation unit. It also recommended that freelance interpreters no longer be used for ECA meetings and that a permanent arrangement be made instead.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section III of resolution 46/185 A without vote.

[The General Assembly. . .]

Review of translation and interpretation services for all official languages in the Economic Commission for Africa

Approves the proposals contained in the note by the Secretary-General and the observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 A, section III

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830) without vote, 26 November (meeting 42); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 107. Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 41, 42; plenary 79.

### Conference servicing of intergovernmental bodies at Nairobi

In the context of its review of the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993,<sup>(15)</sup> CPC recommended that the General Assembly consider, on the advice of ACABQ, the practice of including in section 17, on the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), conference-servicing costs related to the intergovernmental bodies of UNEP. At the same time, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on conference servicing of the United Nations intergovernmental bodies convened at Nairobi, Kenya, i.e., the Governing Council of UNEP and its Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Com-

mission on Human Settlements and its Committee of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

In accordance with that request, the Secretary-General in November submitted a note<sup>(16)</sup> examining the current conference-servicing arrangements which, he said, provided for a sufficient degree of flexibility for both UNEP and Habitat in the planning and servicing of meetings of their intergovernmental bodies. Nevertheless, the possibility of a joint conference-servicing establishment at Nairobi and possibly at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, would be kept under review; if circumstances suggested that different arrangements could lead to improved efficiency and economy, relevant proposals would be submitted to the Assembly.

Concerning the UNEP Committee of Permanent Representatives, the Secretary-General noted that a review of existing arrangements for servicing similar bodies at Habitat, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) indicated that conference-servicing costs were being accommodated from within their budgets. However, should the Assembly concur with the 1989 UNEP Governing Council decision<sup>(17)</sup> to extend full conference servicing to its Committee of Permanent Representatives, provision would need to be made under budget section 17.

Based on the relevant Governing Council decisions and on the assumption that the Committee would meet four times a year for a one-day session, with conference services provided in all six official United Nations languages, the estimated cost (at 1991 rates) would be \$614,400 for the biennium, on the basis of a cost of \$76,800 per one-day session.

The Secretary-General proposed that roughly 25 per cent of that amount, i.e., \$150,000, be included under section 17 and that the balance be financed from the Environment Fund.

Regarding the requirements for pre-session documentation in Chinese for the Commission on Human Settlements, estimated at \$73,000 for the biennium, he suggested that they be included under section 19, on Habitat, of the proposed programme budget.

ACABQ<sup>(18)</sup> concurred with the Secretary-General's approach with regard to the overall issue of conference servicing related to intergovernmental bodies convened at Nairobi and requested that it be apprised of any developments.

With regard to the proposal to finance meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives of UNEP, ACABQ regretted that no statement of programme budget implications had been submitted to the Governing Council prior to its 1989 de-

cision. It also pointed out that the costs for servicing similar bodies at Habitat, ESCAP, ECE and ESCWA were not separately indicated and that no specific provision was made in their budgets for the meetings of their respective intergovernmental bodies.

ACABQ did not object in principle to financing 25 per cent of the Committee of Permanent Representatives of UNEP under budget section 17; however, it recommended that any additional appropriation be reported in the context of the first performance report for 1992-1993. It made the same recommendation with regard to the requirements for pre-session documentation in Chinese for the Commission on Human Settlements, stating that, in the future, the cost of these services should be included in the total conference requirements under the relevant sections of the programme budget.

The Assembly, in section XI of resolution 46/185 C, endorsed ACABQ'S recommendations and stressed that interpretation services should be available for all official United Nations languages. It requested the Secretary-General to report on possible additional financial requirements under the budget section on UNEP in the context of the first performance report for 1992-1993.

#### Unified conference and interpretation services at Vienna

Developments towards establishing one conference service at Vienna for the United Nations, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and possibly the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) were discussed by the Secretary-General in a November 1991 report,<sup>(19)</sup> pursuant to a 1990 General Assembly resolution.<sup>(20)</sup>

The Assembly, in 1989,<sup>(21)</sup> had endorsed the Secretary-General's view that a unified conference-service operation for the United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre under United Nations auspices would provide the most effective and ultimately least costly arrangement.

Consultations were held during 1990 and 1991, but no agreement was reached on the possible establishment of a unified or common conference service. However, both IAEA and UNIDO accepted the proposed rearrangement of interpretation services as of 1 January 1992, after which the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) would be responsible for meeting the interpretation requirements of all three organizations at the Centre as a common service, subject to reimbursement in accordance with agreed cost-sharing procedures. With regard to translation and related documentation requirements, however, IAEA continued to maintain its position that those needs were too spe-

cialized to be considered for similar common-service arrangements.

UNIDO<sup>(22)</sup> expressed readiness to continue consultations with UNOV on conference-servicing arrangements so that a final decision could be reached in 1993; until such a decision was taken, the current arrangements, under which an organizational unit in each of the two organizations provided specific conference services, should be maintained. In view of that position, the Secretary-General proposed to continue in 1992 to seek UNIDO's agreement on a unified conference service.

ACABQ<sup>(23)</sup> recommended that the current joint service arrangement continue in 1992. In making that recommendation, it stated its intention to submit to the Assembly in 1992 detailed observations and recommendations with due regard to efficiency and economy, bearing in mind Member States' contributions to both the United Nations and UNIDO. The Committee said it would take into account any developments resulting from further consultations among the parties concerned.

ACABQ further recommended approval of the initial cost estimate of \$32,672,800 for conference and library services at Vienna, as contained in the Secretary-General's proposed programme budget. In making that recommendation, it emphasized that the 1993 portion of the appropriation should be regarded as provisional, i.e., requirements for 1993 and any related proposals for new posts would be discussed by the Committee in the context of its detailed review of conference-service arrangements at Vienna.

In an oral report to the Fifth Committee on 17 December, ACABQ recommended approval of a further \$803,800, as the original estimates had not contained the provisions needed to give effect to the agreement between the Organization and IAEA on interpretation services.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section VIII of resolution 46/185 A without vote.

[The General Assembly . . .]

#### Revised estimates under section 32D (Conference and Library Services, Vienna)

Takes note of the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General to appropriate an additional amount of 803,800 dollars relating to the requirements for the establishment of a common interpretation service at Vienna;

General Assembly resolution 46/195 A, section VIII

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830) without vote, 17 December (meeting 54); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 107.

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>(1)</sup>A/AC.172/144. <sup>(2)</sup>A/46/32, & Corr.1 & Add.1. <sup>(3)</sup>GA res. 43/222 B, 21 Dec. 1988. <sup>(4)</sup>GA res. 45/67 A, 6 Dec. 1990. <sup>(5)</sup>A/46/7. <sup>(6)</sup>A/AC.172/88/ Add.9. <sup>(7)</sup>GA res. 45/238 A, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(8)</sup>A/46/250. <sup>(9)</sup>YUN 1979, p. 1214, GA dec. 34/405, 1 Nov. 1979. <sup>(10)</sup>YUN 1986, p. 1084. <sup>(11)</sup>Ibid., p. 1024, GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. <sup>(12)</sup>GA res. 45/248 B, sect. II, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(13)</sup>A/C.5/46/19. <sup>(14)</sup>A/46/7/Add.1. <sup>(15)</sup>A/46/16. <sup>(16)</sup>A/C.5/46/29. <sup>(17)</sup>A/44/25 (dec. 15/12). <sup>(18)</sup>A/46/7/Add.5. <sup>(19)</sup>A/C.5/46/30. <sup>(20)</sup>GA res. 45/248 A, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(21)</sup>GA res. 44/201 A, sect. VIII, 21 Dec. 1989. <sup>(22)</sup>A/C.5/46/30/Add.1.2. <sup>(23)</sup>A/46/7/Add.15.

## Documents and publications

### Documents limitation

In June 1991, the Secretary-General published an updated version of a document setting forth the policies laid down by the General Assembly regarding the control and limitation of documentation, as had been requested by the Assembly in 1969.<sup>(1)</sup> The note, which enumerated policy decisions adopted by the Assembly over the years, most recently in 1990,<sup>(2)</sup> was distributed to all Member States.<sup>(3)</sup>

These decisions applied, for the most part, to the documentation of the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies. However, the Assembly also invited United Nations organs, in particular the Economic and Social Council and subsidiary bodies, to apply the same policies to their documentation. They had, in general, accepted the policies laid down by the Assembly, with such further instructions as their circumstances required.

The note included specific recommendations made for the control and limitation of meeting records, reports and studies of subsidiary organs and of the Secretary-General, annexes and supplements to the official records, documentation for treaty bodies and special conferences and statements of programme budget implications. Annexed to the note were a list of meeting record entitlements and I-revised guidelines for format and contents of reports of subsidiary organs of the Assembly, as well as guidelines for the control and limitation of documentation for special conferences.

Under a mandate given to it by the Assembly in 1990,<sup>(2)</sup> the Committee on Conferences kept under review the question of documentation control and limitation, including the late issuance of documents; length, format and content of reports of subsidiary organs of the Assembly; and the provision of summary records for those organs. The Committee was to report on the matter in 1992.

### Organization of editorial services

During the review by CPC of the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993,<sup>(4)</sup> a number of dele-



gations questioned the rationale for the dispersion of editorial functions, both within the Office for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services and between that Office and the Department of Conference Services. CPC therefore recommended that the Secretary-General keep the question of the organization of editorial services under review and report to the Assembly on the matter.

Pursuant to that recommendation, the Secretary-General presented a report in November<sup>(5)</sup> detailing the functions of editors in the United Nations, the organization of editorial services, editorial staffing and workload at Headquarters and the use of new technologies (see below) in editorial units.

The Secretary-General concluded that, given the varying nature of editorial functions and the schedule within which they must be performed, the current organization of editorial services appeared to make the most efficient and effective use of the limited staff resources available. The establishment of a common set of editorial policies and practices applied consistently throughout the Secretariat and measures to ensure that editors were recruited and trained on the basis of uniform standards served to maintain a high quality of editorial services. Measures to be undertaken during the 1992-1997 medium-term plan period to strengthen the editorial services as a whole included the issuance of a revised Editorial Manual and further application of advanced technologies.

Nevertheless, the Secretary-General said, the growing volume of editorial requirements was creating serious backlogs in official records, proceedings of special conferences and publications. Concerning pre- and in-session documentation, since the establishment of separate editorial services for the General Assembly in the 1960s, the number of items on the agenda for each session had increased dramatically, with a corresponding growth in their volume. The in-session documentation workload for the Assembly was currently very heavy and, since documents often had to be processed overnight, the responsibilities for editing in-session documentation were divided among all three editorial units.

The Secretary-General proposed to keep under review the question of whether additional resources would be needed to meet editorial requirements. In view of the repeated expressions of intergovernmental concern about the effectiveness of and the rationale for current arrangements, he would also review the question of whether the advantages of those arrangements continued to outweigh the advantages that might accrue from consolidating editorial services under the Department of Conference Services. The review would also encompass the role of the editorial units in

major author departments and whether or not they promoted the efficient use of editorial resources through closer interaction with authors.

### Printing and publications policy

A total of \$11,375,800 for external printing and binding was requested by the Secretary-General for the 1992-1993 programme budget. ACABQ, in its first report on the proposed budget,<sup>(6)</sup> recommended a \$2 million (at 1992-1993 rates) reduction in the resources requested for that purpose, or a reduction of \$1,878,500 if the recommendation was not applied to certain regional commissions.

ACABQ further noted that while some external printing related to areas in which in-house capacity did not exist and was sometimes necessary to meet short deadlines, an optical disk system, which would allow users to retrieve electronically and print those documents they required, should minimize the problem. It also noted that some of the equipment requested by the Secretary-General in his budget submission would permit the internal processing of publications currently processed externally.

The Advisory Committee was of the view that while the need for external printing and processing services continued in some instances, the proportion of internal printing (estimated at 62.8 per cent of total printing for 1988-1989) should increase.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section VI of resolution 46/185 B without vote.

[The General Assembly ...]

#### Publications policy

1. Notes that, in a number of sections of the proposed programme budget, notably of parts IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, there seems to be a large number of publications and an unclear distinction between publications requested by intergovernmental bodies and technical publications produced on the initiative of the Secretariat;

2. Also notes that the quality and relevance of publications appear to be uneven and that the policies for pricing and distribution of United Nations publications need to be further refined;

3. Endorses the recommendations contained in paragraphs 27 and 32.16 to 32.19 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and emphasizes the need for the Secretariat to utilize better internal printing facilities with a view to reducing the overall cost of printing;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to review the overall publications policy of the Organization, including its technical aspects and possible coordination at the level of the system, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 E, section VI  
20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830) without vote (draft resolution as a whole, A/C.5/46/L.18), 18 December (meeting 56); agenda item 107.

#### REFERENCES

<sup>(1)</sup>YUN 1969, p. 830, GA res. 2538(XXIV), 11 Dec. 1969.

<sup>(2)</sup>GA res. 45/238 B, 21 Dec. 1990. <sup>(3)</sup>A/INF/46/1. <sup>(4)</sup>A/46/16.

<sup>(5)</sup>A/C.5/46/47. <sup>(6)</sup>A/46/17.

## UN premises

### Conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok

A report of the Secretary-General on the construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok was submitted to the Fifth Committee in October 1991.<sup>(1)</sup> The report summarized the work already done and the progress expected in the future for the two facilities, construction of which originally had been approved by the Assembly in 1984.<sup>(2)</sup>

The Secretary-General reported that a contract calling for construction of the Addis Ababa facilities to be completed in April 1994 was signed on 22 February; work on the site commenced in May. However, because of various problems related to the availability and transportation of materials and labour, the Secretary-General considered it premature to project a definitive schedule for completion. He planned to provide a more detailed revision to the project timetable in 1992.

Pending a more detailed review of the construction timetable and costs following the restoration of normal conditions in the area, the Secretary-General did not revise the total project cost, estimated at \$107,576,900,<sup>(3)</sup> based on November 1990 exchange rates. He further proposed to retain the \$57,414,900 required for 1992-1993 requested in the programme budget for the biennium.

Reporting on the project in Bangkok, the Secretary-General stated that it was resumed in 1988 on the basis of the scope of facilities originally approved and as reflected in previously completed plans and specifications. Construction began in May 1989 and was expected to be completed in November/December 1991 followed by commissioning in January-March 1992. However, due to a shortage of construction labour and other factors, it appeared likely that the main construction would not be completed until at least September/October 1992, followed by final testing, furnishing and commissioning of the building during October-December 1992.

While total estimated expenditures through the end of the 1990-1991 biennium were projected at

\$20,290,000, total appropriations amounted to \$39,714,100, leaving a balance of \$4,463,600 against the original schedule of appropriations; accordingly, that amount was requested under the proposed 1992-1993 programme budget. Should the Assembly concur with his proposal to utilize \$4,362,300 in interest earned on the appropriations for the project, that amount plus the appropriation requested in the 1992-1993 budget would be sufficient to cover all anticipated costs, the Secretary-General said.

ACABQ stated that some of the factors mentioned by the Secretary-General, i.e., an alternative piling design, could partially offset the total estimated cost of the project at Addis Ababa; others, however, such as the use of a larger site supervision team for a longer period and the force majeure situation claimed by the contractor would give rise to higher costs. The Advisory Committee requested that it be informed of such costs as they arose and before financial commitments were made. It also requested a progress report on the project in early 1992, which was to include information on any events affecting the overall estimate and more detailed information on the request for a new digital telephone system, with preliminary cost estimates.

Concerning the Bangkok project, ACABQ did not object to the use of interest income up to \$3,825,000 to finance additional work, it did not concur, however, with the use of interest income to provide \$535,000 in additional administrative, consultant and site supervision costs. The Committee recommended that the Assembly authorize it to decide, on the basis of additional information, whether interest income could be used to finance some or all of those additional costs. The Committee also said it trusted that the Secretary-General would keep the Assembly informed better and in a more timely fashion on the details of potential additional costs of other construction projects.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section IV of resolution 46/185 A without vote.

[The General Assembly ...]

### Construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and concurs with the recommendations and requests made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 28 and 29 of its report;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 A, section IV  
20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830) without vote, 5 December (meeting 45); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 107.

### Administrative and common services at Vienna

Administrative and common-services arrangements between UNOV, UNIDO and IAEA were reviewed by the Secretary-General in a November 1991 report.(5) Negotiations were under way, he said, but no conclusive results had been attained regarding the allocation of common services among the three Vienna-based organizations or the related cost-sharing arrangements.

Joint administrative and conference services (see above) were established with UNIDO at the beginning of 1986. For administrative services to be rendered to the United Nations in 1992-1993, UNIDO requested significantly increased reimbursement.

Therefore, and in line with two 1990 General Assembly resolutions(6) which, *inter alia*, emphasized the need for a speedy and substantial strengthening of administrative and budgetary functions and structures of UNOV, the Secretary-General proposed to establish separate and independent personnel, financial and general services at Vienna as of 1 January 1992. As a transitional measure, he proposed retaining joint arrangements with UNIDO in the areas of finance and general services during the first six months. The Secretary-General's revised estimates of \$38,563,200 under section 33F of the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993 reflected those proposals, as well as administrative strengthening related to his proposal for separate conference-servicing arrangements (see above).

ACABQ(7) noted that the establishment of separate personnel, financial and general services at Vienna would entail the establishment of 29 new posts (4 Professional and 25 General Service), the reclassification of 2 P-5 posts to the D-I level and various redeployments. It would also require the establishment of related computer systems and give rise to other common-services requirements.

Pending a more detailed review of the proposals so as to ascertain whether all were justified, ACABQ recommended that the initial estimate of \$35,124,500 be maintained.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted section VII of resolution 46/185 A without vote.

[The General Assembly. .]

#### Revised estimates under section 33F (Administration, Vienna)

Endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to maintain the initial estimates proposed by the Secretary-General for this section, pending a more detailed review by the Advisory Committee of the proposals submitted by the Secretary-General in his report;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 A, section VII

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830) without vote, 13 December (meeting 51); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 107.

### United Nations Information Centre at Windhoek

A report on the establishment of a United Nations Information Centre at Windhoek, Namibia, was submitted to the Assembly in October 1991.(8) The Secretary-General's report stated that, pursuant to a 1990 Assembly request,(9) a host country agreement was signed in August by representatives of the Government of Namibia and the United Nations on the establishment of such a centre, which was expected to become operational before the end of 1991. By decision 46/449 of 20 December, the Assembly took note of the report.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)A/C.5/46/22. (2)YUN 1984 p. 620, GA res. 39/236, 18 Dec. 1984. (3)A/C.5/45/53. (4)A/46/7/Add.3. (5)A/C.5/46/36. (6)GA res. 45/235 & 45/248 A, sect. VIII, 21 Dec. 1990. (7)A/46/7/Add.14. (8)A/C.5/46/14. (9)GA res. 45/248 B, sect. I, 21 Dec. 1990.

## Information systems and computers

### Technological innovations

In 1991, the Secretary-General submitted three reports to the General Assembly relating to the use and implementation of various technologies in the Organization.

The first, requested by the Assembly in 1989,(1) covered the status of technological innovations in the United Nations.(2) It demonstrated how the current computing infrastructure-comprising equipment, software, data communications networks and computer support staff-had been enhanced during the reporting period.

It was expected that nearly 3,000 personal computers would have been installed at Headquarters by the end of 1991, representing an increase of 1,400 units during 1990-1991. The number of microcomputers was expected to increase to 4,000 in the following biennium, at the end of which the integrated management information system (IMIS) project was scheduled to become operational. The report also discussed major software enhancements, plans for data communications and local area networks and mainframe computer usage.

Pursuant to another request made in 1989,(1) the Secretary-General submitted a report, also in September 1991,(3) on the status of the Organization's telecommunications activities.

In October,(4) he presented a report on the optical disk storage and retrieval system, as requested by the Assembly in 1990.(5) The system was intended to provide efficient storage of United Nations documents, on-line access and retrieval of such documents by local and remote computer workstations and high-speed transmission of documents to remote users within the Organization.

Phase I of the optical disk system was under way and was slated for completion by the end of March 1992. That phase consisted of installing document servers and a limited number of retrieval workstations in New York and Geneva. During phase II, in 1992-1993, the system would be extended to a greater number of Secretariat and remote users.

The Secretary-General requested that \$1,886,900 be allocated for phase II in the 1992-1993 programme budget; expenditures for phase III, 1994-1995, were projected at \$6.1 million. During that phase, the system was to be expanded to include UNOV, the regional commissions, Nairobi and other selected duty stations, and to provide world-wide access to Member States and other users of United Nations parliamentary documents.

The third progress report on the IMIS project was submitted by the Secretary-General in November.(6) The project had received approval from the Assembly in 1988,(7) to be implemented over a three-and-one-half-year period at a cost not to exceed \$28 million. IMIS was developed to replace the many independent systems currently in place at the United Nations which were no longer capable of providing the support needed by management.

In its comments on the reports discussed above,(8) ACABQ noted that the extent of coordination in the design and implementation of each system was not indicated by the Secretary-General. In that regard, the current monitoring mechanism-the Technological Innovations Board-should be strengthened. In view of the close interrelationship among the projects described, ACABQ recommended that one comprehensive report be submitted on the status of all technological innovations and that it also include details on the long-term information strategy of the Organization.

Comments by the Administrative Committee on Coordination on a 1989 report of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning optical disk technology at the United Nations(9) were transmitted by a February 1991 note of the Secretary-General.(10)

The Committee on Conferences, in its September report,(11) discussed a Secretariat paper on the application of new technologies, such as mainframe, minicomputer and microcomputer applications and telecommunications, as they related to various aspects of conference servicing, including meetings planning, interpretation, documen-

tation control, editing, translation, text processing, printing and reproduction, distribution, storage and retrieval of documents and library services.

The Committee found that there had been an uneven application of technologies throughout the system in such areas as computer-assisted translation. The Organization could take fuller advantage of savings if efforts were concentrated at locations where labour costs were relatively high. A Secretariat representative explained that productivity gains would be realized only after systems were fully installed. For example, in text processing, where the systems were fully operational, significant productivity gains had been reflected in increased workload standards.

The Committee concluded that new technologies should be introduced evenly throughout the United Nations. It requested that future Secretariat reports include an assessment of the extent to which new technology assisted in compliance with the six-week rule for issuance of pre-session documentation.

In a November report(12) on the organization of editorial services at Headquarters (see above), the Secretary-General said that all editorial units made at least limited use of new technologies related to text-processing and facsimile equipment. Also, electronic mail techniques were used increasingly to transmit documents and messages both internally and externally. Editorial units were included in the computer network established for the computer-based Documents Recording, Information and Tracking System to facilitate their workload planning, control and monitoring.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted section V of resolution 46/185 B without vote.

[The General Assembly . . .]

#### Technological innovations

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the status of technological innovations, and telecommunications activities, in the United Nations and on the optical disk storage and retrieval system, and endorses the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report on these project;;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure coordination among all organizational units involved in order to harmonize their activities to prevent future incompatibilities and ensure their efficient and cost-effective use of the technologies;

3. Approves phase II of the optical disk storage and retrieval project for the period 1992-1993, subject to the submission of a detailed performance report on the completion of phase I in 1992;

4. Takes note of the third progress report of the Secretary-General on the integrated management in-

formation system project, expresses concern at the delay in the implementation of the project and at the quality of the information provided to Member States, and endorses the recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraph 45 of its first report and in paragraphs 17 to 29 of its thirteenth report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, particularly with regard to the quantifiable increase in productivity, indicating estimated maintenance costs per year on a long-term basis as indicated in paragraph 26 of its report;

6. Requests that a report based on an independent expert study and taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the current session be submitted no later than 15 September 1992, to the Advisory Committee, which will review the report and advise the General Assembly on the matter at its forty-seventh session, the purpose of this independent evaluation being to assess the approach and methodology adopted in the development and implementation of the project and to determine whether the project can be expected to provide the benefits outlined in the reports of the Secretary-General and to contribute to a more efficient and effective administrative management of the Organization; in addition, the evaluation should provide suggestions for enhanced information to Member States, inter alia, through adequate phasing of the project, with a view to enabling the Assembly to take informed decisions on the subject; the report is to be financed from the existing provision for the project;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit one comprehensive report on new technology projects, including information on the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the views expressed by Member States on these matters in the Fifth Committee;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 B, section V

20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830) without vote, 12 December (meeting 50); oral proposal by Chairmen; agenda item 107.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 5th Committee 47, 48, 50; plenary 79.

### Access of Member States to UN informatics systems

On 26 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/70 without vote.

The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the vital importance of informatics in promoting and accelerating development,

Considering it imperative that States Members of the United Nations and observers have easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access to the growing computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations,

Regretting that Member States lack such access to existing United Nations informatics systems at present,

Stressing the need for representatives of all States to be actively associated with United Nations bodies, such as the International Computing Centre, dealing with informatics within the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind the ongoing discussions on the reform of the General Assembly,

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources and in consultation with representatives of States, a study analysing the causes of the present situation with respect to United Nations informatics systems and providing an outline of a rapid solution to the problem, leading to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access to United Nations computerized databases and information systems and services, which are of great importance to all States, in particular to the developing countries, and to report thereon to the Council at its regular session of 1992.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/70

26 July 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1991/131) without vote, 24 July (meeting 18); 31-nation draft (E/1991/C.I.L.137/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 10.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Colombia, France, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire.

### International Computing Centre

The 1992 budget estimates of the International Computing Centre at Geneva were submitted by the Secretary-General in September 1991.(13) The report also included the actual funding of the Centre for 1990 and its estimated funding for 1991.

ICC was established in 1971 as a provider of data-processing, text-processing and related telecommunications services for all United Nations organizations wishing to participate in its activities. At the time of the report, the United Nations and 19 other organizations and programmes participated.

For 1992, requirements of ICC were estimated at \$13,053,600, as compared to \$10,515,500 in 1991. The five organizations/programmes that were projected to utilize the Centre the most were, in order of money to be spent, the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme and the World Intellectual Property Organization; together, they provided 84 per cent of the funding for ICC's operations. The United Nations share for its use of the Centre in 1992 amounted to \$2,864,200.

According to the Secretary-General's report, the functions of the end-user services unit would be emphasized to make the Centre more service-oriented. Due to the evolving pattern among ICC participants of placing some of their computer applications at the departmental level for reasons of economy and effectiveness, there would be a need for departmental networks to be connected to ICC. The Centre was also expected to expand its ac-

tivities in the area of workstations and local area network technology.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December 1991, acting without vote on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted section I of resolution 46/185 A.

[The General Assembly . . .]

#### International Computing Centre: 1992 budget estimates

Approves the budget estimates for the International Computing Centre for the year 1992 amounting to 18,275,000 Swiss francs or 13,053,600 United States dollars;

General Assembly resolution 46/185 A, section I  
20 December 1991 Meeting 79 Adopted without vote  
Approved by Fifth Committee (A/46/830) without vote, 18 November (meeting 36); oral proposal by Chairman: agenda item 107.

#### REFERENCES

- (1)GA res. 44/200 C, 21 Dec. 1989. (2)A/C.5/46/1 & Corr.1. (3)A/C.5/46/5. (4)A/C.5/46/26.. (5)GA res. 45/248 A, sect. XIV, 21 Dec. 1990. (6)A/C.5/46/24. (7)GA res. 43/217, 21 Dec. 1988. (8)A/46/7/Add.12. (9)A/44/684. (10)A/46/88 & Corr.1. (11)A/46/32. (12)A/C.5/46/47. (13)A/C.5/46/6.

## UN Postal Administration

In 1991, gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) from the sale of philatelic items at United Nations Headquarters and at overseas offices totalled more than \$12.5 million. Revenue from the sale of stamps for philatelic purposes was retained by the United Nations. Under the terms of an agreement between the United Nations and the United States, revenue from the sale of United States dollar-denominated stamps used for postage from Headquarters was reimbursed to the United States Postal Service. Similarly, postal agreements between the United Nations and the Governments of Switzerland and Austria required that revenue derived from the sale of Swiss franc-denominated stamps and Austrian schilling-denominated stamps for postage be reimbursed to the Swiss and Austrian postal authorities, respectively.

Six commemorative stamp issues, six definitive stamps, two souvenir cards, six maximum cards and three pictorial postcards were released by UNPA during the year.

The first commemorative issue, released on 15 March in denominations of 30 United States cents, 0.90 Swiss francs (SwF) and 5 Austrian schillings (S), was on the theme "For a Better Environment". A souvenir card, three maximum cards and three pictorial post cards accompanied that issue.

On 10 May, a set of six commemorative stamps was released to commemorate "Namibia: A New Nation-A Trust Fulfilled". The stamps carried denominations of 30 and 50 cents, SwF 0.70 and 0.90 and S 6 and 9.50. Four definitive stamps in denominations of \$2.00, SwF 0.80 and 1.50 and S 20 were issued on the same date.

The third commemorative issue, carrying the slogan "Rights of the Child", was released on 14 June in denominations of 30 and 70 cents, SwF 0.80 and 1.10 and S 7 and 9. For the very first time, the designs were obtained through competitions held at the United Nations International Schools in New York, Geneva and Vienna. A souvenir card accompanied the issue.

The "Banning of Chemical Weapons" was the theme of the fourth commemorative issue. Released on 11 September, the six stamps came in denominations of 30 and 90 cents, SwF 0.80 and 1.40 and S 5 and 10. On the same date, two definitive stamps of 30 and 50 cents were issued.

The "40th Anniversary of the United Nations Postal Administration" was commemorated on 24 October with a set of six stamps in denominations of 30 and 40 cents, SwF 0.50 and 1.60 and S 5 and 8. Three maximum cards were issued on the same theme.

On 20 November, the third set of five in the human rights stamp series was released. The stamps, in denominations of 30 and 50 cents, SwF 0.50 and 0.90 and S 4.50 and 7, illustrated Articles 13 to 18 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.(1)

#### REFERENCE

- (1)YUN 1948-49, p. 535, GA res. 217 A (III), 10 Dec. 1948.

## PART SEVEN

### Intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations

## Chapter I

## International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

In 1991, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) continued to foster peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the exchange of scientific and technical information, to establish and administer safeguards, to provide technical assistance to its member States and to establish health and safety standards.

The Security Council, by resolution 687(1991), requested IAEA to carry out immediate on-site inspections of Iraq's nuclear capabilities and to develop and carry out a plan for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of all nuclear weapons and nuclear-weapons-usable materials, any subsystems or components, or any research, development, support or manufacturing facilities related thereto. On the basis of the on-site inspections in Iraq, the IAEA Board of Governors was, for the first time, obliged to declare that a member State was failing to comply with its safeguards obligations. (For details of IAEA's activities in Iraq, see PART TWO, Chapter III.)

The Board of Governors of IAEA, at its thirty-fifth General Conference (Vienna, 16-20 September), drafted a resolution calling on the Board of Governors and the Director General to continue to maintain and strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the safeguards system in accordance with the Agency's statute. The Board of Governors considered the issues of special inspections, safeguards in nuclear-weapon States and in the design of facilities, and universal reporting of exports of nuclear material.

The IAEA General Conference also adopted several resolutions to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear safety and radiological protection and the sharing of safety-related information including those on the application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East, on Iraq's non-compliance with its safeguards obligations, on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, on South Africa's nuclear capabilities and on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which entered into force in 1987.<sup>a</sup>

IAEA membership remained at 112 in 1991 (see Annex I).

## Nuclear safety and radiation protection

The International Chernobyl Project, which was undertaken in 1990 in response to a request from the USSR, was completed in 1991. The project,

overseen by an international advisory committee under the coordination of IAEA, was concerned with persons residing in the contaminated areas since the 1986 accident at the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant in the Ukrainian SSR. The committee concluded that although the populations examined suffered significant health disorders, none could be attributed directly to radiation. It was noted, though, that the accident continued to have considerable psychological consequences. A substantial increase in the incidence of leukaemia, cancer or hereditary defects was not indicated, but, because of limitations in the investigative and statistical methods used in the project, the possibility of some slight increase in the incidence of cancers could not be excluded, nor could the development of an increased number of cancer cases after a longer latency period.

A joint study by IAEA, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) on atmospheric transport model evaluation was completed, utilizing the Chernobyl accident source term and environmental measurements made by European countries following the accident. Two project definition meetings were held at the Chernobyl Centre for International Research (CHECIR) at Zeleny Myss. A research team from the Republic of Korea began studies on decontamination at CHECIR, and several groups of interested scientists from four member States visited the region to get acquainted with on-site research possibilities. CEC initiated some six major research projects for implementation within CHECIR.

Following the political changes in Eastern Europe in 1991, attention centred on the safety of Soviet-designed reactors. An international assessment carried out by IAEA confirmed that neither the design nor the operation of first-generation pressurized-water reactors (WWER-440/230s) conformed to best international safety practices. Newer reactors operating in Eastern Europe (WWER-440/213s and WWER-1000s) were also the object of international concern and scrutiny. As for the Chernobyl-type reactors, proposals for their comprehensive assessment emerged at year's end.

In response to requests for assistance from countries operating WWER-440/230s, an international project was established within IAEA to evaluate

<sup>a</sup>YUN 1987, p. 1187.



them as a complement to ongoing national, bilateral and multilateral activities. Safety review and Assessment of Safety Significant Events Team missions were carried out in 1991 to all four sites with operating WWER-440/230 plants; i.e., Bohunice Units 1 and 2 (Czechoslovakia), Kozloduy Units 1-4 (Bulgaria), Novovoronezh Units 3 and 4 and Kola Units 1 and 2 (USSR). Additional missions to Kozloduy and Bohunice reviewed seismic safety. As a result of the WWER-440/230 project, some 100 safety issues relating to plant design and operation were identified, 60 per cent of which were judged to require immediate attention. A comprehensive report with technical findings was issued.

An IAEA International Conference on the Safety of Nuclear Power: Strategy for the Future (Vienna, September 1991) called for new, vigorous actions to enhance nuclear safety and initiated efforts to promote the establishment of an international nuclear safety convention. The Conference's conclusions were endorsed by the thirty-fifth IAEA General Conference. Subsequently, the Director General set up a working group to begin preparations for drafting the convention.

Other highlights in the area of nuclear safety during the year were the formalization of the safety culture concept in *INSAG-4*, a publication of the International Nuclear Safety Advisory Group, and the widespread acceptance of the International Nuclear Event Scale (INES) for communicating to the public the significance of nuclear events. In 1991, INES disseminated information on some 100 events. Three events had on-site radiological impacts-radioactive releases or overexposure of personnel.

In 1991, China joined the Agency's Incident Reporting System with observer status, making a total of 26 participating member States. By year's end, the system's database contained 1,220 records. One hundred and thirty-nine reports were received during the year.

IAEA's operational safety review programme (OSART) for nuclear power plants included three types of missions: pre-OSART missions for plants under construction or at the commissioning stage, OSART missions for plants in operation and Technical Exchange Team (TEXT) missions focusing on selected topics. During the year, IAEA carried out four OSART missions and two TEXT missions, as well as four safety review missions. Five follow-up visits were made to three plants in operation, one under construction and one at the pre-commissioning stage.

The IAEA Radiation Protection Advisory Team missions carried out so far in about 60 developing member States revealed that at least 50 of them did not have adequate radiation protection infrastructures and that 38 had no radiation protection

law in force and no regulations or codes of practice for specific applications of radiation sources. IAEA continued to give priority to providing assistance to developing countries in establishing solid national legal frameworks and effective regulatory mechanisms and manpower development programmes to strengthen their radiation protection infrastructures. In 1991, the advisory team's missions visited Hong Kong, Niger, Paraguay and Sierra Leone for the first time.

### Nuclear power

A total of 496 nuclear powerplants were operating or being built around the world in 1991, based on data reported to the IAEA Power Reactor Information System. During 1991, four nuclear power plants were connected to electricity grids in Bulgaria, China, France and Japan, bringing the world's total number of operating reactors to 420. In addition, 76 reactors were being constructed in 16 countries.

The proportion of electricity produced by nuclear plants remained high during the year in France (72.7 per cent), Belgium (59.3 per cent), Sweden (51.6 per cent), Hungary (48.4 per cent), and Republic of Korea (47.5 per cent). Thirteen countries relied on nuclear powerplants to supply at least a quarter of their total electricity needs.

World-wide in 1991, total nuclear power generation amounted to more than 2,009 terawatt-hours of electricity, more than the world's total electricity generation of 1,908 terawatt-hours from all sources in 1958. Cumulative world-wide operating experience from civil nuclear reactors at the end of 1991 was over 6,000 years.

The Agency provided technical support for energy, electricity and nuclear power planning studies in Egypt, Malaysia, Peru and Romania. IAEA's methodologies were widely used for energy, electricity and nuclear power planning. Cooperative efforts with the World Bank and other international organizations were initiated in 1991 for completion in 1992, including the application of the Agency's energy and power evaluation programme in CEC regional studies and the use of certain models in an electricity expansion planning computer package, adapted to the particular needs of Latin American countries.

The thirty-fourth (1990) session of the General Conference had requested IAEA to assess the costs of potable water production with various sizes of nuclear desalination plants at selected promising sites and to compare them with the costs of desalination by other means. A number of North African countries-Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco and Tunisia-requested IAEA to assist them in carrying out a feasibility study on nuclear desalination for selected sites in the region. Questionnaires were sent to relevant

member States to obtain economic and technical data on desalination by means of nuclear energy and fossil energy, and the data were discussed during an advisory group meeting in Vienna. Regional meetings were convened in the North African countries.

#### Nuclear fuel cycle

Uranium production outside the centrally planned economies in 1991 declined further by about 2,000 tonnes to 28,000 tonnes in response to unfavourable market conditions. Nine countries produced nearly 95 per cent of the total, and eight countries contributed the remaining 5 per cent. Reactor-related uranium requirements in 1991 were about 44,500 tonnes. The resulting under-production came to some 16,500 tonnes, which was covered by material held in stocks and inventories and by imports from China and the USSR.

More than 300 leading energy experts from 38 countries and 21 international organizations took part in a senior expert symposium on electricity and the environment (May, Helsinki, Finland) organized jointly by IAEA and 10 other international organizations. The symposium provided a comprehensive assessment of the environmental and health issues and technical and economic factors involved in supplying electricity. It concluded that the global demand for electricity would continue to increase, subject only to constraints on economic growth. Improving efficiency from generation to end use could contribute significantly to reducing emissions and other environmental impacts, but efficiency improvements would not eliminate the need for new electrical facilities.

The results of comparative risk assessments of the different energy systems indicated that, under routine operating conditions, nuclear power and renewable energy systems tended to be at the lower end of the spectrum of health risk, and energy systems based on coal and oil were at the higher end. In spite of such assessments, however, the safety of nuclear power and its acceptability continued to be questioned.

#### Radioactive waste management

The thirty-fifth General Conference adopted the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste and requested the Director General to monitor implementation by member States. Subsequently, member States were requested to inform the secretariat whether they had adopted legislation on the transboundary movement of radioactive waste and, if so, whether it was in accordance with the Code of Practice. Some 30 member States replied that they had adopted such legislation and/or the relevant procedures applicable, though mostly within national boundaries, and that they were

generally in accordance with the principles in the Code. Some Members referred to regional agreements concluded on the matter.

In March 1991, a summary of "international collective opinion" was presented by high-level experts of CEC, the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and IAEA. The opinion was a landmark statement regarding the status of the scientific evaluation of radioactive waste repositories and confirmed that safety assessment methods were available to evaluate adequately the potential long-term radiological impacts of a radioactive waste disposal system on people and the environment.

The Agency initiated a five-year project to improve safe management of spent radiation sources used in medicine, industry and research. Under the project's action plan, international experts were to convene national and regional training courses and conduct field missions to assist authorities in identifying, collecting, conditioning and properly storing spent radiation sources. Those efforts were directed at developing countries, where needs were considered most urgent.

In line with ongoing efforts to improve the assistance offered to member States, IAEA's waste management programme incorporated practical demonstrations of techniques for immobilizing low-level wastes into its waste management training courses, providing a bridge between theoretical knowledge and practical implementation.

Four regular Waste Management Advisory Programme missions were conducted in developing member States in 1991, in addition to one special mission to Hong Kong. The programme provided advice and technical assistance on specific waste management issues and problems.

IAEA continued to fulfil its role as adviser on radiological matters to the London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping and Other Matter (London Dumping Convention). The Convention, at its 1991 meeting, continued the 1983 voluntary moratorium on the dumping of radioactive waste into the sea until the results of an intergovernmental panel of experts on the disposal of radioactive waste at sea were made available in 1993, at which time a decision would be taken on the issue. It appeared that the voluntary moratorium would be replaced by a prohibition on the dumping of all types of radioactive waste into the sea.

#### Food and agriculture

Under a joint programme with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), IAEA continued to assist developing member States in improving their agriculture and food production through the application of isotopes, ionizing radiation and related techniques, espe-

cially biotechnology. More than 250 technical cooperation projects were carried out in more than 60 developing member States. IAEA's activities in soil fertility, irrigation and crop production focused in 1991 on coordinated research programmes in the use of nuclear and isotopic techniques to improve crop production in salt-affected soils, increasing and stabilizing plant productivity in semi-arid and subhumid soils of the tropics and subtropics, management of nitrogen fixation by trees for enhancing soil fertility and soil conservation in fragile tropical soils, and the use of nuclear and related techniques in assessing irrigation schedules of field crops to increase the effective use of water in irrigation projects.

IAEA/FAO insect and pest eradication projects concentrated on the Mediterranean fruit fly in the western portion of North Africa, the tsetse fly in Africa (Kenya, Nigeria, Zanzibar), the new world screwworm in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and moths and caterpillars in Malaysia.

In its study of agrochemicals and residues, the Agency made the important discovery that DDT dissipated 4 to 30 times faster in tropical regions than in temperate regions, meaning that in tropical environments in developing countries DDT might be used as an economical, readily available and safe aid to agricultural production.

The International Consultative Group on Food Irradiation (ICGFI) continued to provide information and advice to FAO, IAEA and WHO and their member States on the safety of the irradiation process and of irradiated foods, techno-economic feasibility, training, regulatory control of food irradiation and public information. The ICGFI Network for Training on Food Irradiation, which took over the functions of the previous International Facility for Food Irradiation Technology, held several training courses and workshops. Three additional irradiators became available for processing food and other products during 1991: a commercial cobalt-60 irradiator at Isigny-sur-Mer, France; a large demonstration cobalt-60 irradiator in Hanoi, Viet Nam; and a pilot electron accelerator in Wlochy, Poland, bringing the total number of irradiation facilities available for food processing to 50.

#### Life sciences

Assistance continued to be given to member States-especially to developing countries-on the application of nuclear techniques in medicine (in vivo and in vitro nuclear medicine), applied radiation biology and radiotherapy, radiation dosimetry and nutritional and health-related environmental studies. Many of those activities were carried out in cooperation with WHO.

The IAEA/WHO network of secondary standard dosimetry laboratories included 64 laboratories in 51 member States and 25 affiliated members. An-

other four laboratories which had been fully supported were not yet members of the network. Dose intercomparison and assurance services continued, as did support for technology transfer.

A global database on human daily dietary intakes of nutritionally important trace elements was completed and the results prepared for publication in a report of the WHO/FAO/IAEA Expert Consultation on Trace Elements in Human Nutrition.

#### Physical and earth sciences

The Agency continued to promote the exchange of information on the physical and earth sciences and to assist countries with the application of nuclear techniques in experimental physics, analytical and radiation chemistry, non-destructive testing, radiation processing, industrial process control, geology, mining and hydrology.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (Trieste, Italy) continued its research in fundamental physics, condensed matter physics, mathematics, physics and energy, physics and the environment, and applied physics and high technology. Some 4,000 scientists took part in the activities of the Centre and in the programme for training at laboratories in Italy.

#### Environmental protection

The Agency conducted advisory missions on nuclear techniques in environmental monitoring and research in Chile, Costa Rica, Kenya and Mexico.

The chemistry unit of the Agency's laboratory at Seibersdorf, Austria, continued to assist in the World Meteorological Organization's (WMO's) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network by acting as a sample collection, data acquisition and distribution centre.

The programme of monitoring environmental and food samples for accidentally released radionuclides, initiated in 1986 in response to the accident at Chernobyl, continued. Support was provided for 11 ongoing technical cooperation projects. A new analytical method for determining the presence of strontium-90 was developed, and more than 200 environmental samples were analyzed for radionuclides, uranium and plutonium.

The IAEA Marine Environment Laboratory (Monaco) continued its collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to provide comprehensive technical support for the assessment of regional and global marine pollution. During the year, 33 technical missions were conducted in 20 countries in the Mediterranean, Persian Gulf, wider Caribbean and Black Sea regions; reference

methods and materials were produced; two world-wide intercomparison exercises were conducted; and 35 technical staff from 15 countries were trained in pollutant measurement techniques. The laboratory played an integral role in the United Nations Interagency Plan of Action in the Gulf, which was initiated immediately after the cessation of armed conflict in the region. By October 1991, staff of the Marine Environment Laboratory had conducted sampling missions to Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

As in previous years, the Agency operated an instrument maintenance service for institutions in Mediterranean and African countries and, for the first time, a service training course was given for instrument users from three Mediterranean countries. Work on a programme for assessing and controlling marine pollution in the wider Caribbean region was completed in September. Efforts were then focused on the Black Sea, where initial technical missions in cooperation with UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank revealed an urgent need for concerted international action to stem catastrophic degradation of the marine environment.

The Agency continued to analyse the isotopic composition of precipitation samples from the IAEA-WMO global network. The statistical elaboration of the existing database was completed, and the database was ready for publication in 1991.

The groundwater resources of several arid and semi-arid zones were studied to assess recharge origin and groundwater dynamics. Investigations were performed in Cameroon, Chile, Egypt, Jordan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. Apart from the usual occurrence of fossil groundwater-groundwater which has been recharged during humid climatic conditions-the isotopic studies have permitted the determination of evaporative losses (Niger), identification of recharge from surface waters (Chile, Egypt, Peru, Sudan) and interconnections between aquifers (Morocco). In the Aswan High Dam region of Egypt, the area of infiltration of the lake water was defined.

In Viet Nam, a study of the aquifer system in the Mekong Delta using artificial tracers was completed, and similar studies had progressed in Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mauritius, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe. Most of the Latin American studies were performed under IAEA'S Regional Co-operative Agreement for Latin America.

In the central Amazon, infiltration experiments with isotopic tracers showed a difference in water balance between native rain forest and deforested areas. A special report summarizing isotope-aided

studies of the Brazilian Amazon was prepared for publication.

#### Technical cooperation

During 1991, a total of 1,301 projects were operational of which 229 were completed, and 41 national training courses were held. A total of 2,351 persons received training abroad, including scientific visits, and 2,306 expert/lecturer assignments were undertaken. Recovering from the drop which occurred in 1990, new resources for technical cooperation available in 1991 amounted to \$49.1 million. The Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund accounted for 79.2 per cent of all resources, extrabudgetary funds increased to 14.3 per cent of resources, assistance in kind contributed 3.4 per cent of resources and UNDP's share declined to 3.1 per cent. Based on disbursements from all funds in 1991, emphasis remained on food and agriculture (20.4 per cent) and physical and chemical sciences (18.6 per cent). Activities in radiation protection and safety of nuclear installations ranked third, with a combined share of 16.9 per cent of all disbursements.

By region, the leading sectors were agriculture for Africa and Asia and the Pacific, physical and chemical sciences for Europe, and industry and earth sciences for Latin America and the Middle East.

#### Agency safeguards responsibilities

In 1991, the secretariat, in carrying out the IAEA safeguards obligations, did not detect the diversion of a significant amount of safeguarded nuclear material-nor the misuse of facilities, equipment or non-nuclear material subject to safeguards under certain agreements-for the manufacture of any nuclear weapon or explosive device, for any other military purpose or for purposes unknown.

Inspection activities carried out pursuant to Security Council Resolution 687(1991) revealed that Iraq had not complied with the obligations under its safeguards agreement to declare certain nuclear activities and place all relevant nuclear material under safeguards. (For details of IAEA'S activities in Iraq, see PART TWO, Chapter III.)

At the end of 1991, there were 180 safeguards agreements in force with 105 States (and with Taiwan, China). A unilateral submission agreement with Pakistan entered into force in September, and safeguards agreements pursuant to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>b</sup> (NPT) entered into force with the signatures of Tuvalu and South Africa. Lithuania, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe acceded to NPT, bringing the total number of States parties to the Treaty at the end of 1991 to 146.

<sup>b</sup>YUN 1968, p. 17, GA res. 2373(XXII), annex, 12 June 1968.

Argentina and Brazil established a Common System of Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials, and a Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC) which administered and implemented the nuclear accounting and control system. A comprehensive safeguards agreement was negotiated between Argentina and Brazil, the Brazilian-Argentine Agency and IAEA, covering all nuclear materials in all nuclear activities carried out within the territories of the two States. The agreement, which was compatible with the 1967 Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), was signed in December.

During 1991, safeguards were applied in 41 States under agreements pursuant to NPT or to NPT and the Treaty of Tlatelolco, in one State under an agreement pursuant to the Tlatelolco Treaty and in 10 States under bi- or trilateral agreements. Safeguards activities pursuant to NPT in Iraq were subsumed by activities carried out pursuant to Security Council resolution 687(1991). IAEA also applied safeguards to nuclear installations in Taiwan, China. As at 31 December 1991, safeguards agreements were in force with 88 States pursuant to NPT. For 48 non-nuclear-weapon States party to NPT there was still no safeguards agreement in force in accordance with Article III.4 of the Treaty. As far as IAEA was aware, only two of those States had significant nuclear activities. Safeguards were being applied in those States pursuant to other agreements pending the entry into force of a safeguards agreement pursuant to NPT. NPT safeguards agreements were concluded with the 11 signatories of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Rarotonga Treaty),<sup>c</sup> and safeguards were applied in one of those States pursuant to such an agreement. Nineteen of the 23 Latin American States party to the Treaty of Tlatelolco had concluded agreements with the Agency pursuant to that Treaty, and 16 of those agreements were in force. Two States with territories in the zone of application of the Treaty of Tlatelolco also had concluded similar agreements.

By the end of 1991, 475 nuclear facilities were under safeguards or contained safeguarded nuclear material, eight of which were in nuclear-weapon States; there were also 303 locations outside facilities containing small amounts of safeguarded material and two safeguarded non-nuclear installations.

In 1991, a total of 2,145 inspections were performed; seals were applied to nuclear material or

IAEA safeguards equipment was detached and subsequently verified at headquarters in 24,300 cases; 3,300 surveillance films and 1,065 video tapes were reviewed, and 1,090 plutonium and uranium samples were analysed.

#### Nuclear information

The International Nuclear Information System (INIS), with 80 States and 16 international organizations participating, had a bibliographic database on nuclear literature totalling 1,539,972 records by year's end.

The INIS Clearinghouse distributed about 460,000 microfiches, representing over 23 million printed pages of literature. By the end of the year, the collection of documents approached 255,000 (nearly 330,000 microfiches).

#### Secretariat

At the end of 1991, IAEA secretariat had a total number of staff members of 2,193, with 835 in the Professional and higher categories, 1,220 in the General Service category and 138 in the Maintenance and Operatives Service category. Among the 612 staff members in posts subject to geographical distribution, 77 nationalities were represented. See Annex II for a listing of IAEA officers.

#### Budget

The regular budget for 1991 was \$192,393,000, of which \$177,514,000 was to be financed from contributions by member States on the basis of the 1991 scale of assessment; \$6,700,000 was to be funded from the 1988 cash surplus, \$4,533,000 from income from reimbursable work for others, and \$3,646,000 from other miscellaneous income. Because one large contributor failed to pay its contribution in 1991, the financial situation deteriorated for the first time to the point that a large number of activities could not be carried out and had to be deferred to the following year, as required by IAEA's financial regulations.

The target for voluntary contributions to the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund in 1991 was \$49 million. At the end of 1991, \$38,423,983 had been pledged by member States.

NOTE: For further information see The Annual Report for 1991 prepared by IAEA.

<sup>c</sup>YUN 1985, p. 58.

## Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (As at 31 December 1991)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia.

Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(For the period October 1991-September 1992)

#### OFFICERS

Chairman: Manuel Mondino (Argentina).

Vice-Chairmen: Michael J. Wilson (Australia), Yanko Yanev (Bulgaria)

#### MEMBERS

Algeria, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zaire.

### MAIN COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE

Participation in the Administrative and Budgetary Committee is open to all members of the Board of Governors.

#### COMMITTEE ON ASSURANCES OF SUPPLY

Participation in the Committee on Assurances of Supply is open to all IAEA member States.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Participation in the Technical Assistance Committee is open to all members of the Board of Governors.

### SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

Director General: Hans Blix.

Special Assistants to the Director General: Nine Alonso, Pierre Villaros, Tadeusz Wojcik.

Secretary, Secretariat of the Policy-making Organs: Muttusamy Samuganathan.

Deputy Director General for Safeguards: Jon Jennekens.

Deputy Director General for Nuclear Energy and Safety: Boris Semenov.

Deputy Director General for Administration: William J. Dircks.

Deputy Director General for Technical Cooperation: Noramly bin Muslim.

Deputy Director General for Research and Isotopes: Sueo Machi.

### HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

#### HEADQUARTERS

International Atomic Energy Agency

Wagramerstrasse 5

(P.O. Box 100, Vienna International Centre)

A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Cable address: INATOM VIENNA

Telephone: (43) (1) 23600

Telex: 1-12645 ATOM A

Facsimile: (43) (1) 234564

#### LIAISON OFFICE

International Atomic Energy Agency

Liaison Office at the United Nations

United Nations Headquarters, Room DC1-1155

New York, N.Y. 10017, United States

Telephone: (1) (212) 963-6010, 6011, 6012

Telex: 42 05 44 UNH

Facsimile: (1) (212) 751-4117

The Agency also maintained offices at Geneva; Toronto, Canada; Tokyo, Japan.

## Chapter II

## International Labour Organisation (ILO)

In 1991, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) continued activities in its six major programme areas: promotion of policies to create employment and satisfy basic human needs; development of human resources; improvement of working and living conditions and environment; promotion of social security; strengthening of industrial relations and tripartite (government/employer/worker) cooperation; and the advancement of human rights in the social and labour fields. The main instruments of action continued to be standard setting, technical cooperation activities, research and publishing.

Albania, Latvia, Lithuania and the Republic of Korea joined ILO, bringing total membership to 152 (see Annex I).

## Meetings

The seventy-eighth session of the International Labour Conference (Geneva, 5-25 June 1991) was attended by some 2,000 and advisers from 140 countries. The Conference had before it the annual report of the ILO Governing Body, the report of the Director-General, focusing on the informal sector, and the twenty-seventh special report on the effect of apartheid on labour and employment in South Africa.

The Conference adopted a new Convention and Recommendation on working conditions in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments. It held a first discussion on protection of workers' claims in the event of the insolvency of their employer, with a view to adopting standards in 1992.

A general discussion focused on ways of maximizing the potential of new agricultural technology for reducing poverty, raising incomes and creating employment. A special sitting discussed the Director-General's report on the situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories.

A tripartite Conference committee again examined the application of ILO Conventions and Recommendations by member States, and reviewed the application of ILO standards on human resources development and paid educational leave.

The Conference adopted the ILO budget for 1992-1993 amounting to \$405.7 million, giving priority to human rights, employment, equality, child labour and the environment.

Some 250 delegates from 31 countries met in the Eleventh Asian Regional Conference (Bang-

kok, Thailand, 26 November-2 December). The Conference adopted conclusions on the design of structural adjustment programs that would achieve economic growth with minimal social cost, and measures to improve occupational safety and health. Resolutions covered promotion of freedom of association and protection of migrant workers.

Among industrial meetings held during the year were: the Forestry and Wood Industries Committee (second session, Geneva, 17-25 April), dealing with technological change and occupational safety and health; the Joint Committee for Postal and Telecommunications Services (second session, Geneva, 8-16 May), focusing on technological change and working time; the Textiles Committee (twelfth session, Geneva, 25 September-2 October), which examined working conditions and training; and the Food and Drink Industries Committee (second session, Geneva, 4-12 December), dealing with industrial relations and training. A Tripartite Symposium on Structural Adjustment, Employment and Training in Latin America and the Caribbean was held (Caracas, Venezuela, 12-16 August).

## International standards

During 1991, ILO activities concerning Conventions and Recommendations consisted of standard setting and supervision of standards.

## Standard setting

In 1991, the International Labour Conference adopted the Working Conditions (Hotels and Restaurants) Convention (No. 172) and Recommendation (No. 179), 1991.

A number of Conventions entered into force during 1991, having received the requisite number of ratifications: Accommodation of Crews (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1970 (No. 133), on 27 August 1991;<sup>a</sup> Repatriation of Seafarers Convention (Revised), 1987 (No. 166), on 3 July 1991;<sup>b</sup> Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167), on 11 January 1991; Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment Convention, 1988 (No. 168), on 17 October 1991; and Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), on 5 September 1991.

<sup>a</sup>YUN 1970, p. 892.

<sup>b</sup>YUN 1987, p. 1196.

During 1991, 58 ratifications of ILO Conventions by 29 member States were registered, bringing the total number of ratifications at 31 December 1991 to 5,562.

#### Supervision of standards

The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations met in March to carry out its supervisory functions regarding compliance by member States with their obligations under the ILO Constitution and international labour standards. The Committee examined the application of the Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122),<sup>c</sup> noting that the growth previously reported had not continued and growth had slowed, while inflation and unemployment showed signs of increasing. Developing countries were trapped in a vicious circle of stagnation, recession, inflation, unemployment and poverty. However, education and training policies related to employment and general development policies were being promoted by many Governments. The Committee continued to follow closely the application of the Employment Policy Convention in Eastern and Central European countries engaged in the transition to a market economy.

In addition to supervising the implementation of ratified Conventions, each year the Committee carried out a general survey of the application by all member States of selected international labour standards, whether or not they had been ratified by all countries. In 1991, it dealt with the application of the Paid Educational Leave Convention (No. 140) and Recommendation (No. 148), 1974<sup>d</sup> and the Human Resources Development Convention (No. 142) and Recommendation (No. 150), 1975.<sup>e</sup>

The Governing Body's Committee on Freedom of Association, which examined complaints of violations of freedom of association received from employers' and workers' organizations, met three times during 1991. The Governing Body dealt mostly with complaints alleging violations of trade union rights. A Fact-finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association was established to examine a complaint against South Africa.

A number of special procedures were pursued during 1991 to examine complaints and representations under various articles of the ILO Constitution. Complaints under article 26 were examined concerning the application of ratified Conventions by Nicaragua and Sweden, and representations under article 24 were examined concerning Czechoslovakia, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

#### World Employment Programme

The World Employment Programme (WEP) assisted and encouraged ILO member States to

adopt and implement active policies promoting full, productive and freely chosen employment and reducing poverty. Through its action-oriented research, technical advisory services, national projects and the work of its regional teams in Africa, Asia and Latin America, WEP focused on the longer-term development problems of the rural areas and the rapidly growing urban informal sector. In response to the economic crises and the growth in open unemployment during the 1980s, WEP had entered into an ongoing dialogue with social partners and other international agencies on the social dimension of adjustment, and was devoting a major part of its policy analysis and advice to achieving greater equity in structural adjustment programmes. WEP paid particular attention to the problems of adjustment in the former centrally planned economies, especially on issues related to the labour markets. Among the areas covered were employment and poverty monitoring; direct employment creation and income generation for vulnerable groups; linkages between macro- and micro-economic interventions; technological change; environment; and labour market problems.

#### Working environment

The International Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment continued to assist countries in promoting occupational safety and health and improving general working conditions.

Technical cooperation activities in 15 countries included 26 projects dealing with strengthening safety and health inspection services and institutions, as well as development of planning and training capacities and information systems.

Codes of practice were published on safety and health in construction and in opencast mines, as well as on prevention of major industrial accidents. A guide on safety and health in the use of agrochemicals also was published.

Information dissemination continued through the International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre, by means of on-line compact disks and microcomputer databases.

Concerning conditions of work and welfare facilities, technical cooperation activities aimed at improving working conditions and productivity in small and medium-sized enterprises; preventing and reducing alcohol and drug problems in the workplace; and improving the welfare and working conditions of women. Groundwork on a new programme of assistance to member States in the area of child labour resulted in an International Pro-

<sup>c</sup>YUN 1964, p. 493.

<sup>d</sup>YUN 1974, p. 946.

<sup>e</sup>YUN 1975, p. 998.



gramme on the Elimination of Child Labour. The Programme was designed for a period of four to five years and was funded by an annual contribution of \$6 million from Germany.

Issues of the Conditions of Work Digest were published on child labour and on the protection of workers' personal data, as was a new issue of Research Projects on Conditions of Work.

#### Field activities

In 1991, total expenditure on operational activities, under all sources of funds, stood at nearly \$170 million (an increase of 11.6 per cent over 1990). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued to remain the largest single source of external funding for ILO (\$81.6 million).

Trust funds and multi-bilateral sources provided 35 per cent of total expenditure (nearly \$60 million). The ILO regular budget expenditure stood at \$16.1 million and accounted for 9.5 per cent. The United Nations Population Fund provided some 7 per cent (\$12.5 million).

The three leading programmes in terms of annual expenditure were the employment and development programme, incurring nearly \$51 million, comprising primarily projects in support of infrastructure and rural works, and employment planning and population. A newly created department for enterprise and cooperative development incurred nearly \$30.5 million, mostly in vocational training. Other significant activities were undertaken under the sectoral activities programme (\$11.1 million); industrial relations and labour administration (\$7.4 million); and working conditions and environment (\$5.8 million). Activities in support of workers' and employers' organizations incurred \$7.3 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.

#### Educational activities

In its vocational training programmes, ILO continued to emphasize the primacy of skills development, closely linked to opportunities for wage and salary employment or self-employment. In 1991, in addition to focusing on the special needs of the disadvantaged, ILO paid particular attention to the problems of retraining those displaced or threatened by economic stabilization and industrial restructuring, especially older workers and employees in the public sector. Reflecting the main trends in UNDP financing of technical assistance, ILO strengthened its capacity in the areas of training, policy analysis and the formulation of coherent programmes of support to national skills development efforts. In the context of the growth of nationally executed technical cooperation activities, ILO provided training and advisory services to member States on the planning and management of technical assistance. Emphasis was placed on the reform of public vocational training systems

to achieve greater flexibility and responsiveness to technological change and local labour market needs. In that connection, the ILO regional vocational training centres played an important role in maintaining a dialogue with national authorities on the scope and direction of public training policy in the light of structural change and in the face of intensifying resource constraints. Research activities undertaken by the regional centres were coordinated with the analytical work undertaken by the ILO headquarters units to ensure maximum impact; ILO also participated in organizations such as the Donors to African Education group, which aimed at achieving greater coherence and coordination among various donors supporting education and training assistance to developing countries. In 1991, technical cooperation expenditure for vocational training, vocational rehabilitation and training policies reached \$31 million, or about 20 per cent of total ILO technical cooperation expenditure.

The International Institute for Labour Studies at Geneva, the ILO centre for education and research, held its twenty-sixth international internship course on active labour policy development (Geneva, 8 May-7 June 1991). Attended by 24 participants from 22 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean, the course dealt with a wide range of social policy issues, including international labour standards, human rights, rural development, the informal sector, industrial reorganization and labour policies, labour markets and their functioning, labour-management relations and participation, women workers, the impact of new technologies on employment and working conditions, and environment and development.

The Institute, together with the ILO Bureau of Statistics, organized an advanced training course on labour statistics for French-speaking African countries, at ILO's International Training Centre at Turin, Italy, in February/March 1991. Twenty-three participants from 16 countries attended. In September, the Institute organized a round table on social institutions for economic reform in Central and Eastern Europe, in collaboration with the Research Institute of Labour (Budapest, Hungary) and with the support of the Hungarian Ministry of Labour. The meeting was based on the perception that the social concomitants of economic change could not be addressed in a reactive fashion, and that the identification and development of appropriate social institutions were essential to channel and sustain long-term economic transformation in Central and Eastern Europe. Sixty participants from academic, practitioner and policy-making circles of Eastern and Western Europe and North America attended the meeting. The papers and proceedings were to be published in an issue of *Labour and Society*.

At the request of ILO, the Institute organized a special commemorative symposium on David Morse and ILO, on 27 February 1991, to set the work of the first post-war Director-General of ILO in the historical perspective of the subsequent development of the organization.

The main activities of the new industrial organization programme were related to trends of industrial reorganization, the role of labour institutions in that process, industrial districts and the development of small-scale industry in developing countries in the context of new patterns of industrial organization.

Under the labour market programme, activities focused on promoting networks of individuals and institutions engaged in work on labour market issues, further development of techniques of analysis in the labour market field and development of educational activities derived from research.

In 1991, four issues of the Institute's journal *Labour and Society* were published in English and French, of which three were thematic, devoted to industrial districts and local economic regeneration, the structuring of economic and social deprivation and labour markets in industrial countries, and social institutions for economic reforms in Central and Eastern Europe.

#### Publications

New volumes published by ILO in 1991 included: *Building for Tomorrow: International Experience in Construction Industry Development*; *Defence Expenditure, Industrial Conversion and Local Employment*; *Financial Sanctions against South Africa* (English and French); *In Search of Flexibility: The New Soviet Labour Market*; *International Labour Standards Concerned with Labour Inspection: Main Provisions*; *International Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO-88* (English, French and Spanish); *Multinational Banks and Their Social and Labour Practices*; *Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents* (an ILO code of practice) (English, French and

Spanish); *Safety and Health in Opencast Mines* (an ILO code of practice) (English, French, and Spanish); *Safety and Health in the Use of Agrochemicals: A Guide*; *Towards Social Adjustment: Labour Market Issues in Structural Adjustment*; *Training for Older People: A Handbook*; *Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy* (second edition) (English, French and Spanish); *Unemployment and Labour Market Flexibility: Austria*; *Workers' Education in Action: Selected Articles Labour Education*; and *Working Together: Labour-Management Cooperation in Training and in Technological and Other Changes*.

The 1991 issue of the *Year Book of Labour Statistics* (trilingual) also appeared. Regular periodicals included the *International Labour Review* (English, French and Spanish), the *Social and Labour Bulletin* (English, French) and *Labour Law Documents* (English, French, Spanish).

#### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1991, the total number of full-time staff under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments at ILO headquarters and elsewhere was 3,345. Of these, 1,433 were in the Professional and higher categories and 1,912 were in the General Service or Maintenance categories. Of the Professional staff, 652 were assigned to technical cooperation projects.

#### Budget

The International Labour Conference in June 1989 adopted a budget of \$330.44 million for the 1990-1991 biennium, which, at the exchange rate of 1.75 Swiss francs to the United States dollar, amounted to 578,270,000 Swiss francs. For the first time, a combined system of Swiss franc assessments and forward purchasing of the biennium's dollar requirements was introduced.

NOTE: For further information on ILO see Report of the Director General, *Activities of the ILO, 1991*.

## Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

(As at 31 December 1991)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, 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, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (As at 31 December 1991)

### MEMBERSHIP OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Chairman: Yvon Chotard (France), Government Group.

Vice-Chairmen: Jean-Jacques Oechslin (France), Employers' Group; John Morton (United Kingdom), Workers' Group.

#### REGULAR MEMBERS

##### Government members

Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil,\* Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China,\* Costa Rica, France,\* Germany,\* India,\* Italy,\* Japan,\* Lesotho, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Russian Federation,\* Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom,\* United States,\* Uruguay, Venezuela.

##### Employers' members

M. Eurnekian (Argentina), A. Gazarin (Egypt), A. Katz (United States), Wolf-Dieter Lindner (Germany), A. M. Mackie (United Kingdom), F. Moukoko Kingue (Cameroon), Marwan Nasr (Lebanon), Jean-Jacques Oechslin (France), Tom D. Owuor (Kenya), Aurelio Periquet (Philippines), J. de Regil Gomez (Mexico), A. Tabani (Pakistan), H. Tsujino (Japan); one vacant seat.

##### Workers' members

W. Brett (United Kingdom), S. Carr (Canada), A. El-Ammawy (Egypt), U. Engelen-Kefer (Germany), M. Ferguson (Australia), V. G. Gopal (India), C.

Gray (United States), M. Kebe (Guinea), Y. Maruyama (Japan), J. Mugalla (Kenya), A. Rios (Venezuela), A. Sanchez Madariaga (Mexico), V. Scherbakov (Russian Federation), K. Tapiola (Finland).

#### DEPUTY MEMBERS

##### Government deputy members

Argentina, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Tunisia.

##### Employers' deputy members

A. Al-Jassem (Kuwait), D. Chanaiwa (Zimbabwe), C. Hak (Netherlands), J. M. Lacasa Aso (Spain), C. McVeigh (Canada), A. Muyumbu (Burundi), B. M. Noakes (Australia), G. C. Okogwu (Nigeria), M. A. Ould Sidi Mohamed (Mauritania), J. Santos Neves (Brazil), L. Sasso-Mazzufferi (Italy), O. Touré (Mali), H. G. Villalobos (Venezuela), J. William (Barbados).

##### Workers' deputy members

K. Ahmed (Pakistan), Marc Blondel (France), M. Bonmati Portillo (Spain), M. Bustos (Chile), B. Karambe (Mali), N. Kombo (Zaire), D. T. Mendoza (Philippines), M. P. Sundaram (Sri Lanka), E. Tchinde (Togo), Raffaelo Vanni (Italy), Sir Frank Walcott (Barbados), T. Wojcik (Poland), M. Zeidan (Lebanon); one vacant Seat.

\*Member holding a non-elective seat as a State of chief industrial importance.

### SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: Michel Hansenne.

Deputy Director-General: David Taylor, Heribert Maier, Mary Chinery-Hesse.

Assistant Directors-General: Faisal M. Abdel-Rahman, Jorge Capriate d'Auro, Vladilen Morozov, Tadashi Nakamura, Renquen Yu, Anees Ahmad, Shukri Dajani.

Director of the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training: Jean-François Treméaud.

Director of the International Institute for Labour Studies: Padmanabh Gopinath.

### HEADQUARTERS, LIAISON AND OTHER OFFICES

#### HEADQUARTERS

International Labour Office  
4 Route des Morillons  
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland  
Cable address: INTERLAB GENEVE  
Telephone: (41) (22) 799-6111  
Telex: 415647 ILO CH  
Facsimile: (41) (22) 798-8686

#### LIAISON OFFICE

International Labour Organisation Liaison  
Office with the United Nations  
820 Second Avenue, 18th floor  
New York, N.Y. 10017, United States

ILO also maintained regional offices at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire; Bangkok, Thailand; Geneva; and Lima, Peru: as well as other liaison offices with the European Communities at Brussels, Belgium, and ECLAC at Santiago, Chile.

## Chapter III

## Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

The twenty-sixth biennial session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (Rome, Italy, 9-27 November 1991) approved FAO's programme of work and budget for 1992-1993 and adopted resolutions on various aspects of food, agriculture and rural development.

Major themes of the 1991 Conference were the world food and agriculture situation, the environment and sustainable development, and people's participation in rural development.

The Conference noted that world food and agricultural production in 1991 was expected to fall below the previous year's level, representing the first global decline since 1983. This was attributed to a marked reduction in cereal and soybean crops, with only a modest expansion of livestock production in North America; sharply reduced wheat crops in Australia; unfavourable weather affecting summer crops in China, where agricultural production was estimated to have fallen by 2 per cent and cereals nearly 3 per cent below the previous year's harvest; and a further decline of about 9 per cent in agricultural production in the USSR.

The Conference adopted a Plan of Action for People's Participation in Rural Development to encourage institution-building and grass-roots decision-making in development. The Plan called for increased public awareness and the introduction of legislation and reforms to intensify cooperation between Governments and people's organizations. It recommended the free association of rural people in organizations of their choice and appealed for efforts to decentralize public administration and decision-making. The Plan advocated national policies to promote more equitable access to resources and services for the rural population, especially the poor, and legal protection, equal rights and full membership in people's organizations for women and other disadvantaged groups.

The Conference considered the Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Agricultural and Rural Development, which called for women's increased access to income, credit, education and decision-making. Since the Plan's approval at the 1989 Conference, FAO had made efforts to include women's interests in its fieldwork and hire more women professionals.

The Conference reviewed the implementation of the 1985 International Code of Conduct on the

Distribution and Use of Pesticides and progress on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Clause, by which the Code was amended and which was expected to become fully instrumental in January 1992. As of that date, each valid notification of a ban or severe restriction of a pesticide by a participating Government would trigger the PIC procedure, implementation of which was to be monitored jointly with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). A joint FAO/UNEP expert group continued to monitor progress in PIC implementation.

The Conference reviewed the second progress report on implementation of the FAO Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development, endorsed by an FAO conference in 1984.<sup>a</sup> It noted with satisfaction that the fisheries sector continued to make increasing contributions towards the achievement of food security; it pointed out, however, that despite those positive trends, many countries still faced constraints to expanding fisheries output.

The Conference underlined the importance of training and transfer of appropriate technologies. It agreed that environment and sustainability in fisheries, integrated coastal area management, removal of trade barriers and development of national research capacities, among other issues, should be given greater emphasis. It urged further assistance to developing countries, particularly in Africa, to expand their marine and inland fisheries and aquaculture, the latter becoming more and more important in meeting rising food demands.

The Conference admitted four new members: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the European Economic Community (EEC), bringing total membership of FAO to 161 (see Annex I). EEC became the first regional economic integration organization to become a member of an intergovernmental organization; it was to participate in FAO meetings within its competence and vote on behalf of its members. Puerto Rico entered FAO in 1991 as an associate member. A request for admission from South Africa was deferred until the next (1993) Conference. The Conference elected the chairman and members of the Council (see Annex II).

#### Programming priorities

The Conference endorsed the following priority areas targeted for increased funding: environment

<sup>a</sup> YUN 1984, p. 1210.

and sustainable development; biological diversity, including plant genetic resources; agricultural data development; women in development; policy advice; the joint FAO/World Health Organization International Conference on Nutrition (1992); forestry; strengthening of FAO country representations; and increased cooperation with other international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

## Activities in 1991

### Food emergencies and rehabilitation

Serious food shortages affected numerous African countries in 1991. In Ethiopia, the disruption of relief activities caused by political upheaval further deteriorated an already fragile food supply situation, creating risks of starvation in certain regions. The food aid needs for Somali and Sudanese refugees and returnees in Ethiopia amounted to 240,000 tonnes; pledges covered 80 per cent, but only 70,000 tonnes were received by mid-year.

In the Sudan, the food situation remained precarious. Food grain prices increased steadily on local markets and were beyond the purchasing power of some 7 million people. Logistical problems hampered the movement of relief assistance. In southern Sudan, delivery problems were exacerbated by the influx of numerous Ethiopian refugees. The overall national cereal deficit was estimated at 1.1 million tonnes as at June 1991. Somalia also continued to face a precarious food situation which was aggravated by civil strife. Food stocks were depleted in urban areas and malnutrition was widespread. Rural areas faced severe food shortages, with certain districts registering deaths from starvation. In Mozambique, a poor harvest significantly raised the food aid requirements for 1991/92, while logistic difficulties caused by damaged infrastructure and ongoing civil strife limited the movement of farm produce.

Other African countries facing shortfalls in food supplies during the 1990/91 marketing year and requiring exceptional or emergency assistance included Angola, Burkina Faso, Chad, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, the Niger, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

Bangladesh was struck by a cyclone in April 1991 (see PART THREE, Chapter III), resulting in the loss of an estimated 247,000 tonnes of cereal crops. Although rehabilitation requirements were significant, the immediate needs of the cyclone victims were adequately covered by an ongoing emergency programme. The overall food supply situation at the national level remained satisfactory following an above-average cereal harvest in 1990.

Serious food shortages persisted in Iraq. Food rationing continued at a level well below the minimum required to avert malnutrition, and stocks

of cereals were virtually exhausted by mid-year. Prices of most basic commodities were well beyond the purchasing power of large sections of the population. Many of the 1.8 million Iraqi Kurds who left their homes in late March 1991 to seek refuge in Iran and Turkey and along the border areas were still suffering from inadequate supplies of food, water and other relief items.

Other countries in Asia requiring exceptional or emergency assistance included Afghanistan, Cambodia, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mongolia.

In Latin America, the food supply situation was tight in Peru, reflecting the previous year's reduced cereal harvest and lower cereal imports in 1991. The situation was particularly difficult for large sections of the population whose access to basic food had been affected by ongoing austerity measures. In Nicaragua, the food supply situation remained insecure as the result of a poor cereal harvest the preceding year and the country's difficult financial situation which reduced its capacity to import. In Haiti, a fragile food supply situation persisted as a result of the previous year's drought.

In the former USSR, the food supply situation deteriorated sharply during 1991 and was expected to continue to do so, particularly among vulnerable groups, as a consequence of rapid inflation, disintegration of the distribution system and price liberalization. In Europe, the food supply situation remained precarious in Albania.

The Screwworm Emergency Centre for North Africa (SECNA) was set up in June 1990 as an international, inter-agency programme, executed by FAO, to eradicate the livestock pest from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya where an outbreak began in 1988. The new world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) feeds on the flesh of warm-blooded animals. After a successful pilot project using sterile screwworm flies, which mate with wild flies and eventually reduce the target population, no new cases were reported as of September 1991. SECNA officials were hopeful that the screwworm could be declared eradicated by mid-1992, providing that no new outbreaks occurred.

### Field programmes

FAO provided developing countries with technical advice through its field programmes in all areas of food and agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development. In 1991, 2,690 field projects were under way for a total value of some \$386.9 million. They were funded through trust funds (from Governments and international funding sources) (some \$188.3 million or 48.7 per cent), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (some \$159.3 million or 41.2 per cent) and the technical cooperation programme from FAO's regular budget (\$39.3 million or 10.1 per cent).

During the year, international financing institutions approved some \$2,309 million in funding for agricultural and rural development projects, which were prepared with the assistance of FAO's Investment Centre. The Centre gained approval for 40 projects in 1991, representing \$3,860.6 million.

#### Rural development

All of FAO's multisectoral activities contributed in some way to rural development. From improving crop production to developing alternative sources of income and from advising on national policies to support for research, the organization worked towards raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of rural populations.

The Agricultural Services Division (AGS) continued to promote farming systems analysis, which was the integrated assessment of all the components affecting farming households: from crop and livestock production to the availability of health services and the quality of the environment. Land evaluation and soil conservation received additional focus in farming systems planning. Activities related to farm household-environmental economics were introduced and training materials were published on integrating land evaluation into farming systems analysis. AGS organized several workshops on the improved use of micro-level data in policy formulation and assessment. National experts in nine countries prepared farm data handbooks for the major agro-ecological zones for use by rural development planners and extension agents.

FAO assisted rural financial institutions, including cooperatives. It was developing and promoting MicroBanker software, a package designed to limit service costs in savings and loans operations for low-income borrowers; by the end of 1991, more than 70 banks and bank branches in Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand were using MicroBanker. Other AGS activities included improving agricultural engineering and farm mechanization; developing post-harvest systems; strengthening agro-industries, especially for small farmers; applying biotechnology to traditional processing technologies; and expanding markets and strengthening rural financing.

FAO rural development activities helped developing countries exercise more effective policy-making by providing policy advice, technical assistance and training. Policy-making areas of major concern included agricultural prices, marketing, processing, credit, fiscal and monetary policies, trade and exchange rates, food security and monitoring the impact of food and agricultural policies.

#### Crops

World cereals output in 1991 was down sharply from the record of 1990, with a decrease of 91 million tonnes (4.6 per cent) compared to the previous year. The forecast for world cereal stocks at the end of the 1991/92 season was the lowest since 1983/84 and, at 17 per cent of consumption, stocks fell to the minimum that FAO considered necessary to safeguard world food security.

Of concern to many developing countries was the continuing collapse in international prices of major tropical products. Compared to the average 1990 levels, the declines by August 1991 were nearly 12 per cent for coffee, 10 per cent for cocoa, 22 per cent for tea and 24 per cent for sugar. Therefore, many FAO projects were directed at helping to improve crop production. Among them, a computerized expert system was introduced in Egypt to counteract the shortfall in extension manpower, offering farmers information support for a number of important crops, such as cucumbers and citrus.

FAO assisted Guyana in overhauling its national seed programme. Existing facilities and know-how were studied extensively and recommendations were made for strengthening research and production capabilities. Training courses were held for farmers and extension workers and plans were drawn up to maximize institutional and technical support in seed production, distribution, certification and conservation.

Under its Prevention of Food Losses Special Action Programme, FAO carried out some 32 projects geared to helping small farmers in developing countries prevent post-harvest food losses resulting from pest attack or poor storage and handling, which could lead to a 30 per cent or more decline in production. Most projects involved grain crops, but increasing emphasis was being placed on perishable crops such as roots and tubers. Other FAO projects were undertaken in the areas of agro-industries, marketing and rural finance.

#### Livestock

In addition to the campaign for the eradication of the screwworm (see above), FAO embarked on a wide-ranging programme aimed at improving livestock production and its contribution to rural incomes and food security. A major concern to livestock producers in Africa and some parts of western Asia was rinderpest, which FAO helped control through vaccines and information campaigns.

Field work in 1991 included livestock development in Yemen to increase the productivity of indigenous breeds of sheep and goats through im-

proved research, extension and health services. Under a project in the Gambia, carried out in collaboration with UNDP and the Government, FAO helped to develop sheep and goat production and improve animal health.

Other activities included veterinary services development; production of the Animal Health Yearbook, a reference book on over 135 infectious diseases; prevention of parasitic and vector-borne disease; control of non-infectious and of reproductive diseases; dairy development; improved tropical animal feeds; animal breed preservation and development; improved animal husbandry; and animal product processing.

### Fisheries

During the year, FAO expanded its activities in aquaculture and inland fisheries. Programmes were launched to control fish diseases and improve fish nutrition, increasing emphasis being placed on integrating fish culture into general agricultural practices.

FAO produced field guides, catalogues of species and other material essential to an economic activity involving thousands of fish species. A global database, SPECIESDAB, was expanded and plans were launched to collaborate with the International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management (Manila, Philippines) in developing a complementary database, FISHBASE.

FAO developed microcomputer software to help developing countries assess fish stocks. It prepared manuals and associated software for estimating and managing fish populations and on aspects such as bio-economic modelling, size and age frequency population analysis, trawl survey analysis and models incorporating spatial and geographic components.

During 1991, FAO was involved in numerous projects in fisheries policy and management. A national fishery sector plan was completed in Kenya with FAO assistance; migrant fishermen in West Africa were the major focus of another project; training courses on fisheries management were held in Asia; and major studies were made of the living aquatic resources of the Amazon Basin and of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing. Other projects concerned the safety of small fishing craft, improved fishing gear, and training in quality control and marketing.

### Forestry

FAO co-sponsored with France the Tenth World Forestry Congress (Paris, 17-26 September). Under the central theme of "Trees for life", World Food Day '91 focused on the multiple roles of trees as providers of food, fodder, fuel and income and their important contribution to agricultural production.

Work progressed on the 1990 Global Forest Resources Assessment, scheduled for completion by mid-1992. A Second Interim Report on the State of Tropical Forests was published. Studies were carried out on boreal forests and on the management of tropical forests for both production purposes and the conservation of genetic resources.

FAO's many forestry projects, ranging from wood energy development in Asia to watershed management in Iran, focused increasingly on environmental issues, both in the humid tropics and in arid and semi-arid zones.

During the year, FAO launched an emergency technical cooperation project on the aphid *Cinara cupressi*, which threatened cypress plantations and cedar forests in eastern and southern Africa. A subregional workshop was held on exotic aphid pests in conifers.

Dry-land tree formations and management, particularly in the Sahelian region, the Sudan and southern Africa, were studied, as was wildlife conservation. International forestry research, forest industries, technology and trade and non-wood forest projects were other areas of activity.

### Environment

The FAO/Netherlands Conference on Agriculture and the Environment ('s-Hertogenbosch, Netherlands, 15-19 April 1991) focused on sustainable agricultural and rural development (SARD) and the technical and policy-making steps needed to realize the aims of SARD. Three areas were considered essential: food security; rural employment and income generation, including the eradication of poverty; and natural resource conservation and environmental protection. The Conference's Declaration and Agenda for Action called for changes in agricultural practices in order to bring about SARD.

As part of FAO's activities, an increasing number of requests for environmental assessments were handled during 1991. An FAO study of 38 sub-Saharan countries found alarming rates of soil-nutrient depletion, with depletion rates in eastern Africa almost twice as high as previously reported. Productivity could only be sustained if erosion losses were brought under control and soil fertility improved through sound soil-management practices.

Under other projects, FAO helped to formulate Indonesia's national water policy and provided other countries with policy advice in the protection and sustainable management of water and land resources.

The conservation and use of plant and animal genetic resources received renewed support from the FAO Conference. The organization's Seed Exchange and Information Centre distributed seed samples for trial and evaluation to more

than 70 developing countries. A primary objective of the Centre's programme was to make horticultural seeds more available to small farming communities, hospitals, refugee camps, women's cooperatives and schooling programmes.

#### Nuclear techniques

The food preservation section of the Joint FAO/International Atomic Energy Agency Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture made headway with research on using irradiation to treat fresh fruit and vegetables, thereby protecting them from the fruit fly and other quarantine pests. Such research was especially important in helping developing countries meet strict export-import standards and reduce their reliance on refrigeration.

Other joint activities included a multidisciplinary study of the effects of changing land-use on the ecology and climate of the Brazilian Amazon, whereby stable isotopes of carbon, nitrogen and sulphur were used to trace the flow of energy through aquatic food chains; tests of diagnostic kits in the detection of trypanosomiasis; testing of sera in rinderpest control; a world-wide study on camel productivity; control campaigns against the new world screwworm, the Mediterranean fruit fly, and several moth and caterpillar crop pests; and improved pesticides use. Hundreds of seminars and exchange programmes for scientists from developing countries were sponsored.

#### Technical cooperation among developing countries

Activities intensified under the technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) programme in 1991. FAO promoted regional cooperation, sponsoring seminars and offering technical advice. TCDC projects ranged from regional credit schemes to improved plant nutrition, biotechnology, soil conservation, integrated pest management, reforestation, fisheries management and agro-industries. The major focus continued to be research and setting up regional information exchange networks.

Fourteen countries participated in the Asian regional cooperative programme designed to establish a cooperative network for research and development of food legumes and coarse grains in the tropics and subtropics of the region, while stimulating the transfer of technology and promoting its adoption by farmers.

Another TCDC project facilitated collaboration between India and three African countries—Lesotho, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania—in training agricultural bank staff in rural financing.

#### Information

FAO compiled and published hundreds of information booklets, technical papers and reference

materials during the year. Major periodicals included FAO In ... (annual report); Ceres (general topic bi-monthly); Unasylva (forestry quarterly); World Animal Review (quarterly); State of Food and Agriculture (annual); Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics; FAO Production Yearbook, FAO Yearbooks on trade, fertilizers, forest products, fishery statistics and animal health; the Commodity Review and Outlook; Plant Protection Bulletin (quarterly); and Rural Development (annual).

Grass-roots publications, training manuals, film strips and radio and video programmes were produced, covering a wide array of topics from improved farming techniques to animal husbandry, aquaculture and soil conservation. To reach the millions of small farmers and extension workers who could not use the organization's official languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish), FAO encouraged the adaptation, translation and distribution of its publications in local languages.

FAO produced the second edition of the multilingual thesaurus, AGROVOC, containing some 14,714 terms. The English, French and Spanish versions were maintained by FAO, while others were prepared by individual countries (Germany, Italy) or groups of countries (Brazil/Portugal, Arabic-speaking countries). More than 200 institutions contributed to AGROVOC, all of them participants in the FAO International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) and the Current Agricultural Research Information System databases. AGROVOC was to be available on CD-ROM with the 1992 version of AGRIS.

#### Budget

The FAO Conference in 1991 approved a working budget for the 1992-1993 biennium of \$645.6 million, representing a net decrease of 4.6 per cent compared to 1990-1991. The budget was approved by consensus after a commitment was made by the United States to pay its assessment in full and to clear its arrears which, at the time of the Conference, amounted to \$116 million. The Conference noted that the negative budget growth should be considered exceptional and should not set a precedent for the future.

#### Secretariat

At the end of 1991, the number of staff employed at FAO headquarters was 3,221, of whom 1,204 were in the Professional and higher categories (see Annex III). Field project personnel and those in regional and country offices numbered 3,179: 1,383 in the Professional and higher categories and 1,796 in the General Service category. Of the 371 associate Professional officers working with FAO, 75 were at headquarters and 296 were in the field or regional and country offices.



## Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1991)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Economic Community, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe; Associate member: Puerto Rico.

## Annex II. MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1991)

Independent Chairman: Antonie Sainttraint.

Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zambia.

## Annex III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

## SENIOR OFFICERS

## OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Director-General: Edouard Saouma.

Deputy Director-General H. W. Hjort.

Deputy Director-General Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation: V. J. Shah.

## DEPARTMENTS

Assistant Director-General, Administration and Finance Department: K. Mehboob.

Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department: H. de Haen.

Assistant Director-General, Development Department: André G. Regnier.

Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Policy Department: B. P. Dutia.

Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Department: A. H. Lindquist.

Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department: C. H. Murray.

Assistant Director-General, Department of General Affairs and Information: M. Alessi.

## REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa: R. T. N'Daw.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific: A. Z. M. Obaidullah Khan.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean: R. Moreno.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for the Near East: A. Y. Bukhari.

Regional Representative for Europe: M. Zjalic.

## HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

## HEADQUARTERS

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## LIAISON OFFICE

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Telex: 236350

Facsimile: (1) (212) 886-8188

FAO also maintained a liaison office in Washington, D.C., and regional offices at Accra, Ghana; Bangkok, Thailand; Cairo, Egypt; Rome, Italy; and Santiago, Chile.

## Chapter IV

United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1991 continued its activities of promoting cooperation among nations in the educational, scientific, cultural and communication spheres. The twenty-sixth annual session of UNESCO's governing body, the General Conference, was held at the Organization's headquarters in Paris (15 October-7 November).

The General Conference approved the budget for the 1992-1993 biennium in the amount of \$444,704,000 under the regular budget and an estimated \$274,875,500 in extrabudgetary funds. It also amended Article V of the Constitution such that the Executive Board shall consist of member States instead of individual persons with effect from the end of the twenty-seventh session of the General Conference (1993). The Executive Board also took steps to improve and streamline its work, considerably shortening its sessions.

In 1991, the membership of UNESCO increased to 163 with the admission of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Tuvalu. (For membership of UNESCO and its Executive Board, see Annexes I and II.)

## Education

In 1991, UNESCO's major programmes focused on education for all (EFA), the formulation and application of educational policies, and education training and society. Special attention was given to the follow-up of the World Conference on EFA held at Jomtien, Thailand, in 1990. UNESCO reinforced its assistance to member States in an effort to diagnose basic learning needs, set national EFA objectives and devise new strategies to eradicate illiteracy. EFA national round-tables, held in about 50 States, helped to mobilize support for basic education. The International Consultative Forum on EFA met at headquarters in Paris (4-6 December) to assess national and international progress reports.

An International Conference on Quality of EFA was held (Manila, Philippines, 19-21 November) with the participation of 400 people from 26 countries and 12 international organizations.

An International Conference on the Education Needs of the Victims of Apartheid in South Africa was organized with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

(Paris, 25-27 June). About 120 participants and observers took part, among them South African experts in education and human resources, representatives of non-racial South African educational organizations and United Nations specialized agencies. Conference participants adopted the Paris Statement on international educational assistance for victims of apartheid.

At the sixth Conference of Ministers of Education (Dakar, Senegal, July), strategies were devised to promote literacy teaching and basic education for development, and priorities and guidelines were set for international, regional and subregional cooperation.

A new initiative, UNITWIN, was launched in 1991 to foster inter-university cooperation. Among other things, the programme was designed to support the establishment of a number of UNESCO chairs at various universities, some 10 of which were created in 1991. UNITWIN's emphasis was on postgraduate studies, fellowships and exchange of personnel, improvement of the planning and management of higher education and support for university and scientific libraries.

In promoting interdisciplinary programmes on preventative education in the areas of health, drug abuse and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), UNESCO continued to participate in inter-institutional agreements, including those with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Health Organization. Fourteen projects were implemented by UNESCO in 1991, and the agency organized or contributed to 10 internal conferences on AIDS, 22 meetings on drug abuse, and 8 workshops on health education.

Action to promote the access of girls to science and technology education continued in 1991. UNESCO collaborated with the University of the Philippines in developing suitable teaching materials, and also supported the Sixth World Conference on Girls and Science and Technology and Women in Science and Technology in the Asia Region.

## Natural sciences

During the year, UNESCO worked to elaborate strategies for the management of science and tech-

nology systems in various regions of the world. It supported the Club of Rome in its preparation of a report on mobilizing science and technology to meet global challenges and worked with the International Council for Science Policy Studies in assembling a study on science and technology in developing countries-strategies for the 1990s.

Several training programmes and workshops were organized on the regional and international levels. The Fifth Course on Science and Technology Planning in Latin America (Havana, Cuba, March), was attended by specialists from 15 Latin American countries.

The UNESCO International Scientific Council for Science and Technology Policy Development, established in 1988, held its second session (Paris, 4-6 March). The Council made 11 recommendations and called on UNESCO to strengthen its scientific and technological culture subprogramme and to retain the ethical component in its science, technology and society programme.

The Intergovernmental Programme on Man and the Biosphere continued to encourage interdisciplinary research and training in resource management by promoting better understanding of the biophysical, socio-economic and cultural factors involved in sustainable development. This was done through a series of international research networks and 300 biosphere reserves in 75 countries.

The International Geological Correlation Programme, with 92 established national committees, continued to foster international collaboration in the earth sciences through 56 research projects in 22 countries. The geology for development project focused on applied regional geological studies and on job training related to environmentally sound and sustainable socio-economic development. Particular attention was given to the transfer of new technologies-such as computerized information handling and remote sensing analysis-to developing countries. Under the programme, several activities were conducted in connection with the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (see PART THREE, Chapter III), including the establishment and reinforcement of hazard-monitoring network systems and post-disaster investigations.

In 1991, the oceanographic and marine scientific activities of UNESCO were combined into one office, with the Secretary of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) as the Director. In the light of recommendations made at the 1990 Second World Climate Conference, the Global Ocean Observing System, jointly sponsored by IOC and the World Meteorological Organization was further developed. The office also focused on ocean dynamics and climate, ocean science in relation to living and non-living resources, marine pollution research and monitoring, ocean mapping, ocean observation and warn-

ing systems and marine data and information exchange.

The fourth phase of the International Hydrological Programme continued, with scientific seminars and symposia on hydrological research in a changing environment (including the possibility of climate change); interface process between atmospheres, land and water systems; changes of water quality; regional hydrology; methodologies for water resources assessments; mapping and information systems in water resources; urban hydrology; and integrated water resources development.

In addition, UNESCO continued to participate actively in preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992 (see PART THREE, Chapter VIII).

### Social and Human Sciences

In 1991, the First European Conference on the Social Sciences (Santander, Spain, 24-28 June) brought together for the first time social scientists from Western and Eastern Europe. The establishment of an intergovernmental programme in the social sciences was proposed, and UNESCO's General Conference decided to conduct a feasibility study for the programme during the 1992-1993 period.

At an international forum on sustainable development (Paris, 23-25 September), the complex relationship between development processes, human resources and environmental preservation was examined, and the role of women and businesses-the main players in the transition to sustainable development-was highlighted.

UNESCO contributed to the education of specialized groups such as police officers, military personnel and lawyers in human rights and peace. It organized, in collaboration with the International Federation of Senior Police Officers, an informal consultation to examine the state of human rights teaching in police academies around the world (Paris, 5 June).

UNESCO's programme to promote equality and help improve the status of women continued. The Third Festival of Fez (Morocco) was organized around the theme of creativity and Arab women (9-16 June), and an international meeting of experts was convened in the United States to analyse the 1949 United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.<sup>a</sup>

Under its programmes dealing with the elimination of apartheid, UNESCO helped to organize a workshop on human rights issues for post-apartheid South Africa (Banjul, Gambia, 18-21 June) and an informal working group to discuss

<sup>a</sup>YUN 1948-49, p. 613, GA res. 317(IV), annex, 2 Dec. 1949.

the access of Africans to science and technology (Lusaka, Zambia, 17-19 September).

An international seminar on gender studies (Moscow, November) brought together more than 400 participants to review issues related to family relations, demographic trends and women's participation in economic life and politics.

## Culture

In November, the General Conference of UNESCO requested its Director-General to establish a World Commission on Culture and Development, comprising a Chairman and 12 other members sitting in a personal capacity, to prepare a report on culture and development and proposals for both urgent and long-term action to meet cultural needs in the context of development. The initiative was endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 46/158.

Through a joint effort with Czechoslovakia, an international forum on culture and democracy was held (Prague, 4-6 September) to discuss the interaction of democratic, economic and cultural changes.

The secretariat of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) (see PART THREE, Chapter XII), observed under UNESCO auspices, launched an international programme for cultural development, proclaimed a World Day for Cultural Development (21 May) and began preparing for a mid-term review of the Decade's achievements. It was decided that from 1991 on, a specific theme would be designated for each of the remaining years around which activities would be centred.

The World Heritage Committee, established under the 1972 Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, held its fifteenth session (Carthage, Tunisia, 9-13 December). The Committee added 40 sites to the World Heritage List, raising to 358 the number of cultural and natural properties protected under the Convention. At year's end, 123 States had become party to the Convention. Because of the armed conflict in Yugoslavia, the old town of Dubrovnik was placed on the list of world heritage sites in danger. UNESCO was requested to coordinate international aid to protect and restore the site of Angkor, Cambodia.

UNESCO participated in a symposium on cultural heritage organized by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) (Cracow, Poland, 29-31 May) and in the Media Save Art 91 meeting initiated by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) in Rome (17-22 June).

Cultural studies on Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and the Islamic world continued throughout the year. Volume VII of the General History of Africa was published in both Arabic

and Portuguese, as were abridged editions of Volume I in Hausa and Volume IV in French. Volumes I and II of the History of the Civilizations of Central Asia were sent to press.

UNESCO's programme for the promotion of books and reading provided training to more than 100 specialists in publishing management, editing and book distribution. Support continued to be provided to the programme for the co-publication of children's books in Asia and the Pacific, to three such regional programmes in Africa, to two (including one in Braille) in Latin America and to a newly created programme in the Caribbean. A number of studies on the economic factors affecting books and reading were carried out as part of the New African Book Strategy, and a network of organizations to coordinate book development and promotion of reading was established in Asia and the Pacific.

The Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, established under the Universal Copyright Convention, held its ninth session (Paris, 17-21 June), and the Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations held its thirteenth session (Paris, 19-21 June).

A variety of activities to promote cinema, television, fine arts and the status of the artist were organized in all regions of the world. Studies on the social and working conditions of performing artists in Europe and in Asia and the Pacific were published, as was a methodological guide to collecting data on crafts.

The UNESCO International Music Council Prize was awarded to the composers J. Chailley (France) and Tooru Takemitsu (Japan) and to the Gaudeamus Foundation in Amsterdam. Also, at a concert held at the Sorbonne in honour of the 200th anniversary of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's birth, soprano Elisabeth Schwarzkopf (Germany) was awarded the UNESCO Mozart Gold Medal. The Organization also continued to publish and co-publish art albums and recordings in the UNESCO collection of traditional music.

## Communication

In accordance with the new communication strategy forged by the General Conference in 1989, UNESCO, together with the United Nations and with financial assistance from UNDP and non-governmental and professional organizations, held a seminar on independence and pluralism of the press in Africa (Windhoek, Namibia, 29 April-3 May). Some 100 journalists and media organizations prepared a series of operational projects for reinforcing freedom of the press in Africa.

UNESCO held the second international meeting of heads of regional communications training

centres for communication development (Paris, 12-14 June), at which 60 participants helped prepare a long-term strategy for training professional communicators. In the series of reports and papers on mass communication, two additional documents were published, entitled "Import/Export: International Flow of Television Fiction" and "New Communication Technologies: Research Trends".

At its twelfth session (11-18 February), the International Programme for the Development of Communication approved 31 projects totalling \$2,463,000, in the fields of communication training, assistance to news agencies, rural newspapers, press institutes, and radio and television stations. Assistance was provided to subregional news agencies in Central, West-Central, and South-East Africa and to national news agency development projects in Algeria, Burundi, the Cook Islands, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Radio and television production facilities were strengthened in Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Botswana, the Comoros, Cuba and the Philippines.

After three years in operation, the Pacific Training of Journalists and Development of the Printed Media project was reported to have helped train more than 300 journalists, assisted in the development of several newspapers and published a three-volume training handbook, the News Manual.

The General Information Programme-UNESCO's convergence point for activities that create information, documentation and library and archives services in member States-continued to assist particularly the developing countries in increasing their capacity to gather, organize, disseminate and utilize information.

National seminars on the formulation of information policies took place in Burundi, Kenya, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda and Senegal, while information resource sharing among West African countries was discussed at a regional seminar (Lagos, Nigeria, 20-23 February). An interregional Euro-Arab technical seminar on information systems and services (Granada, Spain, 25-29 November), attended by specialists from 14 Arab and 10 European States, provided a forum for exchanging ideas on current and future cooperation.

The UNESCO Network of Associated Libraries, established in 1990 to promote intercultural dialogue, comprised 50 libraries from all geographical regions by the end of 1991. Rural libraries and information services were established in Malawi, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uganda, and a model community information database was set

up for Latin America and the Caribbean. A study on the role of national libraries in the new information environment, training modules on library interlending and document supply and guidelines for public libraries involved in literacy work were produced. A secretariat and the International Executive Committee for the Alexandria Library Project were established, as well as six committees-four in the United States, one in Norway and one in the United Kingdom-of the Friends of the Alexandria Library, created by professional organizations to support the project.

Many activities aimed at developing human resources in the field of informatics were supported by UNESCO during 1991. Assistance was provided for training courses and study grants in 14 member States (Albania, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Cuba, China, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Tanzania, Tunisia, Ukraine and Uganda). Support continued to be extended to the postgraduate informatics courses at the University of Lagos in Nigeria and the University of Nairobi in Kenya. The Institut Africain d'Informatique (Libreville, Gabon), established with UNDP funding, received students from 11 countries in the region.

Particular emphasis continued to be placed on the shaping of regional informatics strategies. Following the INFORMAFRICA seminar held in Lomé, Togo, in 1990, a proposal for a Regional Informatics Network for Africa linking computer centres and academic institutions was submitted to extrabudgetary funding sources. The establishment of similar informatics networks in Europe, Asia and the Arab States was also pursued. At the twelfth Conference of Latin American Informatics Authorities (Valencia, Spain, 24-30 November), a plan of action was adopted to elaborate a global informatics strategy for Latin America.

At the fifth session (26-27 March) of the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP), the IIP label was awarded to 45 projects in 22 member States relating to training and the use of informatics techniques for education and training; software production; development of informatics infrastructures; basic and applied research; and informatics policies and strategies..

#### Development cooperation

Efforts were made in 1991 to heighten UNESCO's contribution to international development cooperation through extrabudgetary operational activities. Assistance was provided to member States in the form of equipment for operational projects; sponsorship and administration of fellowships, grants and study tours; and coordination of emergency assistance. In ad-

dition, special emphasis was placed on helping member States to elaborate their own national development priorities and strategies, design sectoral and intersectoral development policies and programme and build national capacity for sector policy analysis. The work was undertaken in close cooperation with UNDP, which covered 80 per cent of the project costs.

#### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1991, UNESCO had a full-time staff of 2,771, made up of 1,027 in the Professional

or higher categories, drawn from 127 nationalities, and 1,744 in the General Service.

#### Budget

The General Conference of UNESCO, at its 1989 session, had approved a budget of \$378,788,000 for the 1990-1991 biennium. The level of the working capital fund was fixed at \$15,000,000, and the total assessment on member States (after deducting miscellaneous income) was \$364,853,000.

### Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1991)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Belarus, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### Associate members

Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles

### Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1991)

#### MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Marie Bernard-Meunier (Canada).

Vice-Chairmen: Muse Hassan (Oman), Vladimir B. Lomeikop (Russian Federation), Kurt Müller (Germany), Ana Isabel Prera Flores (Guatemala), Teng teng (China), G. W. Ladepon Thomas (Gambia).

Members: Jean-Pierre Angremy (France), Manuel Barlett Diaz (Mexico), Immanuel K. Bavu (United Republic of Tanzania), Mohamed Amine Bourakba (Algeria), Mongi Chemli (Tunisia), Alvaro Costa-Franco (Brazil), Ingrid Eide (Norway), Tom Erdini (Chad), Ali Mohamed Fakhro (Bahrain), Tae-Hyuk Hahm (Republic of Korea), Aziz Al-Hajj Ali Haidar (Iraq), Talat S. Halman (Turkey), Dan Haulica (Romania), Attiya Inayatullah (Pakistan), Michelangelo Jacobucci (Italy), Barry O. Jones (Australia), Belle Keita (Côte d'Ivoire), Natarajan Krishnan (India), Torben Krogh

(Denmark), Anatoly Lobanok (Belarus), Gilbert Midende (Burundi), Wataru Miyakawa (Japan), Gilles Nageon de Lestang (Seychelles), Rex Nettleford (Jamaica), Oumarou Clément Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso), Gloria Pachón de Galán (Colombia), Punisa A. Pavlovic (Yugoslavia), Lourdes R. Ouisumbing (Philippines), Guy Rajaonson (Madagascar), Zainoul Abidine Sanoussi (Guinea), Ahmed Saleh Sayyad (Yemen), José Augusto Seabra (Portugal), Mwindace N. Siamwiza (Zambia), Johannes Sizoo (Netherlands), Ahmed Fathi Sorour (Egypt), Thérèse E. Striggner Scott (Ghana), Jerry Emaus Tetaga (Papua New Guinea), Thomas Tlou (Botswana), André Corsino Tolentino (Cape Verde), Alfredo Traversoni (Uruguay), Carlos Tunnermann Bernheim (Nicaragua), Alvaro Umaña Quesada (Costa Rica), Adul Wichiencharoen (Thailand), Jorge Cayetano Zain Asis (Argentina).

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Federico Mayor.

Deputy Directors-General: Eduardo Portella, Chaman-Lal Sharma.

Assistant Directors-General: John Kaboré, Thomas Keller, Khamliène Nhouyvanisvong (acting), Colin Power, Adnan Badran, Francesco Di Castri, Francine Fournier, Henri Lopes, Henrikas Iouchkiavitchious, Youri Kochubey.

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## Chapter V

## World Health Organization (WHO)

The World Health Assembly, the governing body of the World Health Organization (WHO), at its forty-fourth annual session (Geneva, 6-16 May 1991), approved an effective working budget level of \$734.9 million for the 1992-1993 biennium. In discussing WHO's policy for the biennium, the Assembly endorsed five priority areas identified by the WHO Director-General: the health of man in a changing environment; proper food and nutrition for a healthy life; integrated disease control as part of overall health care and human development; dissemination of information for advocacy and for educational, managerial and scientific purposes; and intensified health development action in, and support to, countries most in need.

The Assembly adopted resolutions calling for the elimination of leprosy and dracunculiasis (Guinea-worm disease) as public health problems by the year 2000. It urged renewed action against tuberculosis, cholera and acute respiratory infections. Increased efforts were pledged for emergency relief, the health of refugees, the urban crisis, the development of new vaccines for children and matters specifically linking women, health and development. The theme of the technical discussions held during the Assembly was "Strategies for health for all in the face of rapid urbanization". The Assembly endorsed the Guiding Principles on Human Organ Transplantation, developed through an international project involving external experts and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs.) (For details of WHO's activities on human organ transplantation, including the text of the Guiding Principles, see *Human Organ Transplantation: a Report on Developments under the Auspices of WHO (1987-1991)*, published by WHO, Geneva.)

During 1991, the membership of WHO rose to 170, with one associate member, with the admission of Latvia, Lithuania, the Marshall Islands and Micronesia as members, and Tokelau as an associate member (see Annex I).

## Strategy for health for all

In 1991, a major activity was the development of mechanisms, procedures and tools to support member States in carrying out an evaluation of the implementation of their national strategies for health for all, and to facilitate the preparation of global and regional reports for submission in 1992.

In South-East Asia, an intercountry consultation on health of the underprivileged recommended a new strategy to release the creative abilities of people for health action. In Indonesia, books on challenges for the attainment of health for all by the year 2000 were published in the national language. In Europe, a review of Finland's health-for-all policy was carried out by an international group of experts.

WHO continued to initiate and support activities aimed at creating a nucleus of leaders at the national level to provide greater impetus to the changes required as countries implemented strategies for health for all through primary health care. A working group on health-for-all leadership development (Geneva, June) reviewed the impact of the WHO leadership initiative since its inception in 1986.<sup>a</sup> The group found that the concept had been important in motivating and coordinating activities associated with the human development aspects of primary health care, but that much remained to be done, since leadership development varied greatly between countries and regions. In South-East Asia, national workshops and seminars on leadership development for health for all were held in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Efforts to build up coregroups of facilitators at the national level led to the organization of an intercountry workshop (Jordan, July). A seminar on policy analyses and leadership development in human resources for health (Cyprus, October/November) considered the range of roles and individual skills required for effective policy-making leadership. The second nine-month leadership development programme in international health began in August to prepare potential leaders to play a leading role in national health development and in efforts to achieve health for all.

WHO co-sponsored, with the Department of Public Health of the Saitama Prefectural Government in Japan, a public health summit (Omiya, September) to consider the need for changes in public health services to reflect emerging trends in the social, political and economic sectors, and to take account of the link between health and socio-economic development. A wide range of recommendations for action were condensed in the Saitama Declaration: a call for new public health action.

<sup>a</sup>YUN 1986, p. 1130.



## Health system infrastructure

### Health systems development and research

The Consultative Group on Primary Health Care Development (Geneva, November) made recommendations to strengthen the role of health systems research in primary health care.

An international newsletter, *Bridge*, linking the producers and users of health systems research and clinical epidemiology, was published with support from the Rockefeller Foundation (New York) and in collaboration with the International Clinical Epidemiology Network (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States) and the Foundation for Health Services Research (Washington, D.C.). The newsletter was published three times a year in Arabic, English and Spanish.

Under the project on health systems research for southern Africa, administered jointly by WHO, the Netherlands Ministry for Development Cooperation and the Royal Tropical Institute (Amsterdam, Netherlands), the institutional basis for health systems research in 15 countries was strengthened. The third intercountry workshop on the project (Lesotho, April) made recommendations to strengthen further the infrastructure and institutional arrangements in the participating countries and elaborated strategies for transferring acquired experience and expertise to other countries and regions.

### Primary health care systems

A consultation on organizing and financing health care reform in countries of Central and Eastern Europe (Geneva, April) discussed public- and private-sector responsibilities, alternative payment systems for health care providers and social insurance models of health financing. An interregional meeting on the balance of public and private sectors in national health systems and the role of ministries of health (Mexico, July) emphasized that any policy changes should be envisaged in the perspective of the national health system and the health-for-all strategy and that WHO could support ministries by documenting experiences and disseminating findings. A study group (Geneva, December) evaluated the impact of recent changes in financing health systems and recommended strategies for WHO and countries to ensure that such changes led to improved delivery and utilization of services. A guide on improved planning and management of district health systems, *Towards a Healthy District*, was published.

In collaboration with the Government of Ghana, WHO organized an international forum with over 200 participants from 37 countries on "Health: a conditionality for economic development-breaking the cycle of poverty and inequity" (Accra, 4-6 December), as part of an

effort to include the most vulnerable in planning for economic and social development. The forum adopted the Accra Initiative, in the form of a Declaration and Agenda for Action, which was to be forwarded to the World Health Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and through it to the General Assembly in 1992. The Initiative called for health objectives to be among the goals of economic policies and development strategies.

### Health manpower

A consultation on human resources management and policy analysis (Washington, D.C., March) listed key factors for defining national and regional policies in human resources utilization. A major conference on the university and the health of the population (Havana, Cuba, June) discussed the role of the university in health care and practice. An informal consultation (Cuernavaca, Mexico, July) studied the possible combining of public and private financing for human resources, and an interregional workshop on nursing informatics (Washington, D.C., October/November) met to improve nurses' knowledge of information technology. In South-East Asia, an intercountry consultation (Bangkok, Thailand, June) followed up recommendations on the development of research in nursing, and a consultative meeting (Jakarta, Indonesia, October) developed guidelines to review legislation on human resources for health. In Africa, a meeting (Brazzaville, Congo, November) dealt with the social relevance and quality of medical education, while a workshop on nursing leadership for health and development (Kadoma, Zimbabwe, November) was held to assist in creating a critical mass of leaders in nursing.

### Public information and education for health

Jointly with the Nordic countries and in association with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), WHO organized the Third International Conference on Health Promotion: Supportive Environments for Health (Sundsvall, Sweden, June), stressing the interrelated aspects of health and environment. Subsequently, the Sundsvall Statement on Supportive Environments for Health was circulated to all member States. WHO also co-sponsored the Fourteenth World Conference on Health Education, organized by the International Union for Health Education (Helsinki, Finland, June).

The WHO/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Consultation on Strategies for Implementing Comprehensive Health Education Promotion Programmes (Geneva, November) discussed the state of comprehensive school health education in primary and secondary schools.

Group sessions and panel discussions on school health education were organized at the Seventh International Conference on AIDS (Florence, Italy, June) and during the World Conference on Health Education (Helsinki, June). National and intercountry training workshops (Colombo, Sri Lanka, August; Cairo, Egypt, November) were held to stimulate involvement of the media in health education, especially for the prevention of AIDS.

The observance of special days helped to ensure that health messages were heard, focusing attention on specific health themes. World Health Day 1991 (7 April) was observed under the theme "Should disaster strike-be prepared!". World No Tobacco Day (31 May) stressed the importance of smoke-free public places and transport, and World AIDS Day (1 December) was observed with the message "Sharing the challenge". The first World Diabetes Day (27 June) called attention to the many health consequences of the disease. A major teleconference on AIDS was organized in the Americas in March.

#### Health promotion and care

Support to national activities used an approach which integrated women's concerns in programmes, focusing on promoting the health of women, women's leadership and their participation as providers of health care and improving women's status to enhance their contribution to health and socio-economic development. The Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction, in collaboration with the International Women's Health Coalition, organized a meeting (Geneva, February) on women's perspectives on the introduction of fertility regulation technologies. A technical working group was convened in 1991 to draft guidelines on preventing and treating severe anaemia during pregnancy.

In the area of food and nutrition, WHO and UNICEF convened an international conference (Montreal, October), co-sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development and the Canadian International Development Agency, on ending hidden hunger-a policy conference on micronutrient malnutrition. The conference aimed at strengthening the international commitment to eliminate or reduce iodine, vitamin-A and iron deficiencies.

A joint WHO/UNICEF statement on breast-feeding, *Protecting, Promoting and Supporting Breast-feeding: the Special Role of Maternity Services*, published by WHO, became the focus of an initiative on "baby-friendly" hospitals, launched by WHO and UNICEF at a meeting of the International Pediatric Association (Ankara, Turkey, June).

Heads of WHO collaborating centres on accident and injury prevention met (Paris, October) to advise on programme orientation. The meeting called for better integration of safety policies and communication of intersectoral requirements to WHO policy organs, so that coherent principles and policies could be formulated.

The first International Conference on Safe Communities and a second two-part seminar on development of safe communities (Stockholm, Sweden, June) decided to undertake a review of existing community programmes for injury prevention and to prepare an assessment for the second (1992) conference.

#### Health of specific population groups

To tackle the range of problems affecting mothers and children, WHO's activities were restructured to focus on maternal health and safe motherhood; child health and development; perinatal and neonatal care; and family planning and population.

As to adolescent health, WHO co-sponsored with the International Children's Centre a congress of the International Association for Adolescent Health (Montreux, Switzerland, July), featuring a WHO special session on young people's perception of health and health care. A meeting was held with the International Youth Foundation (Battle Creek, Michigan, United States) (Geneva, November) to review the results of a global search that had provided evidence of hundreds of successful programmes or projects promoting healthy adolescent development. Principles and factors of importance were identified for effective programming, replication of successful projects and research and evaluation.

An international workshop on the impact of the environment on reproductive health (Copenhagen, September/October) was organized in collaboration with Denmark, the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) and the United States National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Support was provided to a conference on bioethics in human reproduction research in the Muslim world (Cairo, December).

A conference on clean air at work (Luxembourg, September) was co-sponsored by CEC and WHO. The thirteenth Asian conference on occupational health and third conference of the South-East Asian Ergonomics Society (Bangkok, November), sponsored by WHO, discussed the planning and management of occupational health services. A WHO expert committee on health promotion in the workplace: alcohol and drug abuse (Geneva, November) considered possible courses of action.

A WHO study group on ageing and working capacity (Helsinki, December) discussed matters such as encouraging the continued integration

of the older segments of society into everyday activities.

#### Protection and promotion of mental health

Some 80 countries had formulated national mental health programmes, and in a number of countries (Brazil, Chile, China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Oman, Philippines, Tunisia, Uruguay) national coordinating groups or similar bodies met to evaluate progress and plan programmes. Regional coordinating groups were convened in the Americas, South-East Asia, and the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Pacific regions. A meeting (Amsterdam, April) to define possibilities for collaboration to review mental health care in Eastern Europe was organized. A special programme to assist Eastern and Central European countries was drawn up. A conference (Amsterdam, April) reviewed mental health care in European cities, and data banks were set up to help evaluate community services in urban areas.

Programmes for psychosocial stimulation of children in their first years of life were reviewed and a meeting of experts held (Lisbon, November) to decide how WHO should adapt and promote programmes that were culturally relevant. A meeting on enhancement of psychosocial competencies in children and adolescents (Geneva, May) discussed ways of introducing life-skills programmes in schools and other educational settings, and a network of centres was established to work on the task. A task force on mental health promotion and education was set up in Europe, and a national workshop on child mental health was held (Nanjing, China, June).

In 1991, WHO set up an Abuse Trends Linkage Alerting System to bring together health-related data from a variety of sources as a means of mobilizing efforts to reduce the demand for dependence-producing substances. An inter-regional meeting on alcohol (Tokyo, April) proposed the setting up of a new alcohol abuse programme to deal with alcohol-related problems at the primary health care level. The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs accepted the recommendations of the twenty-seventh (1990) meeting of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence. WHO and the United Nations cooperated with member States to strengthen the WHO training programme on regulatory control and laboratory testing.

#### Environmental health

A report of the WHO Expert Committee on Environmental Health in Urban Development, WHO Technical Report Series No. 807, identified measures to correct and avoid health problems. The report served as a resource for the urbanization panel of the WHO Commission on Health and Environ-

ment and for two seminars on urban health (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, February; Osaka, Japan, September). The Assembly adopted a resolution urging that a balance be maintained between urban populations and infrastructure, that attention be given to family planning and that priority be given to strengthening urban health services at the community level.

Support was provided for urban solid wastes management seminars convened by WHO regional offices for the Eastern Mediterranean (August) and South-East Asia (October), and for environmental and health impact assessment seminars organized at Aberdeen University (United Kingdom, July) and the Centre for Environmental Health Activities (Amman, Jordan, November).

WHO participated in the organization of an international conference to draw up a strategy for supportive environments for health (Sundsvall, Sweden, June). Follow-up activities included extensive promotion of the strategy, dissemination of the conference statement and report and the production of a handbook on methods to create supportive environments.

Under a UNEP/WHO programme for the application of guidelines on the environmental health aspects of housing and urban planning, six guidelines were produced in several languages on topics such as identification of needs and priorities with regard to housing and urban development; urbanization and child health; insect and rodent control; access to life-saving emergency services; and surface-water drainage. The use of the guidelines was being promoted in municipal workshops in all regions.

An FAO/WHO conference on food standards, chemicals in food and food trade (Rome, March) reviewed the work of the FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives and the FAO/WHO meetings on pesticide residues, and proposed future areas of work.

Training courses in water quality surveillance and control were held (USSR, October).

An agreement was signed on 15 July 1991 with the USSR to establish an international programme on the health effects resulting from the 1986 nuclear powerplant accident at Chernobyl.

#### Diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative technology

Efforts focused on improving surgical and anaesthetic services at district hospitals in developing countries, and on establishing systems of continuing education and supervision of medical officers who lacked formal training in surgery, with workshops held to that end (Sri Lanka, August; Lao People's Democratic Republic, November; Myanmar, December).

The International Federation of Surgical Colleges held its thirty-fourth Congress (Stockholm,

August), at which WHO discussed surgery for the elderly.

WHO collaborated with the International Atomic Energy Agency in a seminar for Europe, the Middle East and Africa on radiation dosimetry (Leuven, Belgium, September). It participated in the first Regional Congress on Radiological and Nuclear Safety (Buenos Aires, Argentina, October). In collaboration with other international organizations, WHO began revising the Basic Safety Standards for Radiation Protection and the five-volume Manual on Radiation Protection in Hospitals and General Practice.

Participants from 70 countries attended the sixth biennial WHO-sponsored International Conference of Drug Regulatory Authorities (Ottawa, Canada, October). A proposed standard international acupuncture nomenclature was published, and a seminar on plants and health was held (Robe, Japan, August) following the Assembly's adoption in 1991 of a resolution urging cooperation between providers of traditional medicine and modern health care.

By the end of 1991, 64 member States had operational essential-drugs programmes, 28 were developing programmes and 69 had formulated national drug policies. Despite those gains, approximately half the world's population still lacked access to the most needed essential drugs. The monthly WHO Pharmaceuticals Newsletter and the quarterly WHO Drug Information were published.

A forum for exchange of information regarding rehabilitation was provided through intercountry workshops (Guangzhou, China, June; New Delhi, India, September; Suva, Fiji, November). An interregional consultation on disability (Geneva, July/August), attended by regional advisers on rehabilitation, contributed to the analysis of the global status of rehabilitation.

## Disease prevention and control

### Immunization

In 1991, for the first time, more than 80 per cent of infants in the first year of life received a third dose of combined diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine and poliomyelitis vaccine. Progress was also made in improving supplies and logistics for immunization activities. There was substantial cooperation in support of immunization programmes between WHO and a wide range of organizations, including United Nations specialized agencies, UNDP, Rotary International, bilateral development agencies and NGOs. Within WHO, collaboration was directed towards neonatal tetanus prevention, vitamin-A supplementation, preparing training manuals and providing training in logistics.

Other WHO activities included the provision of guidance on disinfection of aircraft, the drafting of a new manual on vector control in airports and seaports, evaluation of pesticide application equip-

ment through collaborating centres, preparation of a comprehensive practical manual of vector control methods for fieldworkers and participation in teaching at international workshops on various aspects of vector control.

### Malaria

Malaria remained one of the world's major health problems, with over 40 per cent of the population exposed to varying degrees of risk. Tropical Africa was believed to account for most of the clinical cases and practically all the parasite carriers in the world. The first interregional meeting in Africa on malaria control took place (Brazzaville, Congo, October).

National malaria control programmes in Burundi, China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Uganda and Viet Nam were reviewed, with emphasis on the need to integrate diagnosis and treatment in the general health services.

An epidemic control team was established at WHO headquarters in 1991 and had responded to requests from Burundi, Ethiopia and Namibia to evaluate the situation and cooperate with ministries of health in drawing up national control programmes. It also led to assessment missions to northern Pakistan and southern Afghanistan.

WHO cooperated with countries in strengthening their capacity for training staff for planning, implementing and evaluating malaria control programmes. Belgium cooperated in the launching of a course in French in Burundi, while courses in Burkina Faso and Thailand continued, with the support of France and Italy, respectively.

### Other parasitic diseases

The WHO Expert Committee on the Control of Schistosomiasis, a disease endemic in 74 member States, confirmed its eradication in Montserrat in November. Control programmes against Chagas disease continued in Brazil and Argentina, where the seropositivity rate in infants fell from 5.5 per cent to zero. In the onchocerciasis control programme in West Africa, where vector control operations had ceased in much of the original area, community-wide ivermectin treatment in hyperendemic zones continued, involving more than 500,000 treatments. Following the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) and through national eradication programmes, annual incidence of dracunculiasis had dropped considerably and was estimated at less than 3 million. India and Pakistan were on the verge of eradicating the disease and most of the endemic countries in Africa had set a national goal of interrupting local transmission by the end of 1995.

### Diarrhoeal diseases

In 1991, cholera spread to Latin America for the first time in the century and extensive and catastrophic outbreaks recurred in Africa. More deaths were reported during 1991 than in the previous five years combined. To coordinate WHO's emergency response to the epidemics, a global task force on cholera control was set up in April.

At least 11 intercountry and numerous country meetings were conducted in Africa, Latin America and the Eastern Mediterranean to draw up national cholera control plans and coordinate technical and financial resources. Increased efforts were made to stimulate the local production of oral rehydration salts in order to meet the additional demands, and emergency supplies for treating cholera, including donations from pharmaceutical companies, were provided to Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Peru and Togo, as well as to the displaced Kurdish populations in Iran and Turkey.

### Leprosy

An International Conference on Epidemiology of Leprosy (Jakarta, Indonesia, June) adopted standard indicators for monitoring incidence. A working group on leprosy had been set up, which was expected to meet annually from 1991 to review strategies for eliminating the disease. The group recommended the continued application of multi-drug therapy; training of leprosy control personnel in management; health systems research towards solving operational problems; disability prevention activities as part of leprosy control; community-based rehabilitation through intersectoral collaboration; and strengthening recording and reporting systems.

### AIDS

At the end of 1991, WHO estimated that more than a million cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and some 8 million to 10 million human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections had occurred in adults, as well as over 1.5 million cases of AIDS in children and newborn infants. Also at year's end, all WHO member States had a national AIDS programme, and of the 169 countries or areas collaborating with WHO 131 had formulated short-term and 125 medium-term plans for their AIDS programme. Resource mobilization efforts to guarantee the sustainability of the programmes had resulted in pledges of some \$440 million, including funds channelled through the WHO Trust Fund for the Global Programme on AIDS and those from multi-bilateral and bilateral sources.

At a meeting convened by WHO and UNDP in June, representatives of 18 pharmaceutical companies resolved to collaborate with WHO to develop and make available safe and effective vaccines and drugs against HIV infection and AIDS.

WHO had promoted multisectoral action with other agencies in the United Nations system against the spread of AIDS, collaborating with UNDP in mobilizing external resources for national AIDS programmes and in other areas under the WHO/UNDP Alliance to combat AIDS. It collaborated with the World Bank in studies on the likely effectiveness and cost of interventions to prevent HIV transmissions and provide care for HIV-infected persons and AIDS sufferers.

### Cancer

The WHO global programme on cancer dealt with cancer control, including primary prevention, early detection and treatment and palliative care, and research on epidemiology, aetiology, prevention and the mechanisms of carcinogenesis. Support in setting up national cancer programmes was given to Chile, Cuba, India (Karnataka and Kerala), Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Spain (Catalonia). A manual on ways to establish national cancer control programmes was produced, together with a set of fact sheets, covering primary prevention, early diagnosis, therapy and palliative care.

Thirty per cent of cancer world-wide was associated with tobacco use, either smoking or chewing. Various national programmes included anti-tobacco measures such as education, legislation and taxation, and the establishment of multidisciplinary ministerial committees.

### Cardiovascular diseases

The WHO programme on multinational monitoring of trends and determinants of cardiovascular diseases recommended that its methodology and organization be used as the basis for developing health information technology in developing countries to promote cardiovascular disease prevention and control programmes.

A protocol for a pilot study on hypertension patient education was approved at a meeting (Geneva, May) and work later began on the study. A WHO Expert Committee on Rehabilitation after Cardiovascular Diseases, with Special Emphasis on Developing Countries (Geneva, October), considered future trends in patient education, the role of primary care physicians and ways of preparing them for the task.

### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1991, the total number of full-time staff employed by WHO stood at 4,694 on

permanent and fixed-term contracts. Of these, 1,569 staff members, drawn from 138 nationalities, were in the Professional and higher categories, and 3,125 were in the General Service category. Of the total number, 61 were in posts financed by UNDP, UNEP, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the United Nations Population Fund.

## Budget

The forty-fourth (1991) World Health Assembly approved an effective working budget of \$734,936,000 for the 1992-1993 biennium.

NOTE: For further information on WHO, see The Work of WHO, 1990-1991, Biennial Report of the Director-General, published by WHO.

## Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1991)

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

Associate member  
Tokelau

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1991)

### OFFICERS OF THE FORTY-FOURTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

President: Dr P. Nymadawa (Mongolia).  
Vice-Presidents: Dr. A. W. Al-Fouzan (Kuwait), Dr. D. de Souza (Australia),  
F. J. O. Fernandes (Angola), Dr. M. C. Prieto Conti (Paraguay), Dr. D. van  
Daele (Belgium).  
Chairman, Committee A: E. Douglas (Jamaica).  
Chairman, Committee B: Dr. Sung Woo Lee (Republic of Korea).

### MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD\*

Chairmen: R. Srinivasan (India).  
Vice-Chairmen: Dr. K. Al-Sakkaf (Yemen), Dr. E. Espinosa (Colombia), Dr. A.  
J. Rodrigues Cabral (Mozambique).  
Rapporteurs: Dr. M. Daga (Niger), Dr. C. Shamlaye (Seychelles).

Members were designated by: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Iran, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Tonga, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

\*The Board consists of 31 persons designated by member States elected by the World Health Assembly.

### SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima.  
Deputy Director-General: Dr. Mohammed L. Abdelmoumène.  
Assistant Directors-General: Denis G. Aitken, Dr. Ralph H. Henderson, Dr.  
Hu Ching-Li, Dr. Jean-Paul Jarrel, Dr. Nikolai P. Napalkov.  
Director, Regional Office for Africa: Dr. Gottlieb L. Monekosso.

Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau):  
Dr. Carlyle Guerra de Macedo.  
Director, Regional Office for South-East Asia: Dr. U. Ko Ko.  
Director, Regional Office for Europe: Dr. Jo Eirik Asvall.  
Director, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. Hussein A. Gezairy.  
Director, Regional Office for the Western Pacific: Dr. Sang Tae Han.

### HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS  
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1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland  
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Telephone: (41) (22) 791-21-11  
Telex: 415416  
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WHO OFFICE AT THE UNITED NATIONS  
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New York, N.Y. 10017, United States  
Cable address: UNSANTE NEW YORK  
Telephone: (1) (212) 963-6001  
Telex: 234292  
Facsimile: (1) (212) 223-2920

WHO also maintained regional offices at Alexandria, Egypt; Brazzaville, Congo; Copenhagen, Denmark; Manila, Philippines; New Delhi, India; and Washington, D.C.

## Chapter VI

## International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

During the fiscal year 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), continued to provide economic assistance to developing countries in order to raise their living standards. In fiscal 1991, the Bank adopted a comprehensive long-term strategy to address the protracted challenge of poverty reduction. The strategy-designed to make sure that the poor gained from growth and contributed to it-would ensure that all assistance programmes undertaken by the Bank were specifically geared to reducing poverty. The first part of the strategy encouraged broadly based economic growth through the productive use of abundant labour on the developing countries, while the second required investment in social services, especially basic education and health, family planning and nutrition, to improve living conditions and increase the capacity of the poor to respond to income-earning opportunities arising from economic growth.

Total commitments by the Bank, credit approvals from IDA and investment commitments from a second affiliate, the International Finance Corporation, totalled \$25,532 million.

Membership in the Bank rose to 156 in 1991 with the admission of Mongolia on 14 February and Albania on 16 October (see Annex I).

### Lending operations

In the fiscal year ending 30 June 1991, the World Bank made 126 loans to 42 countries amounting to \$16,392.1 million, an increase of \$1,212.5 million from fiscal 1990. This brought the cumulative total of loan commitments by the Bank since its inception in 1946 to \$203,053.9 million.

### Agriculture and rural development

The Bank made 22 loans to 15 countries in fiscal 1991 for agriculture and rural development totalling \$1,913.1 million. Mexico received \$750 million, of which \$400 million was to help support its objectives of increasing the rate of growth in agriculture, raising productivity and improving the efficiency of the agricultural sector, and alleviating the poverty of the most vulnerable population groups through targeted food

programmes. Of \$354.2 million provided to the Philippines, \$158 million was for an environment and natural resources sector-adjustment programme, which sought to preserve or re-establish the remaining biological diversity of the Philippines. Of two loans made to China totalling \$222.2 million, \$147.1 million was to assist in improving and expanding irrigation schemes to permit greater productivity on low- and medium-yield areas in the North China plain and thus increase farm incomes and production of staple foods and cash crops.

### Development finance companies

Seven countries received \$1,695 million to assist their development finance companies. Of two loans to Poland totalling \$480 million, \$280 million was to support its efforts to develop and implement a broad privatization programme of State-owned enterprises and to implement restructuring across a major share of its industry. Brazil received \$300 million to support efforts by the National Bank for Social and Economic Development to reorient its focus to the private sector and reduce its exposure to the public sector, reduce credit segmentation and strengthen credit policies and procedures. A loan of \$300 million to Mexico was to provide assistance in implementing trade and customs reforms and in assisting the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior to play a more efficient role in trade financing.

### Education

Fifteen loans totalling \$1,515.5 million were made to 13 countries for education projects. Brazil received \$395 million, of which \$245 million was to finance programmes to improve learning and reduce drop-out and repetition rates among low-income children in primary and pre-primary schools in Greater São Paulo. A loan of \$200 million to the Philippines was to support a programme to reduce the elementary school drop-out rate among children of poor families and expand literacy training for out-of-school youths and adults who lacked functional literacy. Mexico received \$152 million to improve the quality, efficiency and relevance of the National System for Vocational and Technical Education by upgrad-

ing the quality of high-level skills training and middle-level technician training.

### Energy

Ten countries received assistance for 13 energy projects totalling \$2,759 million during fiscal 1991. Of \$650 million provided to India, \$450 million was aimed at eliminating the flaring of 12 million cubic metres of gas a day in the Bombay High oil field, thus increasing indigenous oil production by about 4 million tonnes a year. Poland received \$340 million to finance the comprehensive restructuring of the energy sector and the commercialization and privatization of restructured enterprises and of petroleum exploration and production activities. Turkey received \$300 million to support the restructuring of the Turkish Electricity Authority and partially to finance the foreign exchange costs of four years of its least-cost investment programme. Yugoslavia received \$300 million to finance the construction of a mine and powerplant to meet the growth in demand for electricity in Serbia.

### Industry

During fiscal 1991, 10 countries received 12 loans amounting to \$1,767.1 million for the industrial sector. Of two loans to India totalling \$369 million, \$245 million was to finance the expansion and modernization of the plastics-production capacity of the Indian Petrochemical Corporation and improve the efficiency and quality of downstream plastics products. Algeria received \$350 million to support a programme of reforms in the financial and industrial sectors during the transition from a centrally planned to a market economy. Of \$300 million provided to Turkey, \$200 million was to finance viable private investments in export-oriented activities.

### Non-project

The Bank made 10 non-project loans to 10 countries totalling \$1,940 million. A loan of \$450 million was granted to Czechoslovakia to support the first phase of its rapid transition to a market economy and Poland received \$300 million to support its economic transformation programme, which combined stabilization and structural change, including a radical liberalization of the trade regime, as well as of pricing policies. A loan of \$300 million was made to Egypt to assist its economic reform and structural adjustment programme, which focused on macroeconomic stabilization, structural adjustment to stimulate medium- and long-term growth and the acceleration of social policies to minimize the effects of economic reforms on the poor.

### Population, health and nutrition

Ten countries received 11 loans totalling \$647 million for population, health and nutrition programmes. Mexico received a loan of \$180 million to strengthen and expand health care services, including targeted nutrition assistance to some 13 million uninsured poor people in the country's four poorest states and in the Federal district. A loan of \$104 million to Indonesia was to help the Government intensify its efforts to lower fertility and maternal mortality rates during the 1990s. Venezuela received \$100 million to support an increase in prenatal and postnatal health and nutrition service coverage, preventive health care for children under six years of age and expansion of the coverage of formal and informal preschool education.

### Public sector management

Three countries received three loans totalling \$636 million for public sector management. Colombia was given \$304 million to improve public enterprise management by establishing a performance planning and evaluation system and introducing efficiency improvements in resource allocation. A \$300 million loan to Argentina was to assist the Government to privatize or restructure public enterprises in the telecommunications, railways and hydrocarbon sectors. Thailand received \$32 million to help improve its overall tax-collection system and increase its efficiency, effectiveness and equity through a project that included all hardware and related data-entry processing equipment, software, training and technical assistance.

### Small-scale enterprises

The Bank extended three loans totalling \$166 million to assist small-scale enterprises in three countries. Of these loans, the largest was \$125 million to Indonesia to support ongoing efforts by Bank Rakyat Indonesia to strengthen and expand its financially viable Unit Desa system—the only nationwide network that met the needs of both small borrowers and savers. Pakistan received \$26 million to be channelled to micro-enterprises through private leasing companies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to demonstrate that financial innovations and initiatives in the private sector could be sustained, and that micro-entrepreneurs of both sexes could be credit-worthy even when subjected to market prices and practices. A loan of \$15 million to the Philippines was to finance the investment and working capital needs of some 4,200 firms in cottage industries.

### Technical assistance

Five countries received six technical assistance loans amounting to \$284.5 million. Romania



received \$180 million to make foreign exchange available for importing essential spare parts and equipment in order to sustain output performance which was threatened by serious foreign exchange constraints and dislocations during the transition from a planned to a market economy. Argentina was granted two loans of \$23 million each to help strengthen the administrative and technical capabilities of the national administration to carry out its public-sector reform programme and to strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework for sectors in which public enterprises operated. A \$30 million loan was extended to Indonesia to enhance its project evaluation capacity, particularly in areas that cut across sectors that could not be addressed by existing project activities.

#### Telecommunications

Two loans totalling \$270 million were made for telecommunications projects. Hungary received \$150 million to finance the physical expansion and modernization of the Hungarian Telecommunications Company with institutional strengthening through technical assistance and training. Poland was granted \$120 million to strengthen and expand the national trunk network, as well as to carry out improvements in the international and local networks.

#### Transportation

The Bank made nine loans totalling \$915.9 million to nine countries in the area of transportation systems. A loan of \$300 million was made to Turkey to improve state and provincial roads. Morocco received \$132 million to modernize existing facilities at the ports of Casablanca and Mohammedia, and the Philippines received \$125 million to minimize the adverse economic effects of a July 1990 earthquake through the reconstruction of essential infrastructure and other facilities.

#### Urban development

Nine countries received 10 loans totalling \$1,077.1 million for urban projects. Iran received \$250 million to finance the medium- and long-term recovery of the agriculture and housing sectors, after a June 1990 earthquake. Of two loans totalling \$241.3 million to Indonesia, \$180.3 million was for improving the quality of urban infrastructure investments and service delivery on the part of 45 local governments in Bali and East Java. Argentina received \$200 million to provide financial support and incentives to provinces to undertake their own adjustment programmes.

#### Water supply and sewerage

The Bank made five loans totalling \$806 million to five countries for water supply and sewer-

age projects. Mexico received \$300 million to support a programme designed to improve the quality and quantity of water supply and sanitation services, promote sound pricing policies, reduce the need for government funding and improve environmental conditions throughout the country. Nigeria received \$256 million to finance water-supply rehabilitation subprojects, comprising rehabilitation of existing facilities, leakage-detection and repair programmes and institutional strengthening at the state level. Argentina received a loan of \$100 million to promote greater water supply and sewerage sector efficiency and financial viability, expand service coverage, improve sector services while protecting the environment and encourage private sector participation. Indonesia received \$100 million to provide urban infrastructure, with emphasis on increasing the access of households to water supply and solid-waste and sanitation services.

#### Economic Development Institute

The fiscal 1991 training programme of the Economic Development Institute (EDI) directly reflected issues of poverty reduction, human resource development, concern for the environment, debt and adjustment, public sector management and private sector development.

A detailed three-year poverty-related training programme, involving as many as 40 distinct activities, was prepared for submission to potential funding sources. EDI also undertook a number of training programmes that directly addressed the issue of recognizing and increasing the contribution of women to development. In partnership with Japan, EDI began a three-year programme of regional and country workshops on collaboration among Governments, NGOs and international agencies. The programme was designed as a joint learning process, with EDI organizing workshops and seminars in which participants could review projects on which NGOs and Governments had collaborated successfully, assess roles of NGOs in participatory planning and policy development, review policy and operational aspects of collaboration and draft action guidelines and recommendations.

The rapid pace of economic liberalization in Eastern Europe had created quicker-than-expected demands for new EDI courses and seminars. Those activities dealt with the subregion's immediate problems of economic liberalization-inflation and stabilization, financial sector reform and privatization. Other activities included courses concerned with concepts of market economics, housing and transport policy and management of State-owned enterprises.

Of the 102 training activities held, 27 of them took place in the area of development manage-

ment. Well over half of all activities were policy-oriented seminars that addressed issues of macroeconomic management or sector management. Some 25 per cent of the activities were senior policy seminars, 10 per cent were for training of trainers at EDI partner institutions and about 5 per cent were technical or project analysis activities.

The growth of co-financing had made possible the large increase in EDI activities and also generated important secondary benefits by establishing closer contacts with a wide range of bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and with training institutes in industrial countries. It had also provided access to additional sources of teaching materials and speakers, drawn from EDI's financing partners.

### Co-financing

The Bank's contribution to co-financed operations during fiscal 1991 amounted to \$7,778 million for 126 projects, a decline of \$544 million from fiscal 1990. The largest source of co-financing continued to be official bilateral and multilateral development institutions, which together accounted for \$7,057 million, down from \$9,307 million in fiscal 1990. The decline was attributable primarily to a slow-down in operations as a result of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf and delay in certain large co-financed operations because of prolonged negotiations on debt issues and other difficult policy matters.

The Bank's Executive Board approved one transaction under the expanded co-financing operations programme, which was intended to support eligible Bank borrowers seeking to gain access to capital markets through public issues and private placements, and to improve their access to medium-term credit facilities. A Bank guarantee was used to support a 10-year, fixed-rate Eurodollar bond issue for \$200 million by the State Development Institute of Hungary.

The second phase of the special programme of assistance for sub-Saharan Africa, designed to support adjustment programmes in low-income, debt-distressed countries of that region, was launched in October 1990. In fiscal 1991, the fourth year of this multidonor programme, \$1.8 billion was provided to eligible countries in the form of co-financing of IDA adjustment operations, as well as coordinated financing.

### Financing activities

Total borrowings in medium- and long-term loans by the Bank in fiscal 1991 amounted to the equivalent of \$10,883.4 million, made up of \$4,219 million in United States dollars, \$1,657 million in Japanese yen, \$1,490 million in Swiss francs, \$909 million in deutsche mark and \$2,608 million in Australian dollars, Canadian dollars, French francs, Hong Kong dollars, Italian lire, Netherlands guilders, New Zealand dollars, pounds sterling, Spanish pesetas and Swedish kronor. This excluded refinancings of \$5,367 million of short-term debt.

After swaps, almost all of the year's borrowings were in the so-called core currencies of the Bank's loan pool, that is, in United States dollars, Japanese yen and the deutsche mark group (including Swiss francs).

### Capitalization

Effective 30 June 1987,<sup>a</sup> the Bank's capital stock was expressed in the special drawing right (SDR) introduced by the International Monetary Fund as it was valued in terms of United States dollars immediately before the introduction of the basket method (the value based on a basket of 16 major currencies) of valuing the SDR on 1 July 1974 (SDR 1 = US\$ 1.20635).

The subscribed capital of the Bank, as at 30 June 1991, was \$139,120 million, or 80 per cent of authorized capital of \$174,740 million.

### Income, expenditures and reserves

The Bank's gross revenues, generated primarily from loans and investments, increased by \$1,135 million or 13 per cent, to a total of \$9,723 million in fiscal 1991. Net income was \$1,200 million, an increase of \$154 million over fiscal 1990.

Expenditures totalled \$8,460 million, an increase of 15 per cent over the previous fiscal year. Administrative costs amounted to \$574 million, an increase of \$66 million over fiscal 1990.

### Secretariat

As at 30 June 1991, the staff of the World Bank numbered 5,900, of whom 3,776 were staff in the Professional or higher categories, drawn from 125 nationalities (see also Annex II).

NOTE: For further details regarding the Bank's activities, see The World Bank: Annual Report 1991.

<sup>a</sup>YUN 1987, p. 1234.

## Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE WORLD BANK (As at 31 December 1991)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, 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, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

## Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES, PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD BANK (As at 30 June 1991)

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
E. Patrick Coady	Mark T. Cox	United States
Masaki Shiratori	(vacant)	Japan
Gerhard Boehmer	Harald Rehm	Germany
Jean-Pierre Landau	Philippe de Fontaine Vive	France
David Peretz	Robert Graham-Harrison	United Kingdom
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Walter Rill (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey
Rosario Bonavoglia (Italy)	Fernando Carneiro (Portugal)	Greece, Italy, Malta, Poland, Portugal
Frank Potter (Canada)	Clarence Ellis (Guyana)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Eveline Herfkens (Netherlands)	Boris Skapin (Yugoslavia)	Bulgaria, Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia
Noises Naim (Venezuela)	Silvia Charpentier (Costa Rica)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, Venezuela
J.S. Bajjal (India)	M.A. Syed (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka
Jonas H. Haralz (Iceland)	Jorunn Maechlum (Norway)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
John H. Cosgrove (Australia)	A. John Wilson (New Zealand)	Australia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
Wang Liansheng (China)	Jin Liqun (China)	China
Mohamed Benhocine (Algeria)	Salem Mohamed Omeish (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia
Vibul Aunsuntha (Thailand)	Aung Pa (Myanmar)	Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam
Ernest Leung (Philippines)	Paulo C. Ximenes-Ferreira (Brazil)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Philippines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
Fawzi Haman A-Sultan (Kuwait)	Mohamed W. Hosny (Egypt)	Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
J. Ayo Langley (Gambia)	O.K. Matambo (Botswana)	Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Ibrahim A. Al-Assaf (Saudi Arabia)	Ahmed Al-Ghannam (Saudi Arabia)	Saudi Arabia
Felix Alberto Camarasa (Argentina)	Nicolás Flaño (Chile)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Jean-Pierre La Boudier (Central African Republic)	Ali Bourhane (Comoros)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa" Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: Barber B. Conable	Vice President, Co-financing and Financial Advisory Services: Koji Kashiwaya
Senior Vice President, Operations: Moeen A. Qureshi	Vice President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa Regional Office: Willi A. Wapenhans
Senior Vice President, Finance: Ernest Stern	Vice President, Development Economics and Chief Economist: Lawrence H. Summers
Senior Vice President, Policy, Research, and External Affairs: Wilfried P. Thalwitz	Vice President, Sector Policy and Research: Visvanathan Rajagopalan
Vice President and Controller: Stephen D. Eccles	Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Yves Rovani
Vice President and Treasurer: Donald Roth	Vice President, Corporate Planning and Budgeting: Robert Picciotto
Vice President, Financial Policy and Risk Management: D. Joseph Wood	Vice President and General Counsel: Ibrahim F.I. Shihata
Vice President, Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office: S. Shahid Husain	Vice President and Secretary: Timothy T. Thahane
Vice President, Africa Regional Office: Edward V.K. Jaycox	Vice President, Personnel and Administration: Bilisel Alisbah
Vice President, Asia Regional Office: Attila Karaosmanoglu	

\*The World Bank and IDA had the same officers and staff.

## HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

## HEADQUARTERS

The World Bank  
 1818 H Street, N.W.  
 Washington, D.C. 20433, United States  
 Cable address: INTBAFRAD WASHINGTONDC  
 Telephone: (1) (202) 477-1234  
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## NEW YORK OFFICE

The World Bank Mission to the United Nations  
 809 UN Plaza, Suits 900  
 New York, N.Y. 10017, United States  
 Cable address: INTBAFRAD NEWYORK  
 Telephone: (1) (212) 963-6008  
 Facsimile: ill (212) 697-7020

The Bank also maintained major regional offices at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire; Bangkok, Thailand; Geneva; Nairobi, Kenya; Paris; and Tokyo.

## Chapter VII

## International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), established in 1956, furthers economic growth in developing member countries by promoting private sector investments. IFC is a member of the World Bank Group, which also includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the International Development Association and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. However, IFC operates independently with its own Articles of Agreement, shareholders, management, staff and financial structure. Its share capital is provided by its member countries, which collectively also determine its policies and activities. In addition, it raises most of the funds for its lending activities through bond issues in the international financial markets and from returns on profitable investments.

IFC shares full project risks with its partners, enabling it to play an important role in mobilizing additional project funding from other investors and lenders, either through co-financing or loan syndications, underwritings and guarantees. In addition to project finance and resource mobilization, IFC provides advisory services and technical assistance to private businesses and Governments in developing countries in order to create an environment hospitable to private investment.

During the fiscal year ending 30 June 1991, IFC approved loans and investments totalling \$1.5 billion from its own account, in addition to \$1.3 billion in loan syndications and \$33 million in underwritings, for 152 projects in a broad range of sectors and industries, including banking and financial services, tourism, mining, petrochemicals, electricity, oil and gas exploration and development, telecommunications, agrobusiness, and general manufacturing. The projects approved had total costs of \$10.7 billion.

The Corporation disbursed \$1.2 billion in loans, equity, and quasi-equity investments during the year. The disbursed portfolio grew by 20 per cent over the fiscal year to \$4,300 million at 30 June 1991.

IFC's net income for the year reached \$166 million, representing a return on its net worth of 8.4 per cent. It made five successful borrowings in international financial markets, raising a total of \$598 million. In view of its triple-A rating, IFC was able to raise those funds at highly favourable rates.

During the 1991 fiscal year, Algeria, the Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia,

Namibia and Romania joined IFC, bringing its membership to 141 countries (see Annex I). To support the expansion of its operations and increase its presence in Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, and Latin America, IFC opened regional missions in Cameroon and Zimbabwe as well as resident missions in Brazil, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. It also created a new position-Capital Markets Regional Representative for Central and Eastern Europe-based in Prague, Czechoslovakia. It further reorganized its investment structure to create new departments specifically for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.

## Regional projects

In fiscal 1991 IFC approved 152 projects located in 46 countries.

## Sub-Saharan Africa

In sub-Saharan Africa, IFC's strategy was to support the "supply response" to structural adjustment programmes. In fiscal 1991, IFC approved 42 projects in 17 countries in the region; as at 30 June, its committed portfolio included loans and investments for 133 companies in 31 countries.

Large and medium-sized enterprises were assisted in Gabon, Ghana, Mozambique, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zimbabwe. The larger projects backed by IFC in sub-Saharan Africa were concentrated in natural-resource based industries and tourism.

Through its Africa Enterprise Fund (AEF), launched in fiscal 1989, IFC provided direct financing in the range of \$100,000 to \$750,000 to small enterprises for projects costing between \$250,000 and \$5 million. In fiscal 1991, IFC approved total financing of \$11 million-\$9 million in loans and \$-2 million in equity and quasi-equity investments-for 20 AEF projects in 11 countries. Those projects were in sectors such as agroindustry and food processing; tourism; manufacturing; health services; and capital markets. In addition, financial intermediaries throughout the region received credit and agency lines from IFC for on-lending to small and medium-sized enterprises.

The Africa Project Development Facility established by IFC, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), provided technical assistance to en-

trepreneurs in sub-Saharan Africa. To alleviate the shortage of well-trained and experienced managers in sub-Saharan Africa, IFC had launched the African Management Services Company in fiscal 1989, also in collaboration with UNDP and AfDB.

IFC's capital market projects included approval of financing for eight financial institutions in the region, including Botswana's first housing finance company, an investment bank and a discount house in Ghana, and a venture capital company in Zimbabwe. It also approved an equity investment in Madagascar's biggest commercial bank, which was being privatized. In addition, AEF participated in the capital increases of the Bank of Africa in Benin and in Mali and approved a second investment in a venture capital company in Madagascar. Also in the financial sector, IFC extended a \$10 million credit line to the Nigerian American Merchant Bank for onlending to medium-sized Nigerian enterprises to finance fixed assets and working capital. Through multi-country loan facilities established with *Crédit Lyonnais* and *Banque Nationale de Paris* of France, IFC planned to make medium-term loans in hard currency available to small and medium-sized enterprises in Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritius and Togo. IFC approved a \$5 million equity investment in the Commonwealth Equity Fund, a lo-year closed-end investment fund that would invest nearly \$60 million in the smaller emerging markets of developing Commonwealth countries. In Africa, the fund would invest in Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria and Zimbabwe.

The Foreign Investment Advisory Service (FIAS) advised Kenya, Lesotho and Madagascar on strategies to promote foreign direct investment (FDI). It helped Mozambique develop a plan to encourage FDI through debt-equity swaps and Guinea-Bissau and Malawi to develop new investment policy statements, following the identification of regulatory obstacles to FDI in those countries. In Burkina Faso and the Congo, FIAS carried out diagnostic reviews of the investment climate, focusing on the legal and regulatory framework. It was involved, on an ongoing basis, in preparing films and related educational materials based on its 1989 Conference on Promotion of Foreign Investment in Sub-Saharan Africa.

To handle expanded activities, IFC opened regional missions in Cameroon and Zimbabwe, in addition to its existing regional missions in Côte D'Ivoire and Kenya and resident mission in Nigeria

#### Asia

In fiscal 1991, IFC approved 39 projects in 9 countries in Asia; as at 30 June 1991, its committed portfolio included loans and investments for 132 companies in 12 countries in the region.

Large and medium-sized enterprises were assisted in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan,

the Philippines and Thailand. IFC loans supported the expansion of cotton yarn mills, food processing facilities, a cement company, the merchant fleet of a shipping company and an ammonia-urea plant. It also approved financing for a petrochemical complex, a thermal power plant, a nickel refinery, and a cotton and synthetic fibre spinning mill.

Under capital markets projects, IFC structured, placed and underwrote a landmark convertible bond issue that raised \$125 million in the international financial markets for an Indonesian industrial conglomerate. It also established funds in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand to promote venture capital investment in small and medium-sized domestic companies. It approved a \$20 million loan, of which \$15 million was syndicated for a leasing company in Indonesia, and approved an investment in a joint-venture leasing company in Thailand. A number of onlending mechanisms were approved during the year, including a \$20 million guarantee facility for the Philippine Commercial International Bank to make long-term loans in local currency to private domestic companies. Also approved was an agency credit line to Thailand's Bank of Asia to provide term loans to medium-sized enterprises. Multi-country loan facilities with *Crédit Lyonnais* and *Banque Nationale de Paris* would provide medium-term lending in foreign exchange to small and medium-sized companies in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand. In India, IFC helped to finance the expansion of the Housing Development Finance Corporation by participating in a rights issue and arranging a \$100 million loan, of which \$60 million was to be syndicated on a best-efforts basis with commercial banks. IFC helped privatize and restructure the Capital Development and Investment Corporation, Sri Lanka's leading institutional equity and quasi-equity financier. It also approved an investment in the Commonwealth Equity Fund, which would invest nearly \$60 million in small or emerging markets in the developing Commonwealth countries. In Asia, the Fund planned to invest in Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka.

FIAS was active in a number of countries in East and South Asia, including Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

During fiscal 1991, staff visited IFC's seven member countries in the South Pacific (Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) to promote the South Pacific Project Facility (SPPF) and develop ideas for businesses. SPPF had about 30 projects in its pipeline. In June, it opened an office in Sydney, Australia, to set up collaborative relationships with organizations in the Pacific Island countries and

attract project proposals. It had already entered into discussions with organizations in Fiji and Papua New Guinea.

## Europe

IFC approved 15 projects in 5 countries in Europe in fiscal 1991; as at 30 June 1991, its committed portfolio included loans and investments for 71 companies in 6 countries in the region.

Concerning large and medium-sized enterprises, IFC approved loans to Hungary, Turkey and Yugoslavia for automobile manufacturing, printing and publishing, crystal exportation, textile operations and a dairy enterprise. IFC also approved financing for a German-Turkish venture that would manufacture water and space-heating equipment.

Under capital markets projects, with a consortium of foreign and local banks, IFC was helping to establish a joint-venture commercial bank in Poland that would provide a broad range of banking and other financial services to foreign and local enterprises operating there. In Hungary, IFC approved a \$26 million agency credit facility to Budapest Bank for onlending to small and medium-sized enterprises. It also approved financing for an insurance company and Hungary's first investment bank. IFC and Oesterreichische Laenderbank of Austria established a \$50 million multi-country loan facility, with each providing \$25 million, to finance medium-scale enterprises in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. In Turkey, IFC syndicated a second backstop facility for the Eurocommercial Paper programme of one of the country's leading banks.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, IFC created a new investment department covering only Europe to meet increased demand and better serve its newest member countries in the region. It opened resident missions in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland in response to growing opportunities for private sector initiatives. It also had a resident mission in Turkey, the country with the biggest share of IFC's European loan and equity portfolio. Because of the demand for assistance with capital market development, IFC created the new position of Capital Markets Regional Representative for Central and Eastern Europe (Prague, Czechoslovakia). IFC's Vienna office served as a promotional base for other countries in the region.

The Polish Business Advisory Service was established in Warsaw in fiscal 1991 to provide technical assistance to Polish entrepreneurs in preparing business plans and investment proposals, as well as in project implementation. It would also provide operational support and promote the training and use of local business consultants. Funding of some \$25 million for the first five years

was to be raised from other multilateral and bilateral sources.

In response to increased demand for specialized expertise in corporate restructuring and privatization, the Corporate Finance Services Department had been established in 1990 to provide fee-based advisory services in those areas. During fiscal year 1991, the Department undertook nine advisory assignments in Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Portugal and Yugoslavia.

FIAS carried out a diagnostic study in Romania to identify the major impediments to the inward flow of FDI. In Hungary, it reviewed aspects of the system for attracting and regulating FDI, and in Czechoslovakia, it focused on two major aspects of the domestic environment for FDI—the legal framework and foreign investment agencies.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

IFC's strategy in Latin America included helping companies adjust to heightened competition resulting from trade liberalization, domestic deregulation and privatization. In fiscal 1991, IFC approved 45 projects in 11 countries; as at 30 June, its committed portfolio included loans and investments for 163 companies in 23 countries in the region.

Concerning large and medium-sized enterprises, IFC assisted Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico and Venezuela with financing for a hydroelectric plant, modernization of a bread producing facility, a new float glass plant, a cellular telephone system, a cement producer, a diversified chemicals company, a diversified petrochemicals group, port facilities expansion and oil and gas exploration projects. Mexican companies accounted for the largest share of IFC's loan and equity portfolio in the region.

As to capital markets projects, IFC approved a \$60 million joint investment-banking operation with a leading private Brazilian bank to provide financing in the form of convertible loans. IFC underwrote and placed part of the \$72 million Mexico Equity and Income Fund. It approved several credit lines, including a \$10 million credit line to Banco Bice in Chile, a \$10 million credit line to Banco de Crédito Argentino, and an \$8 million agency credit line to Banco Roberts, both in Argentina. A \$20 million credit line was extended to a Venezuelan finance company. A multi-country loan facility established with Crédit Lyonnais of France would make loans in foreign currency to small and medium-sized companies in Chile and Venezuela. IFC also approved an investment in the Commonwealth Equity Fund to invest in the Commonwealth developing countries. In the Caribbean, the Fund would invest in Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

In fiscal year 1991, FIAS launched its programme in the region. It sponsored a UNDP-supported conference on investment policy issues in Central American and Caribbean countries. It completed a project in Venezuela to help structure an investment promotion agency and undertook projects in Honduras and Uruguay to identify policies affecting FDI flows.

#### Middle East and North Africa

IFC's financing activities in the Middle East and North Africa focused on foreign exchange earning projects; companies being privatized; and companies producing goods for regional markets. It approved eight projects in four countries in the region in fiscal 1991; as at 30 June, the Corporation's committed portfolio included loans and investments for 40 companies in 7 countries.

IFC approved loans to large and medium-sized enterprises in Egypt, Mauritania and Tunisia for the financing of a paper mill, the privatization, expansion and modernization of a textile plant, and the construction and operation of a gold extraction and processing plant.

In terms of capital markets projects, IFC approved an equity investment of \$2.5 million in the Egyptian Tourism Investment Company and intermediated a currency swap for an Egyptian producer of steel reinforcing bars. It approved a multi-country loan facility with Banque Nationale de Paris, making foreign exchange lending available to small and medium-sized companies in Morocco and Tunisia.

FIAS completed a diagnostic study of the foreign investment climate in Egypt that identified the main impediments to an increase in the flow of FDI. It also reviewed the investment climate in Morocco, emphasizing the promotional efforts and institutional arrangements affecting FDI. In Tunisia, it was engaged in a project dealing with institutional development and promotional strategy

relating to FDI; a similar project was completed in Saudi Arabia.

#### Financial operations

Fiscal year 1991 was another year of solid financial growth for IFC. Its net income of \$166 million, was the second highest in its history. Income from its loan and equity portfolios, as well as from liquid assets, was higher than in the previous year and service fees increased as IFC continued to expand its advisory services. The Corporation's total operating income in fiscal 1991 amounted to \$695 million, with income from IFC's loan portfolio comprising \$348 million and income from equities comprising \$145 million of that amount. However, there was also an increase in operating expenses, which came to \$529 million in fiscal 1991.

#### Capital and retained earnings

On 28 June 1991, the IFC Board of Directors approved a resolution recommending a capital increase of \$1 billion, which the Board of Governors was also expected to approve.

During fiscal 1991, member countries paid in total capital of \$72 million, including \$58 million towards a capital increase approved in December 1985. At 30 June 1991, total paid-in capital reached \$1.1 billion, and retained earnings came to \$958 million, bringing the Corporation's net worth to \$2.1 billion.

#### Secretariat

At the end of the fiscal year, IFC had a total staff of 656, drawn from 84 countries, including 65 developing countries.

Officials and offices of the IFC are listed in Annex II.

NOTE: For further details on IFC activities, see International Finance Corporation 1991 Annual Report, published by the agency.

## Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

(As at 30 June 1991)

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe



**Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION  
(As at 1 July 1991)**

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
E. Patrick Coady	Mark T. Cox, IV	United States
Masaki Shiratori	(vacant)	Japan
Fritz Fischer	Harald Rehm	Germany
Jean-Pierre Landau	Philippe de Fontaine Vive	France
David Peretz	Robert Graham-Harrison	United Kingdom
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Rosario Bonavoglia (Italy)	Fernando S. Carneiro (Portugal)	Greece, Italy, Poland, Portugal
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Walter Rill (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey
J.S. Baijal (India)	M.A. Syed (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
Frank Potter (Canada)	Clarence Ellis (Guyana)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Be- lize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, Saint Lucia
Jonas H. Haralz (Iceland)	Jorunn Maehlum (Norway)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Moises Naim (Venezuela)	Gabriel Castellanos (Guatemala)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, Venezuela
Eveline Herfkens (Netherlands)	Boris Skapin (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugo- slavia
John H. Cosgrove (Australia)	A. John Wilson (New Zealand)	Australia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Island, Vanuatu
Ernest Leung (Philippines)	Paulo C. Ximenes-Ferreira (Brazil)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago
Vibul Aunsuntha (Thailand)	Aung Pe (Myanmar)	Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sin- gapore, Thailand, Tongs, Viet Nam
Felix Alberto Camarasa (Argentina)	Nicolas Flano (Chile)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Fawzi Hamad Al-Sultan (Kuwait)	Mohamed W. Hosny (Egypt)	Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Jabez A. Langley (Gambia)	O. K. Matambo (Botswana)	Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Ibrahim A. Assaf (Saudi Arabia)	Ahmed M. Al-Ghannam (Saudi Arabia)	Saudi Arabia
Jean-Pierre Le Boudier (Central African Republic)	Ali Bourhane (Comoros)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire
Mohamed Benhocine (Algeria)	Salem Mohamed Omeish (Libyan Arab Jama- hiriya)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia
Wang Liansheng (China)	Jin Liqun (China)	China

NOTE: Iraq, Mongolia and South Africa did not participate in the 1990 regular election of Directors.

**Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION  
(As at 1 July 1991)**

**PRINCIPAL OFFICERS**

President: Barber B. Conable.*	Director, Department of Investments, Africa II: M. Azam K. Alizai.
Executive Vice President: William S. Ryrie.	Director, Department of Investments, Asia I: Pho Ba Quan.
Vice President, Investment Operations: Judhvir Parmar.	Director, Department of Investments, Asia II: Jemal-ud-din Kassum.
Vice President, Portfolio end Advisory Operations: Wilfried E. Kaffenberger.	Director, Department of Investments, Europe: Douglas Guestafson.
Vice President, Finance end Planning: Richard H. Frank.	Director, Department of Investments, Latin America end Caribbean I: Helmut Paul.
Vice-President end General Counsel: José E. Camacho.	Director, Department of Investments, Latin America end the Caribbean II: Everett J. Santos,
Vice-President, Engineering: Makarand V. Dehejia.	Director, Department of Investments, Middle East end North Africa: André Hovaguimian.
Secretary: Timothy T. Thahane.*	
Director, Department of Investments, Africa I: Philippe Liétard.	

Director, Capital Markets Department: Daniel F. Adams.  
 Director Corporate Finance Services Department: Edward A. Nassim.  
 Director, Controller's end Business Planning Department: Jean-Philippe F. Halphen.  
 Director, Economics Department, and Chief Economic Adviser: Guy Pierre Pfeffermann.  
 Deputy Director, Engineering Department: Andreas M. Raczynski.  
 Deputy General Counsel, Legal Department: Daoud L. Khairallah.  
 Director, Personnel end Administration: John H. Stewart.  
 Director, Treasury and Financial Policy Department: Robert D. Graffam.  
 Coordinator, Africa Project Development Facility: Alexander N. Keyserlingk.  
 Manager, Business Advisory Service for the Caribbean end Central America: Damian von Stauffenberg.  
 General Manager, Polish Business Advisory Service: G. K. van der Mende.  
 Coordinator, South Pacific Project Facility: Alakadri K. Bose.

Special Representative in Tokyo: Sugio Hatanaka.  
 Special Representative in Europe, London: Christopher Bam.  
 Special Representative in Europe, Paris: Giovanni Vacchelli.  
 Regional Mission in Central Africa: Roger Blondel.  
 Regional Mission in Eastern Africa: Guy Antoine.  
 Regional Mission in India: A. Tharmaratnam (Acting).  
 Regional Mission in Indonesia: Udayan Wagle.  
 Regional Mission in the Middle East: Humphrey H. Winterton.  
 Regional Mission in North Africa: Pierre M. Sala.  
 Regional Mission in Pakistan: C. John Pott.  
 Regional Mission in the Philippines: Krishan K. Sehgal.  
 Regional Mission in Southern Africa: Thomas Milton.  
 Regional Mission in Thailand: Chung Min Pang.  
 Regional Mission in Western Africa: Wolfgang Bertelsmeier.

\*Held the same position in the World Bank.

## HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICE

### HEADQUARTERS

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## Chapter VIII

## International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA), established in 1960 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), provides assistance for the same purposes as the Bank, but primarily to the poorer developing countries and on easier terms. During 1991, IDA's assistance concentrated on countries with an annual per capita gross national product of less than \$580 (in 1989 dollars).

The funds used by IDA-called credits to distinguish them from World Bank loans-come mostly from subscriptions, general replenishments from its more industrialized and developed members and transfers from the Bank's net earnings. Credits are made only to Governments, have 10-year grace periods and 35- or 40-year maturities and are interest-free.

During the year, IDA approved 103 credits amounting to 4.55 billion special drawing rights (SDR).

Fiscal year 1991 marked the beginning of the commitment period of the ninth replenishment of IDA resources (IDA-9). Donor contributions to IDA-9, amounting to SDR 11.7 billion, were to finance commitments to IDA borrowers in fiscal years 1991-1993. The replenishment became effective on 23 January 1991, when Instruments of Commitments-the formal notification of participation in the replenishment-received from donors reached 80 per cent of the total contributions to IDA-9 from contributing members.

Prior to the replenishment's effectiveness, credit approvals were financed through commitment authority provided under the Advance Contribution Scheme. That Scheme became operational on 19 July 1990, when IDA received Instruments of Commitments from 10 donors (Canada, Denmark, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Sweden, Yugoslavia) whose contributions aggregated 20 per cent of the IDA-9 total. During the course of the fiscal year, IDA received Instruments of Commitments from Australia, Austria, Brazil, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Mexico, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In 1991, membership of IDA rose to 140 following the admission of Mongolia on 14 February and Albania on 16 October (see Annex I).

## Lending operations (credits)

By 30 June 1991, IDA had made cumulative commitments totalling \$64,515.3 million. Commitments in fiscal 1991 totalled \$6,293.3 million, of which \$2,907.9 million went to eight countries in Asia and \$2,731.3 million went to 28 countries in Africa. China was the largest borrower with nine credits totalling \$977.8 million, followed by India, with seven credits (\$937.4 million) and Bangladesh with six (\$459.7 million).

## Agriculture and rural development

In fiscal 1991, 21 countries received credits totalling \$1,794.2 million for agriculture and rural development. China received \$561.9 million, of which \$200 million was for onlending to farmers, collectives, State farms and enterprises through the Agricultural Bank of China and its affiliated rural credit cooperatives, to create some 90,000 full-time jobs. Of three credits amounting to \$392.8 million granted to India, \$170 million was for reconstruction operations following a cyclone in May 1990 and for strengthening institutional capabilities in cyclone preparedness and mitigation. Bangladesh received \$164 million, of which \$75 million went to help farmers to increase their investments in low-cost minor irrigation equipment sold by private dealers.

## Development finance companies

IDA granted three credits totalling \$156.8 million to assist development finance companies. A credit of \$67.3 million was extended to Kenya to supplement a financial sector adjustment credit approved in fiscal 1989. Malawi received \$39.2 million, of which \$32 million went to assist the Government in further improving the investment environment and strengthening institutions engaged in term finance and investment promotion. Lesotho received a credit of \$21 million to promote private foreign and indigenous investment in the industrial and agro-industrial sectors.

## Education

Credits totalling \$736.2 million for education projects were received by 11 countries during fiscal 1991. India received \$307.1 million to expand capacity in the polytechnic system and improve its quality and efficiency, thereby providing the industrial sector with engineering technicians quali-

tioned in the areas of civil, mechanical, electrical, computer and electronics technologies. A credit of \$131.2 million to China was for continued support to improve scientific training and research. Nigeria received \$120 million to improve the country's under-financed and inefficiently managed primary education system, by providing books and upgrading curricula, ensuring sustainable financing and increasing enrolments.

### Energy

In fiscal 1991, eight countries received credits totalling \$315.2 million for energy-related projects. A credit of \$125 million to Uganda supported the rehabilitation of the ongoing second power project to prevent bottlenecks, which would otherwise hinder economic development, by providing urgently needed least-cost capacity additions to the country's power generation, transmission and distribution facilities. Bangladesh received \$67.2 million to assist it in pursuing an economic and least-cost household-energy and commercial-energy supply strategy through the substitution of liquefied petroleum gas for imported kerosene and commercial fuel-wood. The United Republic of Tanzania received \$44 million to improve the availability of petroleum products throughout the country by enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the petroleum industry.

### Industry

IDA extended three credits totalling \$215.9 million for industrial projects. Sri Lanka received \$120 million to support the phased implementation of the Government's programme for reform of public manufacturing enterprises. A credit of \$64.33 million was made to China to implement, in three diverse locations, an innovative programme of upgrading levels of technology and management in rural, non-State enterprises. India received \$31.6 million to identify and implement a cost-effective programme for industrial pollution monitoring, control and abatement.

### Non-project

Fourteen countries received \$881.9 million to finance non-project credits. Of \$237.2 million extended to Zambia, \$210 million was to finance imports in support of the country's economic adjustment programme. Ghana received \$128.3 million, of which \$120 million was to support the Government's efforts to promote private investment and sustained development. Kenya received \$100 million to support the Government's strategy to diversify and expand non-traditional exports.

### Population, health and nutrition

During fiscal 1991, IDA granted credits totalling \$920.6 million to assist population, health and nutri-

tion projects in 18 countries. Bangladesh received \$180 million to support its efforts to reach the qualitative and quantitative population and health targets laid out in its fourth five-year plan. A credit of \$96 million went to India to reduce malnutrition among children, as well as lower infant mortality rates and the incidence of low birth weight. Nigeria received \$78.5 million to strengthen the institutional framework and expand the basis for undertaking a large-scale, intersectoral national population programme over the coming decades in fulfilment of its population policy goals.

### Public-sector management

Two supplementary credits totalling \$5.7 million were granted for public-sector management in fiscal 1991. Mauritania received \$4 million, and Madagascar \$1.7 million, to supplement public-enterprise sector adjustment credits approved in fiscal 1990 and fiscal 1988, respectively.

### Small-scale enterprises

An IDA credit of \$45 million was extended to Sri Lanka to fund in part term loans to productive enterprises for new investments, balancing, modernizing or rehabilitation, thus providing support to new and growing private sector operations.

### Technical assistance

Six countries received technical assistance credits totalling \$82.2 million in fiscal 1991. Angola received \$23 million to strengthen its capacity to formulate and implement, over both the medium and short term, sound economic policies and investment projects. A credit of \$21 million was granted to Zambia to support the development of new copper mines by private investors and of non-copper mining sector exports. Ghana received \$15 million to improve the analytical and administrative capacity of the country's core economic management agencies.

### Telecommunications

During fiscal 1991, two credits amounting to \$69.8 million were granted for telecommunications projects. Sri Lanka received \$57 million to support sectoral reform through the establishment of a new, commercially oriented autonomous operating entity-Sri Lanka Telecom-and through improvements in sector efficiency. Rwanda received \$12.8 million to support institutional reform and training, and provision of key maintenance equipment for telecommunications, as well as buildings and equipment to improve postal services.

### Transportation

IDA granted 10 credits for transportation projects totalling \$472.1 million during fiscal 1991.

Ghana received \$96 million to finance road and railway rehabilitation and to strengthen the country's transport sector institutions. A credit of \$76 million was granted to the United Republic of Tanzania to help rehabilitate infrastructural assets, replace obsolete and uneconomical operational assets and provide limited new investments consistent with the prospects for traffic growth. Senegal received \$65 million to restore the country's transport sector by modernizing administration, restructuring its parastatals and halting the decay of transport infrastructure for road, rail, maritime and air services.

### Urban development

Seven credits totalling \$178.3 million were granted for urban development in fiscal 1991. China received \$89 million to introduce a wide range of improvements in planning, management and design techniques based on conditions relevant to the country. A credit of \$28.7 million to Uganda was granted to improve living conditions and alleviate poverty in Kampala by restoring key infrastructure services and related maintenance activities. Two credits of \$20 million each were extended to Burkina Faso and the Niger. The credit to Burkina Faso was to finance urban infra-

structure upgrading and rehabilitation, while the credit to the Niger was to support a programme of public facility and infrastructure rehabilitation. Both credits would at least temporarily create new employment opportunities in urban areas.

### Water supply and sewerage

In fiscal 1991, live countries received credits totalling \$419.4 million for water supply and sewerage. A credit of \$136.7 million was granted to Pakistan to improve rural productivity and health through a project that would finance the rehabilitation or construction of community-managed rural water supply and sanitation infrastructure. India received \$109.9 million to expand access to rural water supply systems, health education and environmentally sound sanitation facilities. China received \$77.8 million to assist a long-term investment programme aimed at addressing the shortages and poor quality of water supply, as well as shortcomings in urban transport.

### Secretariat

The principal officers, staff, headquarters and other officers, of IDA are the same as those of the World Bank (see PART SEVEN, Chapter VI).

## Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

(A at 30 June 1991)

### Part I members\*

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States

### Part II members\*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

\*Members of IDA are classified in twoparts on the basis of the level of their contributions and voting power.

## Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

(As at 30 June 1991)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
E. Patrick Coady	Mark T. Cox, IV	United States
Masaki Shiratori	(vacant)	Japan
Gerhard Boehmer	Harald Rehm	Germany
Jean-Pierre Landau	Philippe de Fontaine Vive	France
David Peretz	Robert Graham-Harrison	United Kingdom
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Walter Rill (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey
Rosario Bonavoglia (Italy)	Fernando Carneiro (Portugal)	Greece, Italy, Poland

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the votes of
Frank Potter (Canada)	Clarence Ellis (Guyana)	Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Eveline Herfkens (Netherlands)	Boris Skapin (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Moisés Naim (Venezuela)	Silvia Charpentier (Costa Rica)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain
J. S. Baijal (India)	M. A. Syed (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka
Jones H. Heralz (Iceland)	Jorunn Maehlum (Norway)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
John Cosgrove (Australia)	A. John Wilson (New Zealand)	Australia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
Wang Liansheng (China)	Jin Liqun (China)	China
Mohamed Benhocine (Algeria)	Salem Mohamed Omeish (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia
Vibul Aunsuntha (Thailand)	Aung Pe (Myanmar)	Fiji, Indonesia, Leo People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam
Ernest Leung (Philippines)	Paulo C. Ximena-Ferreira (Brazil)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago
Fawzi Hamad Al-Sultan (Kuwait)	Mohamed W. Hosny (Egypt)	Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
J. Ayo Langley (Gambia)	O. K. Matambo (Botswana)	Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Ibrahim A. Al-Assaf (Saudi Arabia)	Ahamed M. Al-Channam (Saudi Arabia)	Saudi Arabia
Félix Alberto Camarasa (Argentina)	Nicolás Flaño (Chile)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru
Jean-Pierre Le Boudier (Central African Republic)	Ali Bourhane (Comoros)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire

NOTE: Cambodia, Iraq, Mongolia and South Africa did not participate in the 1990 regular election of Executive Directors.

### Annex III. HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

#### HEADQUARTERS

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IDA also maintained offices at Geneva, Paris and Tokyo.

## Chapter IX

## International Monetary Fund (IMF)

During fiscal year 1991 (1 May 1990 to 30 April 1991), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) assisted member countries to cope with the impact of events in the Persian Gulf and related developments in world oil prices, restructuring in Eastern Europe and reunification in Germany, as well as the continuing debt crisis of the developing countries.

During the year, IMF continued to fulfil its mandate for surveillance of the international monetary system, particularly of the exchange-rate policies of its member States, by examining each member's policies and performance and through regular discussions of the world economic outlook. The scope of surveillance had broadened in response to changes in the domestic and external environment of members and to recognition of the impact structural developments might have on the economic performance of countries concerned. The focus of IMF surveillance was also changing, with the growing liberalization of centrally planned economies and their integration into the international market and the movement towards economic integration of member countries.

IMF held regular consultations with each member country, which allowed it to appraise the country's overall economic situation and policies, discuss policy options and make recommendations. During 1991, IMF reversed a five-year downward trend, by increasing the number of consultations to 119, covering 74 per cent of the membership, compared with 108 consultations involving 69 per cent in 1990.

At the end of 1991, IMF membership increased to 156 with the admission of Albania and Mongolia (see Annex I).

## IMF facilities and policies

The Fund's financial support assisted member countries to regain a viable balance of payments combined with economic growth and exchange-rate stability. The facilities and policies through which it provided such support differed, depending on the nature of the macroeconomic and structural problems to be addressed and the terms and degree of conditionality attached to them.

Stand-by arrangements, typically covering periods of one to two years, focused on specific macroeconomic policies, such as exchange-rate and interest-rate policies, aimed at overcoming

balance-of-payments difficulties. Extended arrangements, which supported medium-term programmes generally running for three years, were available to overcome more intractable balance-of-payments difficulties, attributable to structural as well as macroeconomic problems.

IMF's enlarged access policy was used to increase the resources available under stand-by and extended arrangements for programmes needing substantial Fund support. Access to the Fund's general resources under the enlarged access policy had been subject to annual limits of 90 or 110 per cent of quota, three-year limits of 270 or 330 per cent of quota and cumulative limits of 400 or 440 per cent of quota. However, the lower annual, three-year and cumulative limits were temporarily suspended until the end of 1991. In fiscal 1991, the IMF Executive Board decided that once borrowed resources had been fully used, ordinary resources would be substituted to meet commitments of borrowed resources under the enlarged access policy. That decision would expire on 30 June 1992, or when the quota increases under the Ninth (March 1987-June 1990) General Review of Quotas became effective, whichever was earlier.

The structural adjustment facility (SAF), launched in 1986,<sup>a</sup> continued to provide resources on concessional terms to support medium-term macroeconomic and structural adjustments in low-income countries facing protracted balance-of-payments problems. The enhanced structural adjustment facility (ESAF), established in 1987<sup>b</sup> and operational since 1988, was similar to SAF in objective, conditions for eligibility and programme features, but differed in scope and strength of structural policies, terms of access levels, monitoring procedures and sources of funding. The IMF Executive Board agreed to support a fourth annual ESAF arrangement, provided it was approved before November 1992 and resources were available.

The compensatory and contingency financing facility (CCFF) provided resources to member countries to cover temporary export shortfalls and excesses in cereal and oil import costs arising from events beyond their control and provided arrangements for member countries to maintain the momentum of adjustment in the face of adverse external shocks, such as declines in export prices

<sup>a</sup>YUN 1986, p. 1159.

<sup>b</sup>YUN 1987, p. 1252.

or increases in import prices and fluctuations in interest rates.

Under the buffer stock financing facility, IMF provided resources to help finance members' contributions to approved buffer stocks of commodities.

#### Financial assistance

Much of the Fund's financial support in fiscal 1991 assisted member countries to cope with the impact of events resulting from the crisis in the Persian Gulf. Soon after the crisis developed, IMF acted to provide greater access to its resources under stand-by and extended arrangements, to augment and extend financing under ESAF and to introduce a temporary oil import element to CCFF to compensate for the sharp, unexpected increase in oil and natural gas import costs.

The number of IMF arrangements in effect increased to 50 at the end of 1991, compared with 43 at the end of 1990. As at 31 December 1991, there were 22 stand-by arrangements (Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Romania, Uruguay); 5 extended arrangements (Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Tunisia, Venezuela); 6 SAF arrangements (Benin, Burkino Faso, Comoros, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe); and 17 ESAF arrangements (Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burundi, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania).

During 1991, IMF credit outstanding in the General Resources Account measured in special drawing rights (SDRs)-the Fund's unit of account-increased sharply to SDR 7.4 billion, compared with SDR 4.3 billion at the end of 1990. Purchases, or drawings, on IMF's resources included SDR 2.6 billion under stand-by arrangements, SDR 1.9 billion under extended arrangements and SDR 3 billion under CCFF. Purchases exceeded repurchases, or repayments, which amounted to SDR 4.7 billion, compared to SDR 5.9 billion in 1990. Loan disbursements under SAF totalled SDR 177.1 million and under ESAF SDR 604.8 million in 1991. At the end of the year, SAF resources outstanding amounted to SDR 1.9 billion, while ESAF resources outstanding totalled SDR 1.3 billion.

In response to the rise in the number of countries seeking support from IMF and the increased demand for Fund resources, its Board of Governors authorized a 50 per cent increase in the size of the Fund, bringing total Fund quotas in fiscal

1991 from SDR 90.1 billion to SDR 135.2 billion. However, the increase would come into effect only after the ratification of the Third Amendment of the Fund's Articles of Agreement by three fifths of the Fund's members, having 85 per cent of the voting power. As at 31 July 1991, 37 members accounting for 30.6 per cent of the total voting power had accepted the proposed amendment.

#### Liquidity

As at 30 April 1991, the Fund's usable ordinary resources totalled SDR 40.1 billion, compared with SDR 41.2 billion the previous fiscal year. The decline was a reflection of an excess of purchases (drawings) over repurchases (repayments) and the exclusion of one currency from the operational budget.

The Fund borrowed from official sources to supplement its resources and to finance members' purchases under the enlarged access policy. The total amount of borrowed resources drawn during fiscal 1991 amounted to SDR 2 billion, compared with SDR 1 billion in fiscal 1990. The IMF Executive Board decided that once borrowed resources had been exhausted, ordinary resources would be substituted to meet commitments in financing purchases made under the enlarged access policy. That decision applied only to arrangements that had been approved before the date on which the increases in quotas under the Ninth General Review of Quotas became effective or 31 December 1991, whichever was earlier.

All credit lines available to finance enlarged access had been utilized by the end of December 1991. When a delay in quota increases became apparent, the Board extended its decision on the substitution of ordinary for borrowed resources to 30 June 1992.

#### SDR activity

The SDR valuation basket was revised effective 1 January 1991. The initial weights for the live currencies used in the previous basket (deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, pound sterling, United States dollar) were revised and would remain in effect until 31 December 1995.

Total transfers of SDRs fell to SDR 14.8 billion in fiscal 1991 from SDR 16.8 billion in fiscal 1990, reflecting a large decline in transfers among members and official institutions authorized to hold SDRs from SDR 7.8 billion to SDR 6.3 billion, and a moderate fall in transfers between IMF and its member countries from SDR 9.1 billion to SDR 8.5 billion. Transfers from IMF through its General Resources Account to members making purchases in support of their economic programmes decreased by about 10 per cent to SDR 4.2 billion in fiscal 1991. Receipts of SDRs by the General Resources Account, which consisted mainly of pay-



ments of charges on members' use of IMF resources, declined slightly, from SDR 4.4 billion to SDR 4.3 billion.

#### Policy on arrears

Overdue financial obligations to IMF continued to be a serious concern in 1991, although their increase and the rate of growth were the lowest since 1983. Total overdue obligations rose from SDR 3.3 billion at the end of fiscal year 1990 to SDR 3.4 billion in 1991. However, the number of members in arrears to IMF by six months or more decreased from 11 to 9. No members were declared ineligible to use the general resources of the Fund and two members, previously declared ineligible, settled their accounts and regained eligibility.

In its efforts to resolve the problem of overdue obligations, IMF continued to implement a strategy introduced in early 1990 consisting of preventive measures, involving increased efforts to ensure that all members using IMF resources would be able to meet their obligations when they fell due: remedial and deterrent measures, including a tightening of the timing of procedures for dealing with members in arrears, as well as the possible use of suspension of voting and related rights once the Third Amendment of the Articles of Agreement became effective (see above); and intensified collaboration, involving IMF-monitored programmes that permitted a member with protracted arrears to establish a credible track record of performance against future drawings when eligibility was regained.

Throughout the year, cooperation between IMF, the World Bank and regional development banks intensified to resolve overdue financial obligations.

#### Technical assistance and training

Demand for IMF's technical assistance services increased steadily with requests coming from many countries in the process of moving towards a market-based economy, including members in Eastern Europe and other countries transforming their economies (Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique and Viet Nam). Technical assistance programmes in those countries focused on establishing central banks and banking systems; regulatory frameworks; fiscal institutions, such as tax administration and tax policies, budgetary practices and social security schemes; and statistical databases.

The Fund's technical assistance was given through advisory visits, formal training and advice extended in the course of other staff contacts with authorities of member countries. Assistance focused on improving macroeconomic management through training economic policy officials, enhancing the quality of economic

statistical data, helping to reform tax systems and tax administration and developing and improving the operations of central banking and financial systems.

Resources for the Fund's technical assistance services were supplemented through a 1989 agreement under which the Fund served as an executing agency for United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assistance and a technical assistance account established in March 1990 and funded by Japan. As at 30 April 1991, UNDP-funded projects in 24 countries totalling \$14 million had been approved.

Training of officials from Fund member countries was provided by the IMF Institute through courses and seminars at IMF headquarters and abroad. During fiscal 1991, the IMF Institute gave 13 courses and 3 seminars at headquarters, including a seminar on centrally planned economies in transition. The Institute conducted 18 seminars overseas for government officials. While most were held in developing countries outside Europe, five took place in Eastern Europe and emphasized techniques of macroeconomic management in market economies.

#### IMF-World Bank collaboration

The Executive Boards of IMF and the World Bank reviewed progress and agreed on many areas of collaboration. The Fund's primary responsibility was macroeconomic policies and related policy instruments and institutions, whereas the Bank's primary responsibility lay in structural reforms and policies for effective allocation of resources to public and private sectors. In addition, the Fund and the Bank collaborated in providing financial and technical support to the Eastern European countries and coordinated their responses to the Persian Gulf crisis. Other areas of collaboration included assisting countries to remain current in their financial obligations and eliminate arrears, and consulting on debt strategy and coordinating their support of debt-reduction and debt-service-reduction packages.

#### Publications

Publications issued by IMF in 1991 included the Annual Report of the Executive Board, the Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions, the World Economic Outlook, International Capital Markets: Developments and Prospects and Multilateral Official Debt Rescheduling: Recent Experience. Statistical publications included International Financial Statistics (monthly and Yearbook), Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and Government Finance Statistics Yearbook.

Periodicals included the quarterlies Staff Papers and Finance and Development (published jointly with

the World Bank), and the IMF Survey (published 23 times a year).

### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1991, the total full-time staff of IMF-including permanent, fixed-term and temporary employees-was 1,963, drawn from 115 nationalities.

NOTE: For further details on IMF activities in 1991, see International Monetary Fund, Annual Report of the Executive Board for the Financial Year Ended April 30, 1991 and International Monetary Fund, Annual Report of the Executive Board for the Financial Year Ended April 30, 1992, published by the Fund.

## Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(As at 31 December 1991)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, 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, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

## Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(As at 31 December 1991)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Thomas C. Dawson II	Quincy M. Krosby	United States
David Peretz	Paul Wright	United Kingdom
Bernd Goos	Bernd Esdar	Germany
Jean-Pierre Landau	Isabelle Martel	France
Hiroo Fukui	Naoki Tabata	Japan
Muhammad Al-Jasser	Abdulrahman A. Al-Tuwaijri	Saudi Arabia
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Angel Torres (Spain)	Roberto Marino (Mexico)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Spain, Venezuela
G. A. Posthumus (Netherlands)	Zarko Trbojevic (Yugoslavia)	Bulgaria, Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia
Jacques de Groot (Belgium)	Johann Prader (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey
Mohamed Finaish (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Azizali F. Mohammed (Pakistan)	Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
C. Scott Clark (Canada)	Gabriel C. Noonan (Ireland)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
E. A. Evens (Australia)	Grant H. Spencer (New Zealand)	Australia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
Renato Filosa (Italy)	Nikos Kyriazidis (Greece)	Greece, Italy, Malta, Poland, Portugal
Ingimundur Fridriksson (Iceland)	Jon A. Solheim (Norway)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
G. K. Arora (India)	L. Eustace N. Fernando (Sri Lanka)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka
Alexandre Kafka (Brazil)	Juan Carlos Jaramillo (Colombia)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
J. E. Ismael (Indonesia)	Tanya Sirivedhin (Thailand)	Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam
L. B. Monyake (Lesotho)	L. J. Mwananshiku (Zambia)	Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Che Peiqin (China)	Vacant	China
Alejandro Végh (Uruguay)	A. Guillermo Zoccali (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Abbas Mirakhor (Iran)	Omar Kabbaj (Morocco)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Iran, Morocco, Tunisia
Corentino V. Santos (Cape Verde)	Yves-Marie T. Koissy (Côte d'Ivoire)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Zaire

### Annex III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (As at 31 December 1991)

#### SENIOR OFFICERS

Managing Director: Michel Camdessus.  
 Deputy Managing Director: Richard D. Erb.  
 Economic Counsellor: Michael Mussa.  
 Counsellor: Sterie T. Beza.  
 Counsellor: Leo Van Houtven.  
 Counsellor: Mamoudou Touré.  
 Director, Administration Department: Graeme F. Flea.  
 Director, African Department: Mamoudou Touré.  
 Director, Central Asia Department: Hubert Neiss.  
 Director, Central Banking Department: J. B. Zulu.  
 Director, European Department: Massimo Russo.  
 Director, European II Department: John Odling-Smee.  
 Director, Exchange and Trade Relations Department: John T. Boorman.  
 Director, External Relations Department: Shailendra J. Anjaria.

Director, Fiscal Affairs Department: Vito Tanzi.  
 Director, IMF Institute: Patrick B. de Fontenay.  
 General Counsel, Legal Department: Francois P. Gianviti.  
 Director, Middle Eastern Department: A. Shakour Shaalan.  
 Director, Research Department: Michael Mussa.  
 Secretary, Secretary's Department: Leo Van Houtven.  
 Treasurer, Treasurer's Department: David Williams.  
 Director, Western Hemisphere Department: Sterie T. Beza.  
 Director, Bureau of Computing Services: Warren N. Minami.  
 Director, Office in Geneva and Special Trade Representative: Helen B. Junz.  
 Director, Bureau of Language Services: Alan Wright.  
 Director, Bureau of Statistics: John B. McLenaghan.  
 Director, Office in Europe (Paris): Andrew J. Beith.  
 Internal Auditor: W. A. Beveridge.

#### HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

##### HEADQUARTERS

International Monetary Fund  
 700 19th Street N.W.  
 Washington, D.C. 20431, United States  
 Cable address: INTERFUND WASHINGTONDC  
 Telephone: (1) (202) 623-7000  
 Telex: (RCA) 248331 IMF UR, (MCI) 64111 IMF UW,  
 (TRT) 197677 FUND UT  
 Facsimile: (1) (202) 623-4661

IMF OFFICE, UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK  
 International Monetary Fund  
 United Nations Headquarters, Room DC1-1140  
 New York, N.Y. 10017, United States  
 Cable address: INTERFUND NEW YORK  
 Telephone: (1) (212) 963-6009  
 Facsimile: (1) (212) 319-9040

IMF also maintained offices et Geneva and in Paris.

## Chapter X

## International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) facilitates the safety and efficiency of civil air transport. As an intergovernmental regulatory organization, its objectives are set down in annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, United States, 1944), which prescribe standards, recommended practices and procedures for facilitating civil aviation operations.

In 1991, scheduled traffic of the world's airlines fell to some 227 billion tonne-kilometres, the first year of decline since airline statistics were first recorded by ICAO in 1945. The airlines carried more than 1.1 billion passengers, 3.5 per cent less than in 1990. As the number of seats offered decreased by a lower rate than passengers carried, the estimated passenger load factor declined from 68 to 66 per cent. Air freight decreased by 4 per cent to 56.5 billion tonne-kilometres. Airmail traffic also decreased by 4 per cent.

During the year, the ICAC Council held three regular sessions. In June, it approved the establishment of the Asia/Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group to ensure the continuous and coherent development of the Asia and Pacific regional plans and to propose action aimed at solving air navigation problems. The Group's first meeting was to be held in April 1992. In December, the Council adopted the ICAO Code of Conduct for the Regulation and Operation of Computer Reservation Systems as the recommended basis for Contracting States to regulate the operations of computer reservation systems in their territories.

In 1991, membership of ICAO rose to 164 with the admission of Albania, Belize and Namibia. (See Annex I for complete membership.)

## Activities in 1991

## Air navigation

During 1991, ICAO's main efforts in air navigation continued to be directed towards updating and implementing ICAO specifications and regional plans. The specifications consisted of International Standards and Recommended Practices contained in 18 technical annexes to the Chicago Convention and Procedures for Air Navigation Services. To promote their uniform application, ICAO made available guidance material consisting of new and revised technical manuals and ICAO circulars. Regional plans set forth air

navigation facilities and services required for international air navigation in the nine ICAO regions. ICAO's regional offices assisted States in implementing regional plans. Their efforts were supplemented by experts sent to advise States on installing new facilities and services and operating existing ones.

Eight air navigation meetings covering a wide range of subjects recommended changes to ICAO specifications. Among them, the Tenth Air Navigation Conference (Montreal, Canada, 5-20 September) was convened to endorse a global satellite-based communication, navigation and surveillance system, which would enhance air traffic management and alleviate the shortcomings of the ground-based line-of-sight systems. The new system was to result in improved flight safety, more efficient use of airspace, reduced congestion and more cost-effective operations by airlines. The second meeting of the Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (Montreal, 2-13 December) resulted in recommendations to the ICAO Council that would significantly increase the stringency of nitrogen oxide emission standards for future aircraft engines. The proposal came in response to major concerns over global warming, climate change and depletion of the earth's ozone layer.

During the year, special attention was given to accident investigation and prevention, aerodromes, bird strikes to aircraft, audiovisual training aids, aviation medicine, aircraft airworthiness, future air navigation systems, flight safety and human factors, security in aircraft design, meteorology, personnel licensing and training, rules of the air and air traffic services, search and rescue and units of measurement.

## Air transport

ICAO in 1991 continued its programmes of regulatory and economic studies, economic research, analysis and forecasting, air carrier tariffs, collection and publication of air transport statistics, airport and route facility management and promotion of greater facilitation in international air transport.

The conference on Airport and Route Facility Management (Montreal, 29 October-9 November) adopted 31 recommendations aimed at improving the financial situation of airports and route facilities and managing them in an equita-

ble and economical manner so as to make them more self-sufficient and less dependent on public funds. The Technical Advisory Group on Machine Readable Travel Documents (Montreal, 9-12 July) completed its work on the development of machine readable visa specifications and began to develop machine readable crew documentation. A Facilitation Area Meeting (Montevideo, Uruguay, 21-25 October) discussed a wide range of facilitation problems in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Pacific Area Traffic Forecasting Group (Bangkok, Thailand, 28 October-1 November) began its work of developing traffic forecasts to assist in the planning of air navigation systems in the area. Workshops were held on statistics (Dakar, Senegal, 15-19 April; Santiago, Chile 27-31 May); forecasting and economic planning (Dakar, 22-26 April; Santiago, 3-7 June); airport and route facility management (Bangkok, 18-22 March); and air transport regulatory policy (Nairobi, Kenya, 2-6 December).

ICAO continued to cooperate closely with other international organizations such as the International Air Transport Association, the International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations, the Airports Association Council International, the Customs Cooperation Council, the World Tourism Organization, the International Organization for Standardization, the International Maritime Organization and the Universal Postal Union. It also continued to provide secretariat services to three independent regional civil aviation bodies—the African Civil Aviation Commission, the European Civil Aviation Conference and the Latin American Civil Aviation Commission.

Following a 1982 conference to amend the 1956 Danish and Icelandic joint financing agreements for air navigation services in Greenland and the Faroe Islands and in Iceland, the two agreements as amended were provisionally applied from 1 January 1983. By the end of 1991, the protocols of amendments had been accepted by all 22 Governments that were party to the agreements.

#### Legal matters

The International Conference on Air Law (Montreal, 12 February-1 March) met to consider the draft articles prepared by the twenty-seventh session (27 March-12 April 1991) of the Legal Committee on the marking of plastic and sheet explosives for the purpose of detection. The Conference adopted by consensus and without vote the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, which by year's end had been signed by 45 States, and one State had submitted an instrument of approval (see below).

On 14 June, the ICAO Council considered the general work programme established by the Legal Committee in 1990 and approved by the Council

on 16 November 1990. The Council agreed to amend the general work programme to include the following items in priority order: institutional and legal aspects of future air navigation systems; legal aspects of global air-ground communications; the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea<sup>a</sup>-implications, if any, for the application of the Chicago Convention, its annexes and other international air law instruments; liability of air traffic control agencies; action to expedite ratification of Montreal Protocols 3 and 4 of the Warsaw System; and study of the instruments of the Warsaw System.

The following conventions and protocols on international air law concluded under ICAO auspices were ratified or adhered to by the additional member States listed below during 1991:

Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air (Warsaw, 1929)

Comoros

Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft (Geneva, 1948)

Mauritius, Yugoslavia

Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air Signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 (The Hague, 1955) Rwanda

Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963)

Central African Republic, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Malta, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, 1970)

Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1971)

Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (Montreal, 1988)

Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Greece, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain

Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (Montreal, 1991) (not in force) Czechoslovakia

#### Technical assistance

During 1991, ICAO's technical cooperation programmes were financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), trust funds and

<sup>a</sup> YUN 1982, p. 178.

the associate experts programme. Total 1991 expenditures for all technical cooperation programmes amounted to \$45,790,507, compared with \$54,673,902 in 1990.

ICAO had resident missions in 51 countries during all or part of the year and gave assistance to 87 others in the form of fellowships, visits from experts assigned to intercountry projects or subcontractual arrangements.

ICAO engaged 442 experts from 52 countries during all or part of 1991, 344 on assignment under UNDP and 103 on trust fund projects (including seven under the associate experts programme). The number of experts in the field at the end of 1991 was 183.

A total of 1,446 fellowships were awarded in 1991, of which 1,360 were implemented.

Equipment purchases and subcontracts continued to represent a substantial portion of the technical cooperation programme. In addition to UNDP and trust fund projects, 64 Governments or organizations were registered with ICAO under its Civil Aviation Purchasing Services at the end of 1991. The total for equipment and subcontracts committed during 1991 amounted to \$9.8 million.

The following were recipients of UNDP country projects that were executed by ICAO.

**Africa:** Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Americas:** Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay.

**Arab States:** Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

**Asia/Pacific:** Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam.

**Europe:** Poland, Portugal, Romania, Turkey.

Also, UNDP intercountry and interregional projects executed by ICAO took place in Africa, the Americas, the Arab States and Asia and the Pacific.

Trust Fund projects executed by ICAO were conducted in Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Nauru, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zambia.

#### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1991, the number of staff members employed at the ICAO secretariat stood at 777 persons: 312 in the professional and higher categories and 467 in the general service and related categories. Of those, 201 were employed in regional offices: 88 in professional or higher posts and 113 general service positions. Altogether, 83 countries were represented. (See Annex II for ICAO officers.)

#### Budget

Appropriations for the 1991 financial year, including amounts carried over from previous years, totalled \$44,047,000.

For further details on ICAO, see And Report of the Council-1991.

### Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1997)

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

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1991)

## ICAO COUNCIL

## OFFICERS

President: Assad Kotaite (Lebanon).  
 First Vice-President: L. E. Vera Barrios (Venezuela).  
 Second Vice-President: T. Fujita (Japan).  
 Third Vice-President: K. M. Ahmed (Pakistan).  
 Secretary: Philippe Rochat (Switzerland).

## MEMBERS

Argentina. Australia, Brazil. Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt. Finland. France, Germany. Ghana, Honduras, India. Indonesia. Iraq, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands. Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia. Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia. United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania. United States, Venezuela.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Philippe Rochat.  
 Director, Bureau of Administration and Services: M. Pereyra.  
 Director, Air Transport Bureau: V. D. Zubkov.

Director, Air Navigation Bureau: W. Fromme.  
 Director, Technical Cooperation Bureau: F. Mahmud.  
 Director, Legal Bureau: M. Pourcelet.

## HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

## HEADQUARTERS

International Civil Aviation Organization  
 1000 Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 400  
 Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2R2  
 Cable address: ICAO MONTREAL  
 Telephone: (1) (514) 285-8219  
 Telex: 05-24513  
 Facsimile: (1) (514) 288-4772

ICAO also maintained regional offices in Bangkok, Thailand; Cairo, Egypt; Dakar, Senegal; Lima, Peru; Mexico City, Mexico; Nairobi, Kenya; and Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

## Chapter XI

## Universal Postal Union (UPU)

The Universal Postal Union (UPU), established in 1874 at Berne, Switzerland, serves to exchange postal services among nations. It promotes the organization and improvement of postal services and development of international collaboration in this area. At the request of its members, it participates in various forms of postal technical assistance.

In 1991, UPU membership remained unchanged at 168 (see Annex I).

## Activities of UPU organs

## Universal Postal Congress

The Universal Postal Congress, the supreme legislative authority of UPU composed of all member States, normally meets every five years. The most recent Congress, the twentieth, took place at Washington, D.C., in 1989, and the twenty-first was scheduled to meet at Seoul, Republic of Korea, in 1994.

The work of the Congress consists mainly of examining and revising the acts of the Union based on proposals submitted by member States, the Executive Council or the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS), and of making administrative arrangements for UPU activities. The acts in force since 1 January 1991 were those of the 1989 Washington Congress.

## Executive Council

At its 1991 session (Berne, Switzerland, 22 April-18 May), the Executive Council-which carries out the work of UPU between Congress sessions- considered administrative matters and examined studies concerning international mail referred to it by the 1989 Congress.

Among other questions reviewed by the Council were customs treatment of postal items; marking of goods that should not be exposed to radiographic control or opened; use of symbol literature for the blind; pricing and remuneration of letter post; air conveyance and quality control; postal financial services; technical cooperation; and a number of items concerning parcel post, including land and sea rates.

The Council held an extraordinary session (Berne, Switzerland, 25-26 October) to discuss problems caused by the imminent creation of a joint venture among five postal administrations grouped in a holding company and a private courier. It decided to set up a group of experts to carry out a study to

review options for dealing with such initiatives, with the International Bureau representing the interests of all concerned UPU member countries.

## Consultative Council for Postal Studies

The annual meeting of CCPS (Berne, Switzerland, 14-24 October 1991) dealt mainly with the results of its studies on various technical and operational problems affecting postal administrations of UPU member States. Considerable progress was made in implementing the Washington General Action Plan, adopted at the 1989 Congress to serve as a master plan for the bodies of the Union and for postal administrations during the period 1990-1994.

During 1991, six symposia were held on key CCPS activities, such as postal development, electronic mail, building the postal business, mail circulation standards and quality control, postal security and express mail services.

The work of the Electronic Transmission Standards Group aimed at establishing a world-wide postal electronic data transmission network and included, among other priorities, a more detailed assessment of the volume of data to be conveyed over such a network, the experimental interchange of messages and the adoption of the standards to be used.

Postal security issues continued to be brought to the forefront on the basis of proposals put forth by the Postal Security Action Group of UPU and endorsed by CCPS.

## International Bureau

Under the general supervision of the Executive Council, the International Bureau-the UPU secretariat-continued to serve the postal administrations of member States as an organ for liaison, information and consultation.

During 1991, the Bureau collected, coordinated, published and disseminated international postal service information. At the request of postal administrations, it also conducted inquiries and acted as a clearing-house for settling certain accounts between them.

As at 31 December 1991, the number of permanent and temporary staff members employed by the UPU secretariat was 145, of whom 59 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 43 countries) and 86 in the General Service category. Also, as French remained the sole official



UPU language, 14 officials were employed in the Arabic, English, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish translation services.

#### Technical cooperation

During 1991, technical cooperation provided by UPU was financed for the most part by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); UNDP/UPU project expenditures amounted to \$2.7 million. Assistance was also provided through the UPU Special Fund (voluntary contributions in cash and kind from member States) and the regular budget for a total of some \$2.2 million. One hundred and fifty-eight experts and consultants undertook missions and 459 fellowships were awarded. Equipment valued at \$500,000 was furnished.

UPU appointed six regional advisers in 1991 (two in Africa, one in Latin America and the Caribbean, two in Asia and the Pacific and one in the Arab countries), who conducted program-

ming and follow-up missions in 60 countries in support of governmental authorities and UNDP resident representatives. For European countries, consultants were recruited. More than 35 technical assistance projects were drafted or revised, most of which were submitted for UNDP financing.

#### Budget

Under UPU's self-financing system, contributions were payable in advance by member States based on the following year's budget. At its 1990 session, the Executive Council approved the 1991 budget of 26,163,930 Swiss francs, to be financed by contributions from member States. At its 1991 session, the Executive Council approved the 1992 budget at a total of 27,622,265 Swiss francs, to be financed by member States.

NOTE: For details of UPU activities, see Report on the Work of the Union, 1991, published by UPU.

### Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

(As at 31 December 1991)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Kingdom Overseas Territories, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Vatican City, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

### Annex II. ORGANS, OFFICERS AND OFFICE OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

(As at 31 December 1991)

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Elected to hold office until the twenty-first (1994) Universal Postal Congress)

Chairman: United States.

Vice-Chairmen: Cameroon, China, Hungary, Italy.

Secretary-General: Adwaldo Cardoso Botto de Barros, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Argentine, Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ethiopia, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

(Elected to hold office until the twenty-first (1994) Universal Postal Congress)

Chairmen: Russian Federation.

Vice-Chairman: Canada.

Secretary-General: Adwaldo Cardoso Botto de Barros, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Algeria, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States.

#### INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

##### SENIOR OFFICERS

Director-General: Adwaldo Cardoso Botto de Barros.

Deputy Director-General: Jaime Ascandoni.

Assistant Directors-General: El Mostafa Gharbi, Musarapakkam S. Raman, Moussibahou Mazou.

##### HEADQUARTERS

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Telex: 912761 UPU CH

Facsimile: (41) (31) 43 22 10

## Chapter XII

## International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

In 1991, the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) held its forty-sixth annual session from 27 May to 7 June. The Council adopted a budget for 1992 totalling SwF 144,145,000, or \$196,037,200 (as at 31 December, \$US 1.00 = SwF 1.36). That total included the regular budget for the Union, the Technical Cooperation special accounts and the supplementary publications budget. The Council also considered the reports on the activities of the Union and reviewed a number of financial and administrative matters. It discussed the final report of the High Level Committee (HLC) established to review the structure and functioning of ITU, endorsed some of its recommendations, and transmitted them to the Secretary-General.

The Council decided to convene an additional Plenipotentiary Conference, to be held in Geneva in 1992. In preparation for the Conference, the Council established a drafting group of experts who would elaborate draft texts for the revision of the Nice Constitution and Convention, based on the recommendations of the HLC report. In addition, the Council decided to close the Centre for Telecommunications Development by the end of 1991 and integrate its functions into the structure of the Telecommunications Development Bureau (BDT).

During 1991, the membership of ITU rose from 164 to 166, with Lithuania and Latvia becoming members effective 12 October and 11 November, respectively. On 24 December, the rights and obligations of the former USSR were assumed by the Russian Federation (see Annex I).

## International consultative committee

During 1991, the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) completed its first year of work under the new arrangements adopted at the seventeenth Plenary Assembly (1990). Preparations for the World Administrative Radio Conference in 1992 (WARC-92) were completed in March 1991. CCIR's Ad Hoc Group for Strategic Review and Planning met with the Working Group of the Plenary on Study Group Structure to consider HLC recommendations related to future CIR work.

Seventy-eight new or revised recommendations on fixed satellite and radio relay services were approved. Other working parties and task groups prepared 179 draft recommendations for consideration in 1992.

## International Frequency Registration Board

The major activities of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) included: maintenance of the Master International Frequency Register, the International Frequency List and related service documents; examination of 71,403 frequency assignment notices submitted by administrations; and preparation and publication of four Tentative High Frequency Broadcasting schedules for 1991 and 1992.

IFRB also applied a special frequency selection coordination procedure for world-wide frequencies in the aeronautical mobile service for two administrations representing nine channels, and applied a procedure of coordination for frequency assignment notices relating to narrow-band direct printing telegraph and data transmission systems for eleven administrations. The Board completed the programme of work for the development, implementation and testing of the improved HFBC Planning System, and produced a report to help administrations in preparation for the World Administrative Radio Conference.

Other IFRB activities included: providing special assistance to administrations in frequency management matters. It dealt with 36 cases of harmful interference and issued four summaries of monitoring information. Two special monitoring programmes were initiated: one for monitoring HF bands allocated to broadcasting services and the other for Mobil-Satellite services in the band 406-406.1 MHz. IFRB organized three regional frequency management seminars in collaboration with the Telecommunications Development Bureau (Kericho, Kenya, 6-11 May; Athens, Greece, 9-13 September; and Praia, Cape Verde, 28 October-1 November).

## Technical cooperation

In 1991, under ITU's various programmes of technical cooperation in developing countries, 419

expert missions were carried out. Also, 1,593 fellows were undergoing training, and equipment valued at \$6,465,677 was delivered, mainly to telecommunication training centres. A total of 173 projects representing \$32,036,574 were under implementation during the year.

The following countries and Territories were aided:

**Africa:** As part of the development of a regional telecommunication network, a communications network called PANAFTTEL was established to enable African countries to communicate directly with one another without transiting through switching centres located outside the continent. As of year-end 1991, PANAFTTEL radio-relay systems on routes totalling some 40,000 kilometres in length had either been or were in the process of being installed. To complement these transmission routes, 39 international telephone switching centres had been or were being installed. Also, nearly 8,000 kilometres of submarine cables had been installed, as had been earth stations for satellite communications in 42 out of the 45 countries participating in the project.

ITU also assisted in strengthening national technical and administrative services. Requests from administrations were generally met through UNDP/ITU technical assistance programmes. The nature of activities varied widely. Among other countries, assistance was rendered to: Benin and the Niger for the evaluation of tenders; Burkina Faso for a tariff study; Burundi for rural telecommunications and the introduction of new services; Cameroon for installation and acceptance testing of telecommunications equipment; Gabon for training of experts for the national telecommunications school; Ghana for the preparation of training programmes with financing from the World Bank; Guinea-Bissau for training in power plant and local networks; Mauritania for a master plan for telecommunications development; and Rwanda for a pre-investment study on the introduction of a national television station and for the setting up of a rural telecommunication network financed by the Swiss Government.

**The Americas.** The main projects, mostly financed through funds-in-trust, aimed at strengthening national telecommunication technical and administrative service and focused on training, planning, research and development, and management. They included: a national telecommunications master plan for new technologies and new services and introduction of computer technologies for frequency management in Bolivia; research and development for the design of telecommunication technology equipment in Brazil; equipment for national broadcasting in Guyana; technological strength-

ening of a digital telephone exchange and technical/logistical support for the extension of the Lima telephone network in Peru; and improvement of training and distance learning at the Resource Centre in Venezuela. The area representatives, with guidance from the Field Operations Department, carried out 50 missions, formulated some 20 new projects, and supervised 36 projects. About 87 per cent of those projects were government-funded.

**Asia and the Pacific.** In the area of regional telecommunication networks development, the work of the ITU focused on the expansion of networks, modernization of services, adoption of improved maintenance practices and computer-aided management techniques. At the intercountry level, projects included: networking of test and development centres; telecommunications software training; a cellular radio telephone systems application, in which assistance to members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on cellular radio network design and operation were given; and technical training and advisory assistance in sound and TV broadcasting.

The main projects for strengthening national telecommunication technical and administrative services were funded primarily through UNDP. Projects were also set up in a number of individual countries. They included: the development of human resources for telecommunications in Bangladesh; assistance in establishing a rural telecommunications network for the Telecommunications Company of Iran; assistance to Nepal in setting up quality control management in telecommunications products; and strengthening of the training capability of the Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation.

**Europe and the Middle East.** An evaluation of the activities of the project TELDEV (Coordination of Telecommunication Development in least developed countries in the Arab Region and Ethiopia) was carried out. It recommended that the telecommunication facilities of the region be strengthened, particularly that of the training centre in Sana'a, Yemen, and the establishment of national telecommunication back-up centres for operation and maintenance. Regarding the EUROTTELDEV (European Telecommunications Development II), two steering committee meetings were held in 1991, which resulted in the approval of new detailed work plans for each network. Other regional and national projects included: the completion of all activities related to the Telecommunication Applied Research Centre in Albania; the startup of activities for a new preparatory assistance project in Poland; and the remaining telecommunication develop-

ment activities in Yemen, which were aligned with those of the former Yemen Arab Republic after unification in May 1990.

#### Centre for Telecommunications Development

The Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD) organized seminars in 1991 on frequency management (Kenya); optical fibre technology (Singapore); rural telecommunications (Germany); accounting, auditing and economic aspects (Germany); new services (Japan); and cellular radio (Japan). Missions were conducted to Bangladesh, Costa Rica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Maldives, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Panama, the Sudan, Suriname, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Ukraine. After a decision of the 1991 Administrative Council to integrate the Centre into BDT, no new activities were initiated. The Centre terminated its activities on 31 December.

#### Publications

Publications issued by ITU in 1991 were either trilingual or separate English, French and Spanish editions. Selected publications were also issued in Arabic. Among those publications were:

Report on the Activities of the Union in 1990

Financial Operating Report for 1990

30th Report by the International Telecommunications Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

ITU Global Directory, December 1990 and July 1991 issues

Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice 89

Final Acts of the Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and Neighboring Countries, Geneva, 1989

Radio Regulations, 1990

High Frequency Broadcast Schedule, June, September and December 1991

CIRR Handbook on Satellite Telecommunications, 1991, Supplement No. 1

Handbook of Curves for Radio Wave Propagation over the Surface of the Earth, 1991

Catalogue of CCITT Recommendations

ISDN Field Trial Guidelines, 1991

#### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1991, 736 officials (excluding staff on short-term contracts and project staff) were employed by ITU either at its headquarters or in the field. Of those, nine were elected officials, 593 had permanent contracts and 133 had fixed-term contracts. Seventy-two nationalities were represented in those posts subject to geographical distribution (see Annex II).

#### Budget

Under the revised budget for 1991, ITU's income totalled SwF 134,297,800 or \$182,645,008 (based on an exchange rate as at 31 December 1991 of \$US 1.00 = SwF 1.36). Regular budget expenditure for the year amounted to SwF 135,224,329 or \$183,905,088. In addition, SwF 6,940,100, or \$9,438,536, were programmed for technical cooperation special accounts, and SwF 10,126,500, or \$13,772,040, for the supplementary publications budget.

NOTE: For further information regarding ITU's activities, see the annual Report on the Activities of the Union (1991).

## Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

(As at 37 December 1991)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Vatican City State, Venezuela, Western Samoa, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaïre, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD  
AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS**

**PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNION**

Secretary-General: Pekka Tajanne (Finland)

Deputy Secretary-General: Jean Jipguep (Cameroon)

**ITU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL**

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, the United States.

**INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD**

Chairman: William H. Bellchambers (United Kingdom)

Vice-Chairman: M. Miura (Japan)

Members: Gary C. Brooks (Canada), Mohamed Harbi (Algeria), and Vladimir V. Koslov (Russian Federation)

**OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE**

Director, International Radio Consultative Committee (CIRR): Richard C. Kirby (United States)

Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT): Theodor Irmer (Germany)

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## Chapter XIII

## World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

In 1991, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) carried out its activities in accordance with the programmes and budget adopted in 1987 for the period 1988-1991 by its highest governing body, the World Meteorological Congress, which meets at least once every four years.

The Congress held its eleventh session (Geneva, 1-23 May 1991) and adopted the programme and budget of the organization for the period 1992-1995. It reappointed G. O. P. Obasi (Nigeria) as the WMO Secretary-General for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992.

The Congress adopted the third WMO long-term plan for 1992-2001, reflecting the importance of major new issues relating to climate change and the environment. It adopted a new Public Weather Services Programme and the WMO Plan of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1990-2000). The Congress established the Global Climate Observing System, sponsored initially by WMO, the International Council of Scientific Unions, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme.

The 36-member Executive Council meets annually to supervise the implementation of programmes and regulations and in 1991 it held its forty-third session (Geneva, 24-29 May).

The membership of WMO as at 31 December 1991 remained at 155 States and 5 Territories (see Annex I).

## World Weather Watch

The World Weather Watch (WWW), the basic programme of WMO, continued to provide in 1991 global observational data and processed information required by members for operational and research purposes. Its essential elements were the Global Observing System (GOS), whereby observational data were obtained; the Global Telecommunication System (GTS), which offered telecommunication facilities for the rapid collection, exchange and distribution of observational data and processed information; and the Global Data-Processing System (GDPS), which provided for the processing, storage and retrieval of observational data and made available processed information.

## World Weather Watch implementation

In 1991, milestones were reached in three major implementation support activities: the Aircraft-to-Satellite Data Relay (ASDAR), the Composite Observing System for North America (COSNA) and Operational WWW Systems Evaluation (OWSE)-Africa.

The ASDAR system reached maturity when certification was obtained in early 1991 from the United Kingdom and the United States for the use of ASDAR on B-747 and DC-10 aircraft. At the end of 1991, four units were in service, each providing approximately 100 reports daily, including profiles on landing and take-off.

Following the successful completion of the OWSE-North Atlantic in 1988-1989, a coordinating group for COSNA was established. Major achievements in 1991 were: additional studies agreed to by the scientific evaluation group of the coordinating group for COSNA; a major report on ways to make substantial improvements to the North Atlantic observing network; and the Automated Shipboard Aerological Programme attained full deployment of 13 units for the North Atlantic.

Implementation of Phase I of OWSE-Africa was completed in 1991. In total, some 68 data-collection platforms (DCPs) and 13 DCP receiving stations systems were installed in 13 countries in Africa and St. Helena. However, the equipment was either totally destroyed or out of service for long periods because of internal turmoil in four member countries.

## Instruments and Methods of Observation Programme

The Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation (CIMO) conducted surveys of data and accuracy requirements and investigated the capability of instruments to help WMO members produce adequate measurements of sufficiently high quality to meet their national requirements and those of WMO programmes.

At an expert group meeting on operational accuracy requirements (Geneva, 3-6 June), agreement was reached on common accuracy specifications for general WMO operational use. Those specifications enhanced the standardization of techniques and methods of observation, resulting in more cost-effective equipment.

During the year, a large number of meetings of CIMO working and expert groups were organized dealing with in situ and remote-sensing techniques, such as standards of operational meteorological and related measurements; inter-comparisons and evaluations; establishment of international calibration standards; guidance material on new developments and automation; operational, including maintenance, aspects and calibration methods; automatic and non-real-time quality control; technology transfer and specialized training.

#### Tropical Cyclone Programme

Support for the development of early warning systems for tropical cyclones was provided by the WMO Tropical Cyclone Programme (TCP). TCP also supported programmes for strengthening the response to warnings, public awareness and other aspects of disaster preparedness and prevention.

Research was carried out on typhoon movement, anomalous typhoon tracks, recurvature, westward movement and interaction with large-scale atmospheric patterns. Over 40 papers were submitted to the Technical Conference on SPECTRUM (Guangzhou, China, 25-29 November 1991), where researchers and operational forecasters discussed scientific studies, progress made and results so far obtained.

#### Environmental emergencies

In the wake of the nuclear powerplant accident at Chernobyl, Ukrainian SSR, in 19986, WMO, in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations, was setting up an early notification scheme and data-exchange mechanisms to be used in cases of environmental emergencies, including the use of GTS and GDPS for the real-time exchange of messages and observational data, as well as for the provision of analysis and forecast products needed for emergency assessment purposes.

In the framework of the United Nations inter-agency action plan to assess the environmental effects of the oil fires in Kuwait, where more than 600 oil wells had been set ablaze as a result of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, WMO assumed responsibility for the atmospheric component, providing scientific information and advice on the state and behaviour of the global atmosphere.

Among other things, WMO was involved in re-establishing the basic observing and telecommunications systems of the Kuwait Meteorological Service and in coordinating efforts to produce short-term forecasts of atmospheric transport and dispersion of pollutants so as to evaluate the scope of the disaster.

#### World Climate Programme

In 1991, the Congress renamed three of the four components of the World Climate Programme (WCP) in order to highlight certain aspects: the World Climate Data Programme became the World Climate Data and Monitoring Programme (WCDMP); the World Climate Applications Programme was renamed the World Climate Applications and Services Programme (WCASP); and the World Climate Impact Studies Programme became the World Climate Impact Assessment and Response Strategies Programme (WCIRP). The World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) remained unchanged.

WCDMP aimed at upgrading climate data management systems, providing information on the status of the climate system and developing climate databases. The Commission for Climatology (CCI) working group on climate data (Geneva, 11-15 November) reviewed WCDMP projects. The 1991 Congress continued its strong support of the climate computing (CLICOM) project and noted that systems were operational in nearly 100 countries, and planned in 20 others. The publication CLICOM News served as a medium for exchange of ideas and information between WMO members. Under the Climate System Monitoring (CSM) Project, which received substantial support from UNEP, the monthly WMO Climate System Monitoring Bulletin and the biennial Global Climate System Review continued to be published. An expert meeting (Geneva, 7 and 8 November) proposed improvements to tracking and distribution of climate system monitoring data and products.

Priority activities within WCASP continued to relate to food production, water-resource management and energy. Promotion of the use of climate information in the areas of food and water was closely coordinated with the Agricultural Meteorology and the Hydrology and Water Resources Programmes (see below). Concerning energy meteorology, over 40 climatologists/meteorologists and energy engineers participated in a regional training seminar (Kathmandu, Nepal, 11-23 March). Progress was made in implementing a regional project for Europe on meteorological information for development of renewable energy, the objective of which was to establish the climatological databases required for the development of energy systems, including renewable energy sources. Activities under the project included expert missions, seminars and a training workshop. WMO was one of the organizers of a symposium on electricity and the environment (Helsinki, Finland, 13-17 May), which assessed the impact of various forms of electricity production on human health and the environment. Activities in urban climatology focused on the Tropical Urban Climate Experi-

ment and on a related conference to be held in 1993 to review ongoing studies of the impact of climate, its variation and change on urban areas as well as the potential impact of urban activities on climate on local, regional and global scales. A report on a non-parametric framework for long-range streamflow forecasting and a bibliography of urban climate (1981-1988) were published as technical documents.

Main activities under the WCRP component, for which UNEP was responsible, related to the application of climate impact assessment methods, and to the greenhouse gas/climate change issue. Seminars were held on impact assessment methodologies and on reducing societal vulnerability to drought. Studies of the El Niño/Southern Oscillation and of the effects of sea-level rise in South-East Asia were pursued. A climate impact assessment case-study was carried out in Viet Nam and an International Conference on Global Warming and Sustainable Development was held (Bangkok, Thailand, June). A meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee for WCRP (Budapest, Hungary, October) drew up detailed proposals for activities in 1992 and 1993.

WCRP, undertaken jointly by WMO and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), organized a range of research activities directed at understanding the basic physical processes determining climate, including interactions between the different components of the climate system (atmosphere, ocean, land surface and cryosphere), and refining the models required for predicting climate variations and quantifying climate change related to the increase in atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases. In 1991, consideration was given to a WCRP climate variability and prediction research programme, intended to lay down a framework for studies of climate prediction and variability on time-scales from a few months to a few decades, and the Arctic climate system study to investigate, model and eventually predict the circulation of the Arctic Ocean, the volume of sea ice, the freshwater budget of the Arctic region and the exchange of fresh water with the global ocean.

Progress in the Global Energy and Water Cycle Experiment (GEWEX) was made in elaborating the scientific plan for the GEWEX Continental-scale International Project, aimed at reproducing the hydrology of a continent-size river basin (the Mississippi) with daily precipitation and evaporation estimates as main inputs. Progress was also made towards implementing the Baseline Surface Radiation Network which provided high quality measurements of surface radiation fluxes in contrasting climatic zones, together with co-located surface and upper-air meteorological data.

The Advisory Committee on Climate Applications and Data (ACCAD) was re-established by the Executive Council with expanded terms of reference. At its first session (Geneva, 19 and 20 November), ACCAD emphasized the need to continue encouraging the free exchange of climate data and to give due attention, along with climate change impact assessments, to applications of knowledge of current climate.

#### Atmospheric Research and Environment Programme

The 1991 Congress changed the name of the Research and Development Programme to the Atmospheric Research and Environment Programme, to highlight activities relating to environmental issues.

The Programme consisted of four major components: the Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW); Weather Prediction Research; Tropical Meteorology Research; and Physics and Chemistry of Clouds and Weather Modification Research. Development of these activities was the responsibility of the Commission for Atmospheric Sciences (CAS).

Activities under GAW centred on establishing Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network (BAP-MON) stations for global measurements and on issues concerning the Global Ozone Observing System. Close links were maintained with the Economic Commission for Europe European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme particularly regarding its workshop on analysis of measurements and model results with emphasis on NO<sub>x</sub>/VOC/oxidants (Halifax, Canada, 16-20 September). Among the most important meetings held were those relating to further developing GAW and the Steering Group of the WMO-led Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution Working Group 32 on Global Change and Air/Sea Exchange of Chemicals (Norwich, United Kingdom, 22-26 July).

Under Weather Prediction Research, a training workshop on the interpretation of numerical weather prediction (NWP) products in terms of local weather phenomena and their verification was organized (Wageningen, Netherlands, 29 July-9 August) to enhance the quality of weather forecasts. A meeting of the Steering Group on Mediterranean Cyclone Studies (Sofia, Bulgaria, 25-28 March) covered not only prediction and other traditional topics, but also their application to the long-range transport of pollutants and favourable conditions for weather modification. The International Centre for Theoretical Physics/International Centre for Science/ WMO International Conference on Long-range Weather Forecasting Research (Trieste, Italy, 8-12 April) was convened to review progress made in NWP modelling and in understanding the mechanisms controlling atmospheric circulation variability; exchange re-



search results and their applications; and identify key problems requiring further research.

Various Tropical Meteorology Research activities were developed, based on field experiments carried out in 1990 by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)/WMO Typhoon Committee, the USSR and the United States, to study tropical cyclones in the North-West Pacific. A major outcome of the West African Monsoon Experiment (WAMEX) was the publication of the WAMEX Atlas. The continuing efforts of the Activity Centres for Asia/Africa Monsoon studies and other research activities were reported on and discussed at the Third Regional Workshop on the Asian/African Monsoon (Puna, India, 4-8 February). National research studies in tropical meteorology, with focus on cold-front intrusion into low-latitude and tropical rain-producing systems, were compiled and published. A workshop on interaction between tropical and mid-latitude weather systems (Reading, United Kingdom, 16-20 December) discussed interactive phenomena on various time and space scales.

Provision of information and advice formed a significant part of the Physics and Chemistry of Clouds and Weather Modification Research. The 1989 Register of National Weather Modification Experiments was prepared and an expert mission travelled to the Syrian Arab Republic to assess the possibility of conducting a precipitation enhancement project there. A meeting of experts on the role of clouds in the chemistry, transport, transformation and deposition of pollutants (Obninsk, USSR, 30 September-4 October) considered aspects of interaction between clouds and pollution.

In 1991, the wmo Technical Library acquired some 2,180 publications, most of which were gifts or exchanges. It answered 2,310 enquiries and loaned 1,300 publications to readers.

#### Applications of Meteorology Programme

The wmo Applications of Meteorology Programme focused on agricultural, aeronautical and marine meteorology. Beginning in 1992, as decided by the Congress in 1991, the Programme would also include a public weather services component.

#### Agricultural meteorology

The tenth session of the Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (Florence, Italy, 2-13 December) discussed, among other things, climate change and agriculture, environmentally friendly activities, combating locusts and drought and desertification. The Commission approved texts of additional chapters, annexes and appendices for the Guide to Agricultural Meteorological Practices. At three regional workshops on the preparation of practical agrometeorological

information (Algiers, Algeria, 20-29 April.; Aleppo, Syrian Arab Republic, 6-17 October; Niamey, Niger, 7-18 October), participants worked with CLICOM and INSTAT software, the latter being an interactive statistics package especially adapted for agroclimatological information. Participants at an international workshop on soil-water balance in the Sudano-Sahelian zone (Niamey, 18-23 February) proposed specific measures to help achieve the goal of soil-water balance to assist farmers in improving agricultural production. A workshop on the use of meteorological information in forest-fire management (Rabat, Morocco, 25-30 November) dealt with conditions in the western Mediterranean region. Seminars on the application of meteorological data for effective planning and management of water for sustainable irrigated crop production (Jakarta, Indonesia, 25 November-7 December; Ankara, Turkey, 2-13 December) provided practical training for meteorologists, hydrometeorologists, agrometeorologists, hydrologists and other officials involved in water-resource management and planning on the calculation of water requirements of crops using meteorological data and irrigation management and scheduling. Collaboration with the Joint Research Centre of the European Community continued on the use of agrometeorological models to monitor crop production and to provide crop forecasts. A number of publications were issued, including a trilingual Glossary of Agrometeorological Terms; a practical manual on meteorological information to combat agents of sticky cotton; case-studies of meteorology and desert locust control; a guide for the INSTAT software package (French, Spanish); and the Proceedings of the Symposium Meteorology and Crop Protection. Since March 1991, a monthly Drought M&R Bulletin was issued by the Drought Monitoring Centres (DMCs) established in Nairobi, Kenya, and Harare, Zimbabwe, under a joint United Nations Development Programme/WMO regional project. A meeting of experts/scientists on DMC activities (Harare, 9 and 10 August) reviewed the Bulletin.

#### Aeronautical Meteorology

As interest in automated air reporting continued to increase, the Aeronautical Meteorology Programme-aimed at assisting members in planning, establishing and operating aeronautical services required to ensure the safety, efficiency and economy of air navigation-was carried out in close cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization and other international organizations.

During the year, three major training events took place. A seminar on aeronautical forecasting, briefing and documentation (Singapore, 21-25 Oc-

tober) emphasized broadening knowledge of aeronautical forecasting and improving standardization procedures for pre-flight meteorological information. A regional seminar on weather hazardous to air navigation in South-East Asia (Hanoi, Viet Nam, 28 October-1 November) helped participants increase their knowledge of weather hazards, learn new techniques in forecasting, remote sensing, centralization and automation and use the new aeronautical meteorological codes. A training seminar on new forecasting techniques in aeronautical meteorology (18 November-20 December) visited Lesotho, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe with a view to strengthening aeronautical meteorological services by ensuring better qualified forecasters.

### Marine meteorology

In 1991, the Integrated Global Ocean Services System (IGOSS) entered a new phase with the production of the first IGOS Products Bulletin; the sixth session of the Joint Committee of WMO and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) for IGOS took place (Geneva, 18-27 November); and IOC launched the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) in cooperation with WMO. A joint IOC/WMO seminar/workshop on IGOS products demonstrated the feasibility of undertaking synoptic analyses of the physical state of the oceans on virtually a global basis.

Other activities were directed towards providing services to the marine user community and the operation of a variety of marine observing, data collection and processing system components. In the area of ocean observations, 1991 saw the completion of a project to quantitatively assess the quality of ships; meteorological reports for climate study purposes; the development of new data handling and quality control procedures for drifting buoy data; and the initiation of a global digital sea-ice databank.

### Hydrology and water resources

The Hydrology and Water Resources Programme (HWRP) continued to assist and support the activities of bodies responsible for operational hydrology. The International Glossary of Hydrology, published jointly with UNESCO in 1974, was updated in 1991. It contained some 1,800 words, terms and definitions in English, French, Russian and Spanish, and was revised with a view to publishing another edition in 1992 that was also to contain words and terms important in water resources.

Collection of river flow data continued at the Global Runoff Data Centre at the Federal Institute of Hydrology (Koblenz, Germany). At the end

of 1991, the Centre's database contained records for 2,930 stations from 131 countries. The data were to be used for developing and verifying global models of atmospheric circulation and for other purposes. A regional postgraduate diploma course in hydrology was launched in September at the WMO Regional Meteorological Training Centre in Nairobi for 14 postgraduate students from nine African countries. The Delft International Course for Hydrologists, organized annually by the International Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (Delft, Netherlands) for students from developing countries, covered a wide range of subjects from the hydrological uses of aerial photographs to the design of wells. WMO, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNEP convened a meeting of experts (Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, 26-30 August) to assess information needs for water quality assessment and management, as part of the preparatory process leading to the 1992 International Conference on Water and the Environment.

The 1991 Congress renamed the Hydrological Operational Multipurpose Subprogramme the Hydrological Operational Multipurpose System (HOMS) and decided that it should be a permanent feature of the Operational Hydrology Programme, with increased emphasis on water quality and environmental aspects. HOMS continued to provide technological support to the hydrological services of WMO members. The WMO/UNESCO Report on Water Resources Assessment Progress in the Implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and a Strategy for the 1990s, containing a series of regional in-depth assessments undertaken under the aegis of the United Nations Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources, was published in 1991. The following reports were prepared: progress on water-resource assessment (WMO/UNESCO); agricultural water use (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations); water quality issues (WHO); and economic aspects (United Nations). WMO cooperated in the World Bank/UNDP Sub-Saharan Africa Hydrological Assessment Project which focused on the state of hydrological services in that region.

At the regional level, support continued to be provided to the working groups on hydrology of the regional associations responsible for implementing HWRP. The six groups were composed of some 150 experts and 55 rapporteurs. One of many regional activities was a training seminar on secondary data processing for WMO members in South, North and Central America (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 22-26 April) covering theory and practical applications. The seminar concluded by adopting a number of recommendations aimed at improving secondary data processing and analysis.

Under the aegis of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force for International Cooperation to Address and Mitigate the Consequences of the Accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (see PART THREE, Chapter III), established in March 1991, wmo continued to contribute to efforts on an international response system for nuclear accidents. In addition, wmo prepared an operational hydrology report, *Hydrological Aspects of Accidental Pollution of Water Bodies*, which provided guidance to hydrological services and water authorities on how to minimize the impact of accidental pollution.

### Education and training

Three education and training meetings sponsored by wmo and hosted by the Atmospheric Environment Service took place at Toronto, Canada: a symposium on methods of meteorological education and training including the use of new relevant technologies (19-23 August); a meeting of directors or principals of Regional Meteorological Training Centres (RMTCS) (24 August); and the second meeting of the standing conference of heads of training institutions of national meteorological services (26 August).

The Executive Council Panel of Experts on Education and Training held its fourteenth session (Geneva, 9-13 December) and discussed many aspects of scientific and technical education and training in meteorology and operational hydrology.

Under fellowship funds from various sources administered by wmo in 1991, a total of 80 long-term and 228 short-term fellowships were awarded. Assistance was also provided to 708 participants in 26 training events organized by wmo in 23 different member countries. Wmo also co-sponsored or jointly supported 26 training events which were organized by members or national institutions.

The wmo Training Library continued to strengthen and expand its holdings, mainly in the area of audiovisual training aids to meet the increasing needs of wmo members. The Library made available 211 videos and 43 slide sets, totalling more than 5,000 individual slides, in response to requests from members, training institutions and wmo/UNDP projects.

### Technical cooperation

In 1991, under the wmo Technical Cooperation Programme, assistance was provided to some 130 wmo member countries at a value of \$32.5 million, financed from UNDP (48 per cent), the wmo Voluntary Cooperation Programme (24 per cent), trust funds (24 per cent) and wmo's regular budget (4 per cent).

### Emergency assistance fund

The 1991 Congress decided to establish an emergency assistance fund-the wmo Natural Disaster Assistance Fund for Meteorological and Hydrological Services-to assist members in restoring their meteorological and hydrological observing networks, data-collection and processing facilities and international data exchange, in areas where natural disasters had destroyed or severely disabled the meteorological and/or hydrological infrastructure. The Executive Council established the rules and procedures for the operation of the Fund, as well as its financial rules.

Following the establishment of the Fund, Bangladesh requested help to restore its meteorological observing facilities that had been destroyed by a tropical cyclone in April 1991. China donated instruments for 10 synoptic stations and related telecommunication equipment, Finland provided funds for the re-establishment of an upper-air station and the United Kingdom made available surface weather observing instruments and telecommunication equipment.

### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1991, the total number of full-time staff employed by wmo (excluding 20 professionals on technical assistance projects) on permanent and fixed-term contracts stood at 229. Of these, 107 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 66 nationalities) and 122 in the General Service and related categories.

### Budget

The year 1991 was the last year of the tenth financial period (1988-1991), for which the Tenth (1987) Congress of wmo had established a maximum expenditure of 170,000,000 Swiss francs (SwF). As at 31 December 1991, wmo's accumulated cash deficit amounted to SwF 1,781,678, which was SwF 7,940,672 less than the deficit carried forward from the ninth financial period (1984-1987). Of the assessed contributions totalling SwF 48,743,441 for the year, SwF 11,980,678 remained unpaid; total unpaid contributions due from members stood at SwF 16,322,541.

Regular budget expenditure during the 1990-1991 biennium was SwF 95,941,000. In addition, there were extrabudgetary activities in respect of technical cooperation projects. Wmo also administered several trust funds and special accounts financed by various members and international organizations.

## Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1991)

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

\*Suspended by the Seventh (1975) Congress from exercising the rights and privileges of a member.

## Territories

British Caribbean Territories, French Polynesia, Hong Kong, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia.

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICE OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

## MEMBERS OF THE WMO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: Zou Jingmeng (China).

First Vice-President: J. W. Zillman (Australia).

Second Vice-President: S. Alaimo (Argentina).

Third Vice-President: A. Lebeau (France).

Members: M. E. Abdalla (Sudan), J. A. Adejokun (Nigeria), A. A. Algain (Saudi Arabia), D. M. Bautista Pérez (Spain), W. Castro Wrede (Paraguay), A. Cissoko (Côte d'Ivoire), A. J. Dania (Netherlands Antilles), E. Dowdes-

well (Canada), E. Ekoko-Etoumann (Cameroon), F. Fantauzzo (Italy), H. M. Fijnaut (Netherlands), E. W. Friday (United States), J. T. Houghton (United Kingdom), Ju. A. Izrael (USSR), N. Kawas (Honduras), R. L. Kintanar (Philippines), S. M. Kulshrestha (India), J. Marques (Brazil), B. Mlenga (Malawi), E. A. Mukolwe (Kenya), A. M. Noorian (Iran), H. Reiser (Germany), J. Rugirangoga (Rwanda), R. Tatehira (Japan), H. Trabelsi (Tunisia), J. Zielinski (Poland).

NOTE: The Executive Council is composed of four elected officers, the six Presidents of the regional associations (see below), who are ex-officio members, and 26 elected members. Members serve in their personal capacities, not as representatives of Governments.

## SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE WMO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: G. O. P. Obasi.

Deputy Secretary-General: D. N. Oxford.

Assistant Secretary-General: R. Czelnai.

Director, World Weather Watch Department: J. Rasmussen.

Director, Basic Systems: S. Mildner.

Director, World Climate Programme Department: P. Morel.

Director, World Climate Research Programme: V. Boldirev.

Director, Research and Development Programmes Department: J. P. Labrousse.

Director, Hydrology and Water Resources Department: F. Delsol.

Director, Hydrology and Water Resources: J. Rodda.

Director, Technical Cooperation Department: E. Jatila.

Director, Education and Training Department: G. V. Necco.

Director, Administration Department: J. K. Murithi.

Director, Languages, Publications and Conferences Department: A. W. Kabakibo.

Regional Director for Africa: S. Chacowry.

Regional Director for Asia and the South-West Pacific: T. Y. Ho.

Regional Director for the Americas: G. Lizano Vindas.

Special Assistant to the Secretary-General: R. A. de Guzman.

Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General: J. L. Breslin.

## PRESIDENTS OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

## REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

I. Africa: K. Konare (Ethiopia).

II. Asia: I. Hussain Al-Majed (Qatar).

III. South America: J. I. Valencia Franco (Colombia).

IV. North and Central America: C. E. Berridge (British Caribbean Territories).

V. South-West Pacific: P. Lo Su Siew (Singapore).

VI. Europe: A. Grammelvtedt (Norway).

## TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Aeronautical Meteorology: C. H. Sprinkle (United States).

Agricultural Meteorology: C. J. Stigter (Netherlands).

Atmospheric Sciences: D. J. Gauntlett (Australia).

Basic Systems: A. A. Vasiliev (USSR).

Climatology: W. J. Maunder (New Zealand).

Hydrology: O. Starosolszky (Hungary).

Instruments and Methods of Observation: J. Kruus (Canada).

Marine Meteorology: R. J. Shearman (United Kingdom).

## HEADQUARTERS

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## Chapter XIV

## International Maritime Organization (IMO)

In 1991, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) held the seventeenth session of its biennial Assembly (London, 28 October-8 November), at which it adopted a number of resolutions, 38 of which dealt with maritime safety. The 135-member Assembly adopted the 1992-1993 IMO budget and approved the work programme for that period. It elected a new 32-member IMO Council-the organization's governing body between Assembly sessions (see Annex II).

To help restore the organization's financial stability, the Assembly approved a change to the system of apportioning expenses among member States. Previously, 90 per cent of a member State's contribution was based on its shipping tonnage and the remaining 10 per cent was related to the level of its United Nations contribution. The Assembly agreed that the 90-to-10 proportion should be changed to 12.5 to 87.5. The effect was that contributions paid by some countries-especially developing countries-were reduced by as much as 30 per cent, while the contributions of some of the richer countries increased. The Assembly agreed that IMO's financial framework would be reviewed in four years.

Resolutions adopted by the Assembly included three submitted by the IMO Secretary-General relating to maritime safety. One of them, which dealt with the safety of ships carrying solid bulk cargoes, expressed concern at the continued loss of such ships and listed a number of actions to be taken by IMO, Governments, classification societies, shipowners, shipmasters and others. The second was intended to improve regional cooperation in the control of ships and discharges by port States, and the third was aimed at improving international coordination in matters relating to dangerous goods and hazardous substances.

The Assembly revised guidelines adopted in 1989 for the management and safe operation of ships and for pollution prevention and adopted procedures for the control of on-board operational requirements relating to safety and pollution. It adopted a number of new codes, including a Code of Safe Practice for Cargo Stowage and Securing; a Code of Safe Practice for Ships Carrying Timber Deck Cargoes, replacing a code adopted in 1973;<sup>a</sup> and a Code on Alarms and Indicators.

The largest group of resolutions concerned the entry into force on 1 February 1992 of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS). Those resolutions were intended to help Governments and others implement the GMDSS as effectively as possible.

Resolutions dealing with marine pollution encouraged the development of new tanker designs to reduce the amount of oil pollution resulting from accidents, listed various measures to be taken to reduce air pollution from ships, and established target dates for reducing or eliminating pollution by substances such as chlorofluorocarbons, halogenated hydrocarbons, exhaust gases and volatile organic compounds.

Guidelines for the designation of Special Areas under the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the 1978 Protocol (MARPOL 73/78), and the identification of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas were adopted.

Another resolution emphasized IMO's role in environmental matters and recommended that the IMO Secretary-General ensure the active participation of the secretariat in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992).

The Assembly agreed to amend the IMO Convention and institutionalize the Facilitation Committee by raising it to the same status as other bodies such as the Maritime Safety Committee. The Committee's task was to reduce formalities hindering international maritime trade.

IMO membership rose to 135 with the acceptance of the IMO Convention by Luxembourg (see Annex I).

Two treaties designed to combat terrorism and other unlawful acts against shipping fulfilled requirements on 2 December for entry into force-the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, and Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. Both instruments were to enter into force on 1 March 1992.

<sup>a</sup>YUN 1973, p. 965.

### Activities in 1991

In September, the International Maritime Prize for 1990 was presented to Captain Zenon N. Sdougos (Greece). The Prize is awarded annually to the individual or organization judged to have done the most to further the aims of IMO.

The theme for World Maritime Day, which was celebrated at IMO headquarters on 26 September, was "Passenger and crew safety on board ship".

### World Maritime University

On 1 December, the eighth graduation ceremony of the World Maritime University, Malmö, Sweden, took place. Ninety maritime specialists from 45 countries finished the two-year course. The University was established in 1983 under the auspices of IMO to provide advanced training for personnel, mainly from developing countries, in maritime administration, technical management of shipping companies and maritime education. The University had prepared some 690 senior personnel since its inception.

### Prevention of pollution

#### Persian Gulf oil spill

A special coordination centre was established by IMO at the end of January 1991 to help combat the major oil spill threatening the coasts of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, a result of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf.

The action was taken in accordance with the 1990 International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, adopted at a conference convened by IMO in November 1990. A resolution adopted at that conference called on IMO to implement the Convention immediately. A number of member States offered assistance in the establishment of the centre.

On 1 March 1991, the IMO Secretary-General announced the establishment of the Persian Gulf Oil Pollution Disaster Fund. The purpose of the Fund was to facilitate the fielding of equipment and services to catalyse efforts by coastal States to respond to the disaster. The countries which contributed to the Fund were: Canada (\$Can 0.025 million), Denmark (\$0.15 million and services in kind), China (equipment), Commission of European Communities (1 million European currency units), Germany (equipment), Japan (\$1.5 million), Luxembourg (40 million Luxembourg francs), Netherlands (1.25 million Netherlands guilders), Switzerland (0.3 million Swiss francs), United Kingdom (1 million pounds sterling).

On 10 April, the Fund was used for the first time to pay for clean-up operations on the beaches of Karan Island off the coast of Saudi

Arabia, which was used as a breeding ground for endangered species of turtles and sea birds.

During the remainder of the year, clean-up operations were carried out at a number of other sites along the southern coast of the Persian Gulf.

### MARPOL 73/78

On 18 February, the North Sea became a special area under annex V of MARPOL 73/78 (concerning pollution of the seas by garbage from ships). The term "special areas" was used to refer to seas which were especially vulnerable to pollution, usually because they were almost enclosed by land or were environmentally sensitive. In those areas, controls on dumping were much stricter than elsewhere. Such areas previously designated included the Mediterranean, Baltic, Black and Red Seas, the Gulf area and the Gulf of Aden. The Great Barrier Reef, off the eastern coast of Australia, had also been identified as a particularly sensitive area which, for ecological, socio-economic or scientific reasons, needed special protection through IMO action and which might be vulnerable to damage by maritime activities.

In 1991, the United States deposited its instrument of acceptance of annex III of the Convention, bringing the number of countries accepting the annex to 45, covering 53 per cent of world tonnage. The annex dealt with pollution of the seas by harmful substances carried in packaged form, including freight containers, portable tanks or road and rail tank wagons. The entry into force of annex III was scheduled to take place on 1 July 1992.

### Prevention of pollution

In July, the Marine Environment Protection Committee agreed to initiate a study on the effectiveness of different tanker designs in preventing oil pollution. The purpose of the study was to compare various options, including double hulls and the mid-height deck design. The study was proposed by representatives of the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, the International Chamber of Shipping and the Oil Companies International Marine Forum. The three organizations agreed that the cost of the study would be paid by the industry.

The Committee also prepared draft amendments to MARPOL 73/78 for circulation to member Governments and contracting parties, the intention being that they would be considered for adoption at the Committee's next session in March 1992. The amendments involved the introduction of two new regulations in annex I of the Convention, one dealing with new tankers and the other with existing ones.

## Ship security and safety of life at sea

### SOLAS Convention

The International Convention, for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS Convention), was amended in May 1991 by the Maritime Safety Committee. The amendments adopted included: chapter II-2 (fire protection aspects); chapter III (emergency training and drills); chapter V (pilot transfer aspects); and chapter VI (carriage of cargoes). The amendments to chapter VI extended its coverage from grain alone to all other cargoes with the exception of liquids and gases carried in bulk.

A new International Grain Code was adopted and made mandatory under SOLAS. Two new codes were approved-Code of Safe Practice for Ships Carrying Timber Deck Cargoes and Code of Safe Practice for Solid Bulk Cargoes-and references made to them in a revised chapter VI. The amendments were expected to enter into force on 1 January 1994 under the Convention's tacit acceptance procedures.

### International Convention for Safe Containers

The International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972, was amended by the Maritime Safety Committee in May 1991. The amendments included the addition of a new chapter V to annex I dealing with the approval of modified containers. The amendments were to enter into force on 1 January 1993.

### Standards of training

#### certification and watchkeeping for seafarers

Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, were adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee in May 1991 and were expected to enter into force on 1 December 1992. They dealt with the implementation of GMDSS, which was to be phased in between 1992 and 1999.

## Terrorism and other unlawful acts

On 2 December, the requirements for entry into force of two treaties to combat terrorism and other unlawful acts against shipping were fulfilled. The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, and Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf were to enter into force on 1 March 1992.

### Publications

Among publications issued by IMO during 1991 were: International Grain Code; The London Dumping Convention: The First Decade and Beyond; BC Code, 1991 Edition; 1991 STCW Amendments; MARPOL 73/78 Consolidated Edition, 1991; IMDG Code Amendments 26-91; OPCR Convention; Index IMO Resolutions (second edition); Supplement 1991 to the Code of Safe Practice for Solid Bulk Cargoes; IMDG Code and Supplement (English and Spanish); and Resolutions from the Sixteenth Assembly 1989 (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian). Four issues of IMO News were issued.

### Secretariat

As at 31 December, the IMO secretariat employed 296 full-time staff members at headquarters (excluding those on technical assistance projects). Of these, 115 were in the Professional and higher categories and 181 were in the General Service and related categories. There were 13 Professional and 15 General Service staff employed on technical assistance projects. IMO also employed 2 national officers.

### Budget

In 1991, the IMO Assembly approved a work programme and budget of 30,735,700 pounds sterling for 1992-1993. Because of miscellaneous income, the amount to be assessed was to be 30,251,700 pounds, with 14,729,200 pounds for 1992 and 15,522,500 pounds for 1993.

## Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1991)

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

#### Associate members

Hong Kong, Macau.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION  
(As at 31 December 1991)

IMO COUNCIL AND MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

IMO COUNCIL

Chairman: M. M. S. Tighilt (Algeria).

Members: Algeria, Argentine, Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chairman: T. Funder (Denmark).

Membership in the Maritime Safety Committee is open to all IMO member states.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF IMO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: W. A. O'Neil.

Assistant Secretary-General: W. S. Morrison.

OFFICERS AND OFFICE

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International Maritime Organization

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## Chapter XV

## World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

In 1991, the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) General Assembly, its governing body and the Unions administered by it held their twenty-second session at Geneva (23 September-2 October). The number of States parties to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property rose to 103 with the accession of Chile, the Gambia and Swaziland. The number of States parties to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works rose to 90 with the accession of Ecuador, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Paraguay and Zambia. Argentina and Spain became parties to the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations, bringing the number of contracting States to 37. Greece became party to the Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, bringing the number of contracting States to 14. At the end of the year, the number of States parties to the Convention establishing WIPO and to the various treaties administered by WIPO was 135.

The 17 treaties in the two main fields of intellectual property administered by WIPO in 1991 are listed below in order of year of adoption:

**Industrial property:** Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property; Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods; Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks; The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs; Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks; Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration; Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs; Patent Cooperation Treaty; Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification; Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure; Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol; Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks.

**Copyright and neighbouring rights:** Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic

Works; Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations; Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms; Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite; Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works.

During 1991, the membership of WIPO increased to 127 with the accession of Namibia and San Marino (see Annex I). (For WIPO's governing body see Annex II.)

## Activities in 1991

## Development cooperation

During 1991, WIPO experienced a high level of demand for assistance to developing countries. In spite of a decline in extrabudgetary funds from the United Nations Development Programme, WIPO responded to the demands of developing countries for training in the effective administration and use of the intellectual property system. About 75 courses, workshops and seminars, most of them in developing countries, were organized providing information about industrial property, copyright, search and examination, computerization of office administration, use of computerized patent information databases (including CD-ROM technology), legal and economic aspects of industrial property, collection and distribution of copyright royalties and promotion of technological inventiveness. In addition, 85 study visits to both industrialized and developing countries were organized for officials of developing countries. In all, 39 developing countries, 18 industrialized countries and 13 intergovernmental organizations hosted such events or organized them jointly with WIPO. More than 5,000 men and women representing government, the private sector and intergovernmental organizations from some 100 developing countries participated.

Appropriate national legislation is necessary to ensure that a country is able to make effective use of the intellectual property system. WIPO continued in 1991 to emphasize the advice and assistance it provides to assist developing countries to improve their legislation. WIPO both drafted laws and regulations dealing with one or more aspects of intellectual property and commented on

drafts prepared by Governments. Some 35 countries benefited from such advice and assistance.

WIPO offered advice on drafting legislative provisions to establish institutional arrangements to benefit inventors, authors and other creators and organized seminars to discuss policy measures designed to support their endeavours. WIPO also continued its Gold Medal Award scheme for exceptional work by inventors and creators.

One hundred and ten missions to some 80 developing countries provided advice to government authorities on the upgrading of administrative procedures, computerization, the provision of patent information services and the setting up of organizations for the collective administration of rights under copyright law.

There was continuing demand for WIPO's state-of-the-art search service for developing countries. Approximately 440 search reports and 2,600 copies of patent documents were supplied to 44 requesting Governments and institutions in developing countries during 1991.

In September, the governing bodies of WIPO adopted the programme and budget for the 1992-1993 biennium, which foresaw a greater volume of activity in the field of development cooperation, particularly to promote the accession of developing countries to WIPO-administered treaties, to computerize the services of industrial property offices and the operations involved in administering authors' rights in developing countries (including the introduction of CD-ROM technology), to develop the teaching of intellectual property law in developing countries and to facilitate the participation of developing countries in WIPO-organized meetings. The budgetary allocations for development cooperation activities were increased by 29.4 per cent, from about 5.45 million Swiss francs in 1990-1991 to about 7.05 million Swiss francs in 1992-1993.

#### Setting of norms and standards

The first part of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned (Patent Law Treaty) (The Hague, Netherlands, June) discussed the drafts of the proposed Patent Law Treaty and its accompanying Regulations. Eighty-eight member States of the Paris Union were represented at the Conference, as were five non-member States, six intergovernmental organizations and 33 non-governmental organizations.

Discussions at the first session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Geneva, November) were based on the first part of a WIPO memorandum on questions concerning a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention. Those questions related to certain cat-

egories of protected works: computer programs, databases, expert systems and other artificial intelligence systems and computer-produced works, as well as the rights of producers of sound recordings. Fifty-six States, five intergovernmental organizations and 39 non-governmental organizations participated in the meetings.

The third session of the Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States (Geneva, September) examined provisions of a draft treaty on the matter and recommended that WIPO prepare a draft treaty for discussion by the Committee at its next session. Forty-five States, four intergovernmental organizations and four non-governmental organizations participated.

WIPO organized a World-wide Symposium on the Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence (Stanford, United States, March). Participants examined the various categories of artificial intelligence and their main fields of application from the viewpoint of the possible intellectual property implications.

A Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications (Wiesbaden, Germany, October), attended by more than 100 participants from 35 countries dealt with various aspects of the protection of geographical indications against misuse and with suitable measures to implement protection, such as international registration. The discussions centred on both natural produce and industrial goods.

#### Industrial property

The WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (Geneva, September) endorsed the Director-General's statement that the most important matters for international cooperation in the patent information field up to the year 2000 should continue to be the storage of the full text, including drawings, of all patent documents on optical disks or other devices capable of storing such texts in an extremely compact and easily accessible form; the further development of highly automated and computerized retrieval systems in which retrieval is based not only on classification but also on words, combinations of words, chemical formulae and other elements; and the harmonization of the searching methods of all industrial property offices and commercial databases so that each of them can, with permission and subject to payment, search the databases of the others.

The Committee decided that it should, in the 1992-1993 biennium, address the special problems of developing countries arising from the fast-developing trends in automation, particularly the supply of patent documents and bibliographic search systems on CD-ROM

### International registration activities

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). In 1991, the number of record copies of international applications received by WIPO amounted to 22,247, or 16.1 per cent more than in 1990. The average number of PCT contracting States designated per international application was 23. The international applications thus replaced some 511,680 national applications.

With the aim of further simplifying and modernizing the use of the PCT system, the Assembly of the PCT Union adopted amendments to the PCT Regulations in July which will enter into force on 1 July 1992. Also, a computer-assisted system for the processing of international applications had been developed and was expected to be operational in March 1992. WIPO continued its development of the document imaging and computer-assisted publication system, which was scheduled for implementation in mid-1993.

Madrid Agreement. In 1991, WIPO received 20,791 international trademark registrations and renewals under the Madrid Agreement, representing a decrease of 5.5 per cent in relation to the 1990 figure. This decrease was probably due mainly to the economic situation in member countries. As the average number of countries covered by each international registration was 8.3, the international registrations in 1991 replaced some 201,671 national registrations. The other activities under the Madrid system, namely refusals and changes, decreased by 3.2 per cent compared with 1990.

The Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol met twice in 1991 to make further improvements to the draft of the Regulations of the Madrid system. Once the Madrid Protocol of 1989 entered into force, the Regulations would cover the procedures under both the Protocol and the Madrid Agreement currently in force and ensure the harmonious coexistence of the two texts. The Working Group was to meet in 1992 to examine drafts of the official forms to be used under the Regulations.

The publication subsystem of the International Marks Numbered and Optically Stored (MINOS) system, which aims to put the archives of all international trademark registrations on optical disks, began operation in 1991. The scanning of new international trademarks for the purpose of storing them on optical disks was started, and work continued on the Read-Only Memory of Madrid Archives Information (ROMARIN) project, consisting of a series of CD-ROMs containing all the data in the International Register, including images. This project-to be completed in 1993-would enable member States of the Madrid Union to have equal and easy access to the data in the Register, as each received a CD-ROM workstation in 1991.

Hague Agreement. In 1991, the number of industrial design deposits, renewals and prolongations received by WIPO was 4,364, representing an increase of 1.7 per cent over the 1990 figure.

### Contribution arrears

In October 1991, the governing bodies approved the creation, to take effect from 1 January 1992, of two new contribution classes, which would benefit about 50 developing countries with low assessments in the United Nations system of contributions. Their contributions would be reduced by either 50 or 75 per cent, depending on their classification. The governing bodies also decided that the amount of contributions in arrears of any least-developed country for years preceding 1990 would be entered in a special 'frozen' account; payment of the arrears would not be demanded, although some payments would be expected and encouraged.

### Central and Eastern Europe

During the year WIPO contributed, in an advisory capacity, to the legislative changes that took place or were being planned in Central and Eastern European countries in the intellectual property field. On 1 July the new Patent Law of the Soviet Union entered into force. WIPO and the European patent Office (EPO) jointly organized a symposium on patent protection in a market economy (Budapest, Hungary, November) for the Governments and private sectors of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland and the member States of EPO. WIPO also organized a national symposium on intellectual property with the Government of Romania (Bucharest, May).

The new Soviet Law on Trademarks and Service Marks was adopted on 3 July. In Hungary, laws dealing with unfair competition, utility models and microelectronic semiconductor products were adopted. Romania passed a new patent law, and Czechoslovakia passed a law on the protection of topographies of semiconductor products. All these countries sought the advice of WIPO when drafting their new laws.

### European patent office

WIPO's cooperation with EPO was further developed during 1991, notably in the joint exploitation of such new technologies as CD-ROMs for the storage, retrieval and management of patent information and in the promotion of the use of CD-ROMs and related hardware in developing countries. In February the two organizations jointly established a set of guidelines for developing countries on the use of CD-ROM technology for patent information.

## UN Conference on Environment and Development

Regular working contacts were started in the first half of 1991 between WIPO and the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

WIPO and UNCED jointly organized a meeting of experts (Geneva, October) which discussed and clarified legal and technical aspects of intellectual property issues relating to the transfer of technology that had a bearing on environmental protection as part of the preparations for UNCED, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992.

## Secretariat

As at 1 January 1991, WIPO employed 402 staff members. Of these, 126 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 55 States) and 276 were in the General Service category. In addition, 115 expert missions were undertaken by

WIPO consultants for technical assistance projects during the year.

## Budget

The principal sources of the WIPO budget—approximately \$128,824,000 for the 1990-1991 biennium—are ordinary and special contributions from member States and income derived from international registration services (primarily under the PCT and Madrid Agreement), Contributions are paid on the basis of a class-and-unit system by members of the Paris, Berne, International Patent Classification, Nice, Locarno and Vienna Unions and by WIPO member States not belonging to any of the Unions. Expenditures for 1990-1991 were \$101,978,000.

NOTE: For further information regarding the agency, see Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO published by WIPO.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
AND UNIONS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

(As at 31 December 1991)

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
(As at 37 December 1991)

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICERS

Chairman: Abdelhamid Semichi (Algeria).

Vice-Chairmen: Wieslaw Kotarba (Poland), Roland Grossenbacher (Switzerland).

## MEMBERS

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany,

Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

## COORDINATION COMMITTEE

## OFFICERS

Chairman: Max A. J. Engels (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairmen: István Iványi (Hungary), Fauzia Abbas (Pakistan).

## MEMBERS

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba,

Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

## INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

Director-General: Arpad Bogsch.  
 Deputy Directors-General: Lev Efremovich Kostikov, Shahid Alikhan, François Curchod.  
 Directors, Office of the Director-General: Francis Gurry, Geoffrey Yu.  
 Legal Counsel: Gust Ledakis.  
 Director, Copyright and Public Information Department: Henry Olsson.  
 Director, Developing Countries /Copyright/ Division: Carlos Fernández Ballesteros.  
 Director, Copyright Law Division: Mihály Ficsor.  
 Director, Industrial Property Division: Ludwig Baeumer.  
 Director, Developing Countries (Industrial Property) Division: James Quashie-Idun.  
 Director, Patent Cooperation Treaty Administration Division: Daniel Bouchez.  
 Director, Patent Cooperation Treaty Legal Division: Busso Bartels.

Director-Advisor: Paul Claus.  
 Director, Industrial Property Information Division: Akihiro Nakamura.  
 Director, International Classifications Division: Bo Hansson.  
 Directors, Development Cooperation and External Relations Bureaus: Ibrahima Thiam (Africa); Kamil Idris (Arab Countries); Narendra Kumar Sabharwal (Asia and the Pacific); Ernesto Rubio (Latin America and the Caribbean).  
 Director, Bureau for Relations with International Organizations: Khamis Suedi.  
 Controller and Director, Budget and Finance Division: Thomas A. J. Keefer.  
 Director, General Administrative Services: Gust Ledakis.  
 Director, Computerization Division: Phillip Higham.  
 Director, Languages Division: Bernard Dondenne.  
 Director, Personnel Division: Bruno Machado.

## HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICE

## HEADQUARTERS

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## Chapter XVI

## International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) continued to provide concessional assistance for financing agricultural projects in developing countries. During the year, countries receiving IFAD assistance increased to 94. The fund aimed at increasing food production, reducing malnutrition and alleviating rural poverty. It continued to concentrate on low-income, food-deficit countries which received most of IFAD's lending, and on providing the poorest farmers with the necessary production means and institutional support. Particular emphasis was given to restoring the agricultural capacity of sub-Saharan African countries. IFAD also paid special attention to the issues of women in development (for which four donor Governments had provided special funding of \$1.12 million by 1991), cooperation with non-governmental organizations and the environment.

Membership of IFAD rose to 145 with the admission of Namibia. Of the current member countries, 22 were in Category I (developed countries), 12 in Category II (oil-exporting developing countries) and 111 in Category III (other developing countries).

The fourteenth session of the Governing Council of IFAD (Rome, 29-30 May) adopted a budget for 1991 of \$49.8 million plus a contingency of \$1.4 million. It approved by acclamation the reclassification of the membership of Portugal from that of a member of Category III to that of a member of Category I. In other action, the council elected Argentina and Pakistan as new members of the Executive Board, and Mexico and Turkey as new alternate members for the period ending January 1994. It also approved an arrangement under which Luxembourg would replace Belgium as alternate member of the Executive Board from the end of the fifteenth session of the Governing Council in January 1992 until the end of the sixteenth session in January 1993.

The Governing Council decided to establish a second phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification (SPA) and appealed to all members in a position to do so to contribute generously to the second phase for three years, bearing in mind the level of resources mobilized for the first phase and its successful implementation. In that respect, the council authorized the Executive Board and the President of IFAD to begin opera-

tions and to implement the second phase in accordance with the basic framework as amended.

The IFAD Executive Board held three regular sessions in 1991 (April, September and December), approving 23 loans for 22 projects, including two loans under SPA. At each of its regular sessions, the Board reviewed a number of operational matters, including IFAD's Evolving Approaches to Environmentally Sustainable Rural Poverty Alleviation, its Strategy for the Economic Advancement of Poor Rural Women and its Evolving Policy towards Grant Financing of Agricultural Research.

In financial matters, the Board reviewed reports on the management of IFAD's Investment Portfolio, approved a transfer of \$5 million to the General Reserve for 1991 and approved the fourteenth drawdown of members' contributions in 1991 in two tranches of a maximum of \$186 million.

The Board approved a programme of work at a level of special drawing rights (SDRs) 235 million for loans, grants and project-related activities and services to member States under the Regular Programme in 1992, and endorsed a budget of \$53 million, plus a contingency of \$0.9 million. It also approved the programme of work and estimated administrative expenditures of SPA for 1992 of SDR 40 million and \$5.57 million respectively, including a contingency of \$150,000.

### Resources

Member States pledged \$567.4 million in the third replenishment of resources for a period of two and a half years with effect from January 1990. As at the end of 1991, members' contributions over the 14 years of IFAD's operations totalled \$3.03 billion.

Contributions and firm pledges to the first phase of SPA, which came into effect in May 1986, exceeded the three-year (1988-1989) target of \$300 million as at 31 January 1991. However, subsequent appreciation of the United States dollar reduced these contributions and pledges to a total of \$253 million. Pledges to the second phase totalled \$88.56 million as at 31 December 1991.

### Activities in 1991

The 23 new loans for 22 projects approved by IFAD in 1991 totalled SDR 200.3 million (\$275.5 million), including two loans amounting to SDR 22.4 million (\$30.7 million) made available from SPA resources. The 23 technical assistance grants

amounted to SDR 3.9 million (\$5.5 million) including five grants of SDR 0.7 million (\$1 million) from the Special Programme. The total financial assistance provided in 1991 amounted to SDR 204.9 million (\$280.9 million), as compared to SDR 237.5 million (\$322.5 million) in 1990.

All of the 22 projects approved were IFAD-initiated, with 87 per cent of them attracting co-financing from other donors, as compared to 70.5 per cent over the 1985-1990 period.

During the year, 10 projects for 10 countries of the African region were approved, for a lending total of SDR 85.6 million (\$116.5 million) under the Regular and Special Programmes combined. The projects dealt with agricultural and rural development rehabilitation of drought-affected areas, including assistance to nomadic pastoralists, livestock development and artisanal fisheries. Countries receiving the loans included Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Madagascar, the Niger, Senegal and Zambia.

The six projects approved for five countries in Asia, involving SDR 72.9 million (\$101.4 million), emphasized credit for smallholders and the landless, especially women, and livestock and small-scale fisheries development. The projects were approved for Bangladesh (two), China, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

The five projects approved for Latin America and the Caribbean obtained loans of SDR 33.1 million (\$45.8 million), and aimed to meet the credit needs of small farmers in poor regions. The five projects were approved for Guatemala, Jamaica, Peru, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Venezuela.

For the Near East and North Africa, one project in Tunisia was approved under the Regular and Special Programmes, involving SDR 8.7 million (\$11.9 million). It aimed at halting pasture, forest and water resources degradation through a self-help approach encouraging the establishment of community groups and herders associations and their participation in planning and implementation activities.

In 1991, three new technical grants were approved together with continued support for 24 ongoing research programmes.

The fund continued its special programming missions, 44 of which were undertaken in 1991 and which focused on creating a policy dialogue with Governments on the general framework for smallholder development, developing country strategies as a guide to the Fund's investment allocation, and identifying special projects and programmes. Two of the missions, to Iran and Uganda, dealt specifically with addressing poverty alleviation through stimulation of the rural sector. Another mission, to Namibia, dealt with long-term issues, while other missions visited Burkina Faso, Haiti, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, the Sudan and Tunisia.

#### Income and expenditure

Total revenue under the Regular Programme for 1991 was \$129.1 million, consisting of \$95.7 million of investment income, including gains of \$3.1 million resulting from active portfolio management and \$33.4 million from interest and service charges on loans. Total operational and administrative expenses for the year amounted to \$44.6 million (including an exchange gain on operations of \$0.8 million), compared with a budget, before contingency, of \$46.3 million. The excess of revenue for the year was \$84.5 million.

Total revenue under SPA for 1991 was \$14.4 million, consisting of \$13.9 million of investment income, including gains from active portfolio management and \$0.5 million from interest and service charges on loans. Total expenses for the year amounted to \$3.1 million, compared with a budget, before contingency, of \$3.5 million. The excess of revenue for the year was \$11.3 million.

#### Secretariat

At the end of December 1991, the IFAD secretariat totalled 239 staff, of whom 96 were in the Professional and higher categories-drawn from 52 nationalities-and 143 in the General Service category

### Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(As at 37 December 1991)

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

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(As at 31 December 1991)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Idriss Jazairy.

Category II: Algeria, Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela.  
Alternates: Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.

MEMBERS

Category I: Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United States.  
Alternates: United Kingdom, France, Canada, Belgium, Sweden.

Category II: Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, India, Lesotho, Pakistan, Senegal, Thailand, Turkey.  
Alternates: Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Panama, Senegal, Turkey.

SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

President: Idriss Jazairy.  
Chef de Cabinet: Isa Babaa.  
Internal Auditor: Jean Pierre Matras.  
Vice-President: Donald S. Brown.  
Controller: Vernon Jorssen.  
Treasurer: Tor Myrvand.

Chief, Personnel Services Division: Alan Prien.  
Manager, Management Information System: Massimo Aureli.  
Assistant President, Project Management Department: Moise Mensah.  
Assistant President, Economic and Planning Department: Harris Mule.  
Officer-in-Charge General Affairs Department: Thomas Harms.  
Director, Legal Services Division: Mohammed Nawaz.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICE

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## Chapter XVII

## United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

In 1991, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) continued its activities in the areas of industrial operations, strategies and promotion. In addition, its special programmes calling for multidisciplinary or interdepartmental approaches were designed to support industrial growth and restructuring and included the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, assistance to the least developed countries (LDCs), industrial cooperation among developing countries, integration of women in industrial development, cooperation with industrial enterprises and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), environment and private sector development.

A greater commitment by the international community to Third-World industrialization was stressed at the fourth session of the General Conference, which took place at Vienna from 18 to 22 November. Attended by 132 countries and some 600 delegates, the Conference looked ahead to new possibilities for mobilizing increased resources for industrialization in the wake of the end of the Cold War and dealt with topics including industrialization of LDCs, new concepts and approaches for cooperation in industrial development, mobilization of financial resources and the 1992-1993 programmes and budget.

As at 31 December 1991, 154 States were members of UNIDO (see Annex I).

## Industrial strategies and operations

A total of 1,927 technical assistance projects valued at \$147.5 million were implemented or under implementation in 1991. Asia and the Pacific received 29.3 per cent; Africa (including the African Arab States), 37.1 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 2.6 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 6.5 per cent; and Europe, 3.3 per cent. Interregional and global projects accounted for 21.2 per cent.

Major emphasis continued to be placed on the analysis and formulation of the UNIDO perspective on global industrialization, in particular with the publication of *Industry and Development: Global Report*. The publication, issued to member States prior to the General Conference in November, contained an analysis of the industrial performance, policy and prospects for major regions of the world. Policy-oriented documents were also prepared for the Conference on exter-

nal debt and industrial development and on the mobilization of financial resources for industrial development.

## implementation of industrial operations

Agro-industries. Technical cooperation expenditures in 1991 under the heading of agro-industries amounted to \$12.6 million. Some 55 per cent of the total implementation was financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). A total of 147 projects were implemented or under implementation: Africa accounted for 50.1 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 32 per cent; Latin America and Caribbean, 12.1 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 1.6 per cent; global and interregional, 3.1 per cent; and Europe, 1.1 per cent.

Projects related to agro-based industries continued to focus on the production of value-added agro-based products. In order to assist States to conform with new market standards, especially in the food sector, quality control and the application of modern production technologies were given high priority. Special emphasis was also given to the rehabilitation and modernization of existing plants as well as to the relocation and sizing of production units on the basis of the actual market demand and commercial profitability.

Chemical industries. Expenditures for technical cooperation in the chemical industry sector totalled \$34 million, with 53 per cent being financed from UNDP resources. Projects numbered 337 that were either implemented or under implementation. Of the total expenditure, Africa accounted for 39.3 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 46.9 per cent; Latin America and Caribbean, 3.6 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 1.3 per cent; global and interregional, 7.3 per cent; and Europe, 1.6 per cent.

Because of the increased trend towards national execution, which was particularly marked in 1991, and the end of the UNDP programming cycle which slowed down the approval of projects, significantly fewer projects were approved than anticipated. In order to offset the negative impact of a changing UNDP policy, staff undertook numerous non-UNDP missions and participated in programmes under national execution. As a result of these efforts, some 200 project proposals were developed during the 1990-1991 biennium with a

total value of \$100 million and an average project value of \$500,000.

**Metallurgical industries.** In 1991, technical cooperation expenditures in metallurgical industries amounted to \$7.5 million, with 76 per cent financed from UNDP resources. Projects implemented or under implementation totalled 123. Of those, Africa accounted for 25 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 56.2 per cent; Latin America and Caribbean, 5.7 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 0.5 per cent; global and interregional, 6.1 per cent; and Europe, 6.5 per cent.

Projects were directed towards improving efficiency of operation and maintenance and the manufacture of spare part inputs, with emphasis on small- and medium-scale industry. Another focus was the local production of essential raw materials required for the domestic market and export.

**Engineering industries.** Expenditures for engineering industry projects amounted to \$15.5 million. Funds for about 71 per cent of that came from UNDP, and special trust-fund arrangements became more frequent. Implemented or under implementation were 204 projects. Of those, Africa accounted for 47 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 36.4 per cent; Latin America and Caribbean, 2.9 per cent; global and interregional, 9.6 per cent; and Europe, 4.1 per cent.

Emphasis was placed on the more technologically advanced projects, especially those dealing with electronics and electrical engineering. The main areas of technical cooperation were: the application of appropriate techniques to rural industrialization; integration of electro-mechanical and electronic aspects in subsectoral development; metalworks and machine tools; development of equipment in the energy sector; advancement of manufacturing value added through process technology and packaging techniques; repair and maintenance; and the introduction of application of advanced technologies.

**Industrial planning.** Under this heading, a total of 117 projects were implemented or under implementation, with technical cooperation expenditures amounting to 9.1 million, of which 73 per cent was financed from UNDP resources. Of that expenditure, Africa accounted for 65.7 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 18.2 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 6.9 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 6.9 per cent; global/interregional, 1.6 per cent; and Europe, 0.5 per cent.

Work was marked by a trend towards support in the formulation of strategies and policies for the restructuring and modernization of the industrial sector, particularly in Eastern Europe and Latin America.

**Institutional infrastructure.** Expenditures in the area of institutional infrastructure totalled \$19 million

in 1991. Of that, 85 per cent was funded from UNDP resources. A total of 232 projects were implemented or under implementation. Africa accounted for 45.8 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 27.4 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 13.8 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 4.7 per cent; global/interregional, 5.3 per cent; and Europe, 3 per cent.

In response to the growing demand from developing countries, technical cooperation was carried out through a multidisciplinary programme approach and was consolidated into two main areas: industrial institutions and small- and medium-scale industries. UNIDO also provided technical assistance in infrastructure for standardization, metrology and quality systems. It assisted in promoting industrial subcontracting and provided advisory services to Governments in privatization.

**Industrial management and rehabilitation.** Technical cooperation expenditures in this sector amounted to \$7.1 million, with 71 per cent coming from UNDP resources. A total of 96 projects were implemented or under implementation. Of the total expenditures, Africa accounted for 44.2 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 25.2 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 13.4 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 5.6 per cent; global/interregional, 0.1 per cent; and Europe, 11.5 per cent.

The programme was characterized by more emphasis on assistance in the commercialization of industry, direct assistance to the private sector, and the transfer of commercially dedicated management technologies, such as design for manufacture, total quality control, manufacturing resource planning, group technology and value engineering.

**Feasibility studies.** A total of \$6.1 million was spent on feasibility studies in 1991. Some 36 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources, and 112 projects at different stages of implementation were undertaken. In terms of expenditures, Africa accounted for 47.7 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 7.2 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 1.1 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 15.1 per cent; global/interregional, 26.8 per cent; and Europe, 2.1 per cent.

Work in this field and related pre-investment activities were marked by a trend towards modernization analyses of existing industries and evaluation of measures to strengthen industrial enterprises scheduled for privatization.

**Industrial human resource development.** Expenditures for fellowship and other training components in all technical cooperation projects implemented by UNIDO in 1991 amounted to \$17.6 million, as compared to \$23.2 million in 1990. Of that, \$11.9 million was spent on fellowships and study tours and \$5.7 million on group training activities and meetings. Technical cooperation expenditure under the

heading of training that received substantive back-stopping from the Industrial Human Resource Development Branch amounted to \$3 million. About 29.4 per cent of this was financed from UNDP resources. A total of 146 projects were implemented. Africa accounted for 27.6 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 39.6 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 3.3 per cent; the Arab States (excluding African Arab States), 1.6 per cent; global/in-terregional, 22 per cent; and Europe, 5.9 per cent.

Activities were negatively affected by limited financial resources, but were marked by a steady emphasis on the multiplier effect through training of trainers and the closer linkage of industrial human resource development to the transfer and development of technology.

### Industrial promotion

In 1991, industrial promotion activities focused on reinforcing links in the areas of consultations, the development and transfer of technology and industrial investment. Efforts centred on strengthening intersectoral linkages and inter-divisional cooperation within the System of Consultations and the follow-up activities to each consultation through the further development of contacts with international organizations and NGOs.

**System of Consultations.** The UNIDO System of Consultations, a mechanism for achieving the goals set out in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation,<sup>a</sup> principally restructuring world industry and increasing the share of developing countries in world production, held four consultations during 1991. They were: the Second Consultation on the Wood and Wood Products Industry (Vienna, 21-25 January); the Fourth Consultation on the Capital Goods Industry with Emphasis on Machine Tools (Prague, Czechoslovakia, 16-20 September); the Second Consultation on the Building Materials Industry (Athens, Greece, 4-8 November); and the Regional Consultation on the Fisheries Industry in Asia for the Pacific Island Countries (Vienna, 2-6 December).

As follow-up to earlier consultations, the following were held in 1991: a workshop on maintenance management in the industrial sector (Conakry, Guinea, 15-17 October); a workshop on technological cooperation among developing countries for the development of pharmaceutical-related ancillary industries (Amman, Jordan, 4-6 November); a global preparatory meeting for the regional consultation on the Petrochemical Industry in the Arab Countries (Karachi, Pakistan, 10-13 December); a workshop on appropriate strategies for fertilizer technology and development (Lahore, Pakistan, 29 April-3 May); and a workshop on the Asian sugar cane industry with emphasis on sugar cane diversification (Islamabad, Pakistan, 5-9 May).

**Development and transfer of technology.** A wide variety of programmes were carried out for the development and transfer of technology during 1991. Among them was the publication of the first four issues of a new Monitor on marine industrial technology, in addition to the existing quarterly Monitors on genetic engineering and biotechnology, microelectronics and new materials, and the UNIDO Newsletter. In the field of informatics, development of the Regional Network for Microelectronics for Latin America and the Caribbean continued, with the participation of 15 countries.

Activities on new and renewable energy technologies were strengthened. They included the development of a project for the promotion of low-cost photovoltaic technology for rural energy demand, a market survey for photovoltaics in developing countries, and the preparation of a feasibility study for a centre on solar energy research and application.

Assistance continued to be provided to developing countries in the acquisition and negotiation of technology. In response to the heavy demand for UNIDO training courses on technology transfer, negotiation and contracting, five workshops were held during the year: Moscow, March; Lagos, Nigeria, April; Dakar, Senegal, September; Lagos, October; and Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, November.

**Industrial investment programme.** A reorganization of the industrial investment programme resulted in its steady expansion during 1991 and a marked increase in new requests for assistance from developing countries. The programme continued to emphasize the regional focus, the design of integrated technical cooperation programmes for the mobilization of investment resources, the development of bankable projects (particularly concerning marketing) and related training.

### Second industrial Development Decade for Africa (1990-2000)

A major feature of the work of UNIDO was the preparation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA), proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1989.<sup>b</sup> The programme, which consists of 50 national and four subregional programmes, was adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its tenth meeting (Dakar, July) and subsequently adopted by the General Conference of UNIDO in November.

Continued assistance was provided to African countries and intergovernmental organizations in 1991 in the areas of technical cooperation and supplementary activities. Under the latter component, the main achievement was the support provided to

<sup>a</sup>YUN 1975, p. 473.

<sup>b</sup>GA res. 44/237, 22 Dec. 1989.

37 African countries to help elaborate their national programmes in the context of the Second IDDA. Under the technical cooperation component, 37 projects were approved during 1990-1991, valued at \$4.69 million. The projects were mainly in the areas of agro-industries and agro-related industries. Emphasis was also placed on the mobilization of financial and technical support for the Decade.

In addition, UNIDO initiated consultations with the World Bank and UNDP in order to secure the coordination of the programme for the Second IDDA with the structural adjustment programmes and the national long-term perspective studies, as well as the intercountry programmes for both the fifth and sixth UNDP programming cycles.

#### Assistance to LDCs

An intensified effort to respond to the 1990 Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s marked the beginning of 1991. Studies on industrialization problems in LDCs were prepared and subsequently examined by experts from 42 LDCs during a workshop held at Vienna in August. A symposium on the industrialization of LDCs, held in conjunction with the UNIDO General Conference, finalized an industrial action programme that defined the role of UNIDO in its assistance strategy and the commitment of LDCs in their industrialization efforts.

A focus of the current operational activities was the promotion and enhancement of the private sector, with special emphasis on support actions leading to the development of a dynamic small- and medium-scale industrial sector. For the African LDCs, the main issues of technical cooperation activities related to the maintenance and rehabilitation of industrial production equipment, the development of new technologies, human resource development and the upgrading of national capabilities, valorization of natural resources, export promotion through products quality improvement and standardization, the creation of export processing zones and strategic management of the industrial sector.

#### Industrial cooperation among developing countries

The UNIDO programme in support of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries (ECDC/TCDC) was given new direction in 1991 by the General Conference, which adopted a framework for a UNIDO-wide programme in the 1990s, whose 12 objectives anchored TCDC programming and project development in the priorities of the medium-term plan. Activities under the regional/subregional programme to promote industrial joint ventures among enterprises were also completed. In particular, an umbrella project

covering cooperation among Arab Maghreb Union members in engineering, pharmaceuticals, textiles and leather, informatics and electronics, and agro-based industries was submitted for funding by UNDP.

Four technical workshops took place in 1991, on enterprise-to-enterprise cooperation meetings on machine tools (Fez, Morocco); process technology of petrochemical industries (Cairo, Egypt); agricultural machinery (Beijing, China); and agro-based industries (Izmir, Turkey).

#### Integration of women in industrial development

In 1991, the programme on the integration of women in industrial development continued to emphasize measures aimed at ensuring that women were increasingly considered as contributors and beneficiaries of UNIDO activities. The reference tile on the consideration of women in project design, management and evaluation was completed. An expert on women in industry was added to the Human Resource Study Unit of the Regional and Country Studies Branch of UNIDO. Likewise, experts on women in development were added to programming and industrial sector review missions. Cooperation with organizations of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, was also intensified, as was cooperation with national and international NGOs dealing with women in development.

#### Environment

During the year, UNIDO made significant efforts to incorporate environmental concerns into its activities. Under one environmental subprogramme, training continued to aim at further enabling UNIDO staff members to provide industry-related assistance with regard to the environment. Current activities were strengthened and new ones created under a subprogramme on assistance to developing countries in formulating industry-related environmental policies and legislation. Technical cooperation under the subprogrammes on promotion of clean technologies and on pollution abatement increased considerably.

#### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1991, 1,386 staff members served at headquarters; 464 were in the Professional and higher categories and 922 in the General Service and related categories. Seven hundred and twenty-one staff members were women—96 Professionals and 625 in other grades. UNIDO was represented in developing countries by 40 UNIDO Country Directors, who worked with resident coordinators of UNDP.

### Technical cooperation

Technical cooperation for the benefit of the developing countries continued to be the main activity of UNIDO, with the value of net approvals of projects amounting to \$130.4 million in 1991, as compared to 162.7 million in 1990. Activities were largely financed by UNDP indicative planning figures. Other sources of financing included the UNDP Special Industrial Services programme (set up to respond to specific short-term, unforeseen requests of an urgent nature relating to industrial development), trust funds and self-financing arrangements, the Industrial Development Fund (IDF) and other funds, such as the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

### Budget

At its third session in 1989, the General Conference had approved the regular budget for the biennium 1990-1991 at a level of \$180,481,500, to be financed from assessed contributions from member States, in both United States dollars and Austrian schillings. On the basis of an exchange rate of \$1.00 = AS 12.90, member States were assessed \$23,506,800 plus AS 1,718,425,770 (total equivalent of \$156,718,100) for the biennium. Sources of finance were the member States-either directly through their assessed contributions and voluntary contributions to IDF and trust funds-or indirectly via voluntary programmes such as UNDP. NGos, including enterprises being assisted on a self-financing basis, may also contribute to IDF and trust funds.

## Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1991)

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

## Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1991)

### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

#### OFFICERS

President: Ali Tofigh (Iran).  
Vice-Presidents: Manuel Costenia (Costa Rica), Yuri Vassilievich Kostenko (Ukraine), Mervat Tallawy (Egypt).  
Rapporteur: Rolf Schroder (Germany).

#### MEMBERS

Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Zaire, Zimbabwe

### PROGRAMME AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

#### OFFICERS

Chairman: A. A. Kherbi (Algeria).  
Vice-Presidents: G. Clark (United Kingdom), S. Mathur (India), J. Tabajara de Oliveira (Brazil).  
Rapporteur: N. V. Tchoulkov (USSR)

#### MEMBERS

Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

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Vienna International Centre  
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A-1400 Vienna, Austria  
Cable address: UNIDO Vienna  
Telephone: (43) (1) 211310  
Telex: 135612  
Facsimile: (43) (1) 232156

LIAISON OFFICE

UNIDO Liaison Office  
United Nations Headquarters, Room DC1-1110  
New York, N.Y. 10017, United States  
Telephone: (1) (212) 963-6882

UNIDO also maintains a liaison office at Geneva.

## Chapter XVIII

## Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment (Havana, Cuba, November 1947–March 1948) drew up a charter for an International Trade Organization (ITO) and established an Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO). The charter was never accepted and ITO was never established. While drawing up the charter, members of the Preparatory Committee negotiated tariffs among themselves and drew up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which entered into force on 1 January 1948 with 23 Contracting Parties. Since then, ICITO has provided the GATT secretariat.

GATT is a multilateral instrument that sets out reciprocal rights and obligations for international trade. The governing body of GATT, the Session of Contracting Parties, usually meets once a year; its forty-seventh session was held on 3–4 December at Geneva.

During 1991, the number of Contracting Parties to GATT rose to 103 with the addition of El Salvador, Guatemala and Macau (see Annex I). The Contracting Parties accounted for about 90 per cent of all international trade; 28 other countries to whose territories GATT had been applied before their independence maintained a *de facto* application of GATT pending final decisions as to their future commercial policy. In addition, a number of countries, including some in Central and Eastern Europe, had expressed interest in GATT membership, and some had adopted GATT-based guidelines for their evolving trade regimes.

### Multilateral trade negotiations

#### Uruguay Round

The Uruguay Round was launched in September 1986<sup>a</sup> at Punta del Este, Uruguay, when it was agreed to begin negotiations to further liberalize and expand world trade and to ensure that the multilateral trading system was capable of meeting the commercial realities and challenges of the future. Although originally scheduled to conclude by 1990, the negotiations continued into 1991.

In February, participants agreed on the basis for restarting negotiations after the partial failure of

the Brussels (Belgium) Ministerial meeting in December 1990. The key to the resumption of negotiations was an agreement on the objectives of the agriculture negotiations in which participants undertook to achieve specific binding commitments in the following areas: domestic support, market access and export competition, and to reach an agreement on sanitary and phytosanitary issues.

In addition, the work programme was rationalized and regrouped into 7 areas of negotiation from the 15 envisaged in the 1986 Punta del Este declaration. They were agriculture; textiles and clothing; services; rule-making (including subsidies, anti-dumping, safeguards, rules of origin, preshipment inspection, GATT rules, multilateral trade negotiation (MTN) agreements and trade-related investment measures); trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights; dispute settlement and institutions; and market access (including tariffs, non-tariff measures (NTMs) and tropical products). The participants agreed on a new group structure based on those work areas and decided on chairmen. Following intensive negotiations, a Draft Final Act of the Uruguay Round was agreed upon on 20 December, with only a few areas reflecting the arbitration of individual chairmen where compromise had not been reached. The text set out some 28 specific agreements representing the potential results of the Uruguay Round in all areas except those relating to market access for goods and initial commitments in services.

Agriculture. The draft text on agriculture had four elements: a basic agreement and a supplemental agreement on the modalities for establishing specific binding commitments under a farm trade reform programme, a decision on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and a declaration on measures to assist developing countries that were net importers of food. The draft contained a list of export subsidies subject to reduction commitments. Those reductions would take place between 1993 and 1999 and would amount to 36 per cent in terms of budgetary outlays and 24 per cent in terms of quantities

<sup>a</sup>YUN 1986, p. 1211.

of subsidized exports. The least-developed countries would be exempt from all reduction commitments.

**Textiles and clothing.** The aim of these negotiations was to secure the eventual integration of the textiles and clothing sector—where trade was currently subject to bilateral quotas negotiated under the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA)—into GATT on the basis of strengthened GATT rules and disciplines. Assuming implementation of Uruguay commitments on 1 January 1993, each party 'would integrate into GATT specific products which accounted for not less than 12 per cent of its total volume of imports in 1990. Discussion continued on the possible integration of a further 4 per cent at the outset. Further integrations would take place in 1996, 2000 and 2003.

**Services.** A framework agreement on services was developed prior to the Brussels meeting in 1990; however, it was clarified, modified and completed through an intensive series of consultations in 1991. The Services Agreement, which formed part of the draft Final Act, consisted of three parts: a series of basic obligations which applied to all prospective parties; national schedules of commitments containing specific further national obligations which would be the subject of a continuing process of liberalization; and a number of annexes addressing the special situations of individual service sectors.

**Rule-making.** Although rule-making accounted for a large part of the Uruguay Round, much of the material before the rule-making group in 1991 had been agreed to and required only minor adjustments. The key areas of activity were anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing measures, and, to a lesser extent, safeguards, the GATT balance-of-payments provisions and trade-related investment measures.

Trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights. While the 1990 draft document for the Uruguay Round included a comprehensive agreement on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, some sections had not been agreed on. The draft agreement recognized that widely varying standards in the protection and enforcement of those rights and the lack of a multilateral framework of principles, rules and disciplines dealing with international trade in counterfeit goods had been a growing source of tension in international economic relations. It therefore addressed the applicability of basic GATT principles and those of relevant international intellectual property agreements, the provision of adequate intellectual property rights and effective enforcement measures for those rights, multilateral dispute settlement and transitional arrangements.

**Dispute settlement.** The dispute settlement system of GATT had already been strengthened and streamlined as a result of reforms agreed upon at the Mid-Term Review Ministerial Meeting held in Montreal (Canada) in December 1989, with the

understanding that a more comprehensive version of the system would be elaborated. The Understanding on GATT Articles XXII and XXIII that formed part of the draft Final Act covered every aspect of dispute settlement procedures, emphasizing the importance of consultations. The majority of cases not settled through consultations would be heard by GATT panels, procedures for which were set out in the draft Understanding.

**Market access.** Previously handled by several specific negotiating groups, the market access group brought together tariffs, NTMs, natural resource-based products and tropical products. The report of the group's chairman was submitted to the Trade Negotiating Committee in December. It noted that some major trading partners expected to exceed the tariff reduction target with substantial reductions covering high tariffs, tariff peaks and tariff-escalation situations. Negotiations aimed at eliminating tariffs on unprocessed tropical products and substantially reducing them on semi-processed tropical products were proceeding. Also, liberalization commitments were being negotiated by many developing countries, and general efforts were being made to eliminate or reduce NTMs. The group agreed to a work programme which was expected to lead to completion of the negotiations in March 1992.

implementation of the Tokyo Round agreements

The Tokyo Round (1973-1979) had concluded with a major package of tariff concessions, a series of new agreements on NTMs and an improved legal framework for GATT. Various committees, established at the conclusion of the Tokyo Round, continued to supervise tariff schedules, administer the new agreements and provide a forum for discussing related issues.

Between 1 July 1990 and 30 June 1991, the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices was notified of 175 investigations initiated by parties to the Tokyo Round Agreement on Anti-Dumping Practices, up from 96 during the corresponding period the year before. Eleven of the 26 parties reported initiating actions during the period under review: the United States (52), Australia (46), Poland (24), European Communities (15), Mexico (13), Canada (12), New Zealand (6), Brazil (2), the Republic of Korea (2), Sweden (2) and Finland (1).

Between 1 July 1990 and 30 June 1991, 5 of the 24 signatories of the subsidies code reported the initiation of countervailing duty investigations to the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures: Australia (10), United States (8), Chile (2), Canada (1) and New Zealand (1). During the year, the Committee established three dispute-settlement panels to examine an exchange-rate insurance scheme implemented by Germany and applied to Deutsche Airbus; the United States coun-



tervailing measures on imports of Norwegian fresh and chilled Atlantic salmon; and United States measures affecting the export of softwood lumber from Canada.

During 1991, the Committee on Government Procurement continued negotiations aimed at improving and broadening the Agreement on Government Procurement, which had been at a stalemate. Informal working groups discussed questions of balance; the inclusion of government entities on a regional and local level and certain entities in the telecommunications, transport, energy and water management sectors; and the inclusion of services under the Agreement. The Committee established two panels in 1991, one on a dispute between the European Communities and the United States on procurement of a sonar mapping system by the United States National Science Foundation and the other on a dispute between the United States and Norway on the Trondheim (Norway) Toll Collection System.

During 1991, the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade followed the debate on trade and the environment in the GATT Council. It discussed the need to ensure that standardization work at the national, regional and international level would advance the objectives of GATT and those of the International Standards Organization and the International Electrotechnical Commission.

During the year, the Committee on Customs Valuation studied the implementation of the customs valuation code by Australia, Cyprus and Malawi, and concluded examination of the amendments concerning the Republic of Korea's legislation.

Also during 1991, the Committee on Tariff Concessions pursued activities related to the introduction of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. In addition, the Committees on Import Licensing and Civil Aircraft and the International Meat and International Dairy Councils pursued their work programmes during the year.

#### Other GATT activities

##### Regular session of Contracting Parties

The Contracting Parties held their forty-seventh regular session on 3 and 4 December 1991. They received the annual reports of the Council of Representatives, the Committee on Trade and Development and other GATT bodies.

##### Council of Representatives

The Council of Representatives, GATT's highest body to meet between sessions of the Contracting Parties, became increasingly involved in trade-dispute-settlement issues during 1991. It established 4 dispute-settlement panels, as compared to 1 in 1990, bringing the number of active panels to 11. The 1991 panels examined countervailing duties imposed by

the United States on Canadian pork; import, distribution and sale of certain alcoholic drinks by provincial marketing agencies in Canada (complaint by United States); United States restrictions on imports of tuna from Mexico; United States most-favoured-nation treatment of non-rubber footwear from Brazil; and United States measures relating to alcoholic and malt beverages. Six panels related to the Tokyo Round agreements on subsidies and anti-dumping procedures.

The disappointing record of implementation of panel recommendations since the start of the Uruguay Round was discussed by the Council. No additional implementation cases were added during the year to the 11 outstanding. However, the lack of progress meant that for more than two thirds of the panel reports adopted since the Uruguay Round began and which required domestic action to implement the recommendations, the Contracting Party that had received the recommendations had either postponed compliance or had not taken satisfactory action.

On 8 October, the Council reactivated the 1971 Group on Environmental Measures and International Trade, which examined trade provisions contained in existing multilateral environmental agreements, the multilateral transparency of national environmental regulations which were likely to have trade effects, and the trade effects of new packaging and labelling requirements aimed at protecting the environment.

In addition, on 12 November, the Council adopted the report of a working party that had examined the Canada-United States Free-Trade Agreement.

#### Trade and development

The Committee on Trade and Development reviewed and discussed trade issues of interest to developing countries. During its 1991 meetings in June and October, it reviewed developments in international trade and in the Uruguay Round, implementation of the provisions for differential and more favourable treatment of developing countries in trade policy, technical cooperation with developing countries in the context of the Uruguay Round, the link between trade and finance and the questions of credit and recognition for autonomous trade liberalization measures. The Sub-Committee on Trade of the Least-Developed Countries met in October to discuss the special concerns and problems of those countries in GATT, particularly as they related to the Uruguay Round.

#### Balance-of-payments restrictions

On 19 March, the Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions held full consultations with Yugoslavia. Consultations under simplified procedures took place with Nigeria, the Philippines, Tunisia and Turkey on liberalization of trade and

exchange restrictions. The Committee held consultations with Czechoslovakia regarding the country's introduction of a temporary surcharge on imports, which had become necessary due to the country's sharp deterioration in its balance-of-payments situation.

Four countries—Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Peru—ended their use of GATT balance-of-payments provisions, bringing to seven the number of contracting parties that had done so since the launching of the Uruguay Round.

#### Textiles arrangement

Members of MFA accounted for most of the world's exports and imports of textiles and clothing. Under MFA, which became effective in January 1974, industrial countries negotiated quotas on imports of textiles and clothing from developing countries. The MFA's safeguard procedures permitted the introduction of restraints on textile imports in case of market disruption.

In July, the Textiles Committee decided to maintain MFA in force for an additional 17 months—from 1 August 1991 to 31 December 1992—the fourth such extension of the Arrangement. This was done with the expectation that the Uruguay Round, under which the textile and clothing sector would be integrated into GATT, would come into force on 1 January 1993. MFA membership rose to 41 in July, when Fiji was accepted as a signatory.

#### Technical cooperation

The Technical Cooperation Division continued to provide assistance to developing countries in all areas of GATT's work and to implement a programme aimed at facilitating more effective participation of developing countries in the Uruguay Round.

The Division organized 16 country missions and seminars in developing countries. In addition, two subregional workshops on tariff negotiations were held in September—in Dakar (Senegal) (for French-speaking African countries) and in Nairobi (Kenya) (for English-speaking African countries). In the same month, a specialized seminar on GATT and negotiations on maritime transport services was held in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) for West and Central African countries, and a three-day briefing was given for African and least-developed countries on the latest developments of the Uruguay Round. In October, the second training course on GATT dispute-settlement procedures and practices was organized.

#### Training programme

From 1955 to the end of 1991, a total of 1,219 officials from 114 countries and 10 regional organizations had attended GATT commercial training courses. The principal aim of the courses was to help the participants to achieve a deeper understand-

ing of trade policy matters and to acquire an up-to-date knowledge of GATT, its work and that of other international economic organizations, and to familiarize them with matters relating to the negotiations in the Uruguay Round. Two regular courses were organized, one in English and one in French.

The first Special Trade Policy Course, created to assist Central and East European countries with integration into the multilateral trade system, took place at Geneva from 27 May to 26 July. The course, financed by Switzerland, was designed for officials from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

#### International Trade Centre

Established by GATT in 1964, the International Trade Centre (ITC) is a joint subsidiary organ of GATT and the United Nations, the latter acting through the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. GATT and the United Nations contributed equally to the ITC regular budget, which totalled \$16.6 million in 1991. The Centre's technical cooperation activities with developing countries in trade promotion amounted to \$33.6 million during the year. Some 115 national, 60 regional and 120 interregional ITC projects were under implementation in 1991.

#### Publications

Publications issued in 1991 included the annual volumes of International Trade Report 1991, volumes I and II; three issues of Trade Policy Review, covering Europe, Hungary and Indonesia; and the newsletter GATT Focus, issued 10 times annually. Also published were The World Market Dairy Products and International Markets for Meat 1991/92.

#### Secretariat

As at 31 December 1991, the GATT secretariat employed 440 staff members (including temporary posts connected with the Uruguay Round negotiations)—195 in the Professional and higher categories and 245 in the General Service category (see Annex II).

#### Budget

Member countries of GATT contributed to the budget in accordance with a scale assessed on the basis of each country's share in the total trade of the contracting parties and associated Governments. The budget for 1991 was SwF 78,724,802, or \$107,065,731. (The United Nations rate of exchange in December was SwF 1.36 = \$US 1.00.)

NOTE: For further information on GATT, see GATT Activities in 1991: An Annual Review of the Work of the GATT, published by GATT.

# Annex I. CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

(As at 31 December 1991)

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkino Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

# Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

(As at 31 December 1991)

## OFFICERS

### OFFICERS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES<sup>1</sup>

Chairman of the Contracting Parties: Lars E. R. Anell (Sweden).  
 Vice-Chairmen of the Contracting Parties: Emeka A. Azikiwe (Nigeria), J.  
 F. Boddens-Hosang (Netherlands), Gerald E. Shannon (Canada).

Chairman of the Council of Representatives: B. K. Zutshi (India).  
 Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Development: Jesús Seade  
 (Mexico).

<sup>1</sup>Elected at the December 1991 session of the Contracting Parties to  
 hold office until the end of the next session.

### SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Arthur Dunkel.  
 Deputy Director-General Charles R. Carlisle.  
 Assistant Directors-General: Kenneth Broadbridge, Arif Hussein

### SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

Executive Director: Göran M. Engblom.  
 Deputy Executive Director: Saïd T. Harb.

## HEADQUARTERS

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 Centre William Rappard  
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 Facsimile (41) (22) 731-42-06

## Appendices

## Appendix I

## Roster of the United Nations

(As at 31 December 1991)

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION
Afghanistan	19 Nov. 1946	Germany(3)	18 Sep. 1973	Oman	7 Oct. 1971
Albania	14 Dec. 1955	Ghana	8 Mar. 1957	Pakistan	30 Sep. 1947
Algeria	8 Oct. 1962	Greece	25 Oct. 1945	Panama	13 Nov. 1945
Angola	1 Dec. 1976	Grenada	17 Sep. 1974	Papua New Guinea	10 Oct. 1975
Antigua and Barbuda	11 Nov. 1981	Guatemala	21 Nov. 1945	Paraguay	24 Oct. 1945
Argentina	24 Oct. 1945	Guinea	12 Dec. 1958	Peru	31 Oct. 1945
Australia	1 Nov. 1945	Guinea-Bissau	17 Sep. 1974	Philippines	24 Oct. 1945
Austria	14 Dec. 1955	Guyana	20 Sep. 1966	Poland	24 Oct. 1945
Bahamas	18 Sep. 1973	Haiti	24 Oct. 1945	Portugal	14 Dec. 1955
Bahrain	21 Sep. 1971	Honduras	17 Dec. 1945	Qatar	21 Sep. 1971
Bangladesh	17 Sep. 1974	Hungary	14 Dec. 1955	Republic of Korea	17 Sep. 1991
Barbados	9 Dec. 1966	Iceland	19 Nov. 1946	Romania	14 Dec. 1955
Belarus(1)	24 Oct. 1945	India	30 Oct. 1945	Russian Federation(6)	24 Oct. 1945
Belgium	27 Dec. 1945	Indonesia(4)	28 Sep. 1950	Rwanda	18 Sep. 1962
Belize	25 Sep. 1981	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Oct. 1945	Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 Sep. 1983
Benin	20 Sep. 1960	Iraq	21 Dec. 1945	Saint Lucia	18 Sep. 1979
Bhutan	21 Sep. 1971	Ireland	14 Dec. 1955	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 Sep. 1980
Bolivia	14 Nov. 1945	Israel	11 May 1949	Samoa	15 Dec. 1976
Botswana	17 Oct. 1966	Italy	14 Dec. 1955	Sao Tome and Principe	16 Sep. 1975
Brazil	24 Oct. 1945	Jamaica	18 Sep. 1962	Saudi Arabia	24 Oct. 1945
Brunei Darussalam	21 Sep. 1984	Japan	18 Dec. 1956	Senegal	28 Sep. 1960
Bulgaria	14 Dec. 1955	Jordan	14 Dec. 1955	Seychelles	21 Sep. 1976
Burkina Faso	20 Sep. 1960	Kenya	16 Dec. 1963	Sierra Leone	27 Sep. 1961
Burundi	18 Sep. 1962	Kuwait	14 May 1963	Singapore(5)	21 Sep. 1965
Cambodia	14 Dec. 1955	Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 Dec. 1955	Solomon Islands	19 Sep. 1978
Cameroon	20 Sep. 1960	Latvia	17 Sep. 1991	Somalia	20 Sep. 1960
Canada	9 Nov. 1945	Lebanon	24 Oct. 1945	South Africa	7 Nov. 1945
Cape Verde	16 Sep. 1975	Lesotho	17 Oct. 1966	Spain	14 Dec. 1955
Central African Republic	20 Sep. 1960	Liberia	2 Nov. 1945	Sri Lanka	14 Dec. 1955
Chad	20 Sep. 1960	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 Dec. 1955	Sudan	12 Nov. 1956
Chile	24 Oct. 1945	Liechtenstein	18 Sep. 1990	Suriname	4 Dec. 1975
China	24 Oct. 1945	Lithuania	17 Sep. 1991	Swaziland	24 Sep. 1968
Colombia	5 Nov. 1945	Luxembourg	24 Oct. 1945	Sweden	19 Nov. 1946
Comoros	12 Nov. 1975	Madagascar	20 Sep. 1960	Syrian Arab Republic(2)	24 Oct. 1945
Congo	20 Sep. 1960	Malawi	1 Dec. 1964	Thailand	16 Dec. 1946
Costa Rica	2 Nov. 1945	Malaysia(5)	17 Sep. 1957	Togo	20 Sep. 1960
Côte d'Ivoire	20 Sep. 1960	Maldives	21 Sep. 1965	Trinidad and Tobago	16 Sep. 1962
Cuba	24 Oct. 1945	Mali	28 Sep. 1960	Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956
Cyprus	20 Sep. 1960	Malta	1 Dec. 1964	Turkey	24 Oct. 1945
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Marshall Islands	17 Sep. 1991	Uganda	25 Oct. 1962
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 Sep. 1991	Mauritania	27 Oct. 1961	Ukraine(7)	24 Oct. 1945
Denmark	24 Oct. 1945	Mauritius	24 Apr. 1968	United Arab Emirates	9 Dec. 1971
Djibouti	20 Sep. 1977	Mexico	7 Nov. 1945	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 Oct. 1945
Dominica	18 Dec. 1978	Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 Sep. 1991	United Republic of Tanzania(8)	14 Dec. 1961
Dominican Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Mongolia	27 Oct. 1961	United States of America	24 Oct. 1945
Ecuador	21 Dec. 1945	Morocco	12 Nov. 1956	Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945
Egypt(2)	24 Oct. 1945	Mozambique	16 Sep. 1975	Vanuatu	15 Sep. 1981
El Salvador	24 Oct. 1945	Myanmar	19 Apr. 1948	Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945
Equatorial Guinea	12 Nov. 1968	Namibia	23 Apr. 1990	Viet Nam	20 Sep. 1977
Estonia	17 Sep. 1991	Nepal	14 Dec. 1955	Yemen(9)	30 Sep. 1947
Ethiopia	13 Nov. 1945	Netherlands	10 Dec. 1945	Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945
Fiji	13 Oct. 1970	New Zealand	24 Oct. 1945	Zaire	20 Sep. 1960
Finland	14 Dec. 1955	Nicaragua	24 Oct. 1945	Zambia	1 Dec. 1964
France	24 Oct. 1945	Niger	20 Sep. 1960	Zimbabwe	25 Aug. 1980
Gabon	20 Sep. 1960	Nigeria	7 Oct. 1960		
Gambia	21 Sep. 1965	Norway	27 Nov. 1945		

(footnotes on next page)

(footnotes for preceding page)

(1)Formerly the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; name changed on 19 September 1991.

(2)Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October 1945, joined together-following a plebiscite held in those countries on 21 February 1958-to form the United Arab Republic. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, also resumed its separate membership in the United Nations; it changed its name to the Syrian Arab Republic on 14 September 1971. The United Arab Republic continued as a Member of the United Nations and reverted to the name of Egypt on 2 September 1971.

(3)Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990, the two German States (both of which became United Nations Members on 18 September 1973) united to form one sovereign State. As from that date, the Federal Republic of Germany has acted in the United Nations under the designation Germany.

(4)On 20 January 1965, Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from the United Nations. By a telegram of 19 September 1966, it notified the Secretary-General of its decision to resume participation in the activities of the United Nations. On 26 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of that decision and the President invited the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the Assembly.

(5)On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya (which became a United Nations Member on 17 September 1957) to form Malaysia. On 9 August 1965, Singapore became an independent State and on 21 September 1965 it became a Member of the United Nations.

(6)The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. On 24 December 1991, the President of the Russian Federation informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the USSR in all United Nations organs was being continued by the Russian Federation.

“Formerly the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; name changed on 24 August 1991.

(8)Tanganyika was admitted to the United Nations on 14 December 1961, and Zanzibar, on 16 December 1963. Following ratification, on 26 April 1964, of the Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the two States became represented as a single Member: the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar; it changed its name to the United Republic of Tanzania on 1 November 1964.

(9)Yemen was admitted to the United Nations on 30 September 1947 and Democratic Yemen on 14 December 1967. On 22 May 1990, the two countries merged and have since been represented as one Member.

## Appendix II

# Charter of 'the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice

## Charter of the United Nations

NOTE: The Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the Charter.

Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter were adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963 and came into force on 31 August 1965. A further amendment to Article 61 was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1971, and came into force on 24 September 1973. An amendment to Article 109, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965, came into force on 12 June 1968.

The amendment to Article 23 enlarges the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 15. The amended Article 27 provides that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members

(formerly seven), including the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The amendment to Article 61, which entered into force on 31 August 1965, enlarged the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27. The subsequent amendment to that Article, which entered into force on 24 September 1973, further increased the membership of the Council from 27 to 54.

The amendment to Article 109, which relates to the first paragraph of that Article, provides that a General Conference of Member States for the purpose of reviewing the Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members (formerly seven) of the Security Council. Paragraph 3 of Article 109, which deals with the consideration of a possible review conference during the tenth regular session of the General Assembly, has been retained in its original form in its reference to a "vote of any seven members of the Security Council", the paragraph having been acted upon in 1955 by the General Assembly, at its tenth regular session, and by the Security Council.

### WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

### AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

### HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organisation to be known as the United Nations.

### Chapter I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

#### Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

#### Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

#### Chapter II MEMBERSHIP

##### Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

##### Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

##### Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

##### Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

#### Chapter III ORGANS

##### Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

##### Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

#### Chapter IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### Composition

##### Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

##### Functions and powers

##### Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

##### Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

##### Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

##### Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

##### Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any sit-



uation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 66, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Chapter V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23<sup>1</sup>

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the

<sup>1</sup> Amended text of Article 23, which came into force on 31 August 1965. (The text of Article 23 before it was amended read as follows:

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.)

assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

#### Voting

##### Article 27<sup>2</sup>

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

#### Procedure

##### Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.
2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.
3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

##### Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

##### Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

##### Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

##### Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

#### Chapter VI

#### PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

##### Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

##### Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

##### Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

##### Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

##### Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

##### Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

#### Chapter VII

#### ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

##### Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

##### Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

<sup>2</sup>Amended text of Article 27, which came into force on 31 August 1965. (The text of Article 27 before it was amended read as follows:

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.  
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.)

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces

placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Chapter VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

#### Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

### Chapter IX

#### INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

#### Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

#### Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

#### Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

#### Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

#### Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

#### Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

### Chapter X

#### THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

##### Composition

#### Article 61<sup>3</sup>

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-

four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

##### Functions and powers

#### Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

#### Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

#### Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

#### Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request:

#### Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

<sup>3</sup>Amended text of Article 61, which came into force on 24 September 1973. (The text of Article 61 as previously amended on 31 August 1965 read as follows:

1. The Economic and social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members, in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.)

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

#### Voting

##### Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

#### Procedure

##### Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

##### Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

##### Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

##### Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

##### Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

#### Chapter XI

##### DECLARATION REGARDING

##### NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

##### Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and,

when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

##### Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

#### Chapter XII

##### INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

##### Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

##### Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

##### Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
- b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

##### Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

##### Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment,

shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

#### Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

#### Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

#### Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

#### Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendments, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

#### Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

#### Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

### Chapter XIII THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

#### Composition

#### Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
  - b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
  - c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.
2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

#### Functions and powers

#### Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

#### Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

#### Voting

#### Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

#### Procedure

#### Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

#### Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

### Chapter XIV THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

#### Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

#### Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

Chapter XV  
THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Chapter XVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

Chapter XVII

TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, 30 October 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

Chapter XVIII

AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109 <sup>4</sup>

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

## Chapter XIX

## RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

## Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States

of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

## Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

<sup>4</sup>Amended text of Article 109, which came into force on 12 June 1968. (The text of Article 109 before it was amended read as follows:

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.)

## Statute of the International Court of Justice

## Article 1

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

## Chapter I

## ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

## Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

## Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

## Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for mem-

bers of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

## Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

## Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

## Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.



2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

#### Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

#### Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

#### Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

#### Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

#### Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

#### Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

#### Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-

General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

#### Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

#### Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

#### Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

#### Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

#### Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

#### Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

#### Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.

2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

#### Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.

2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

#### Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.

3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

#### Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the court.

#### Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

#### Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

#### Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

#### Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

#### Article 29

With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

#### Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.

2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

#### Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.

5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take

part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

#### Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary

2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.

5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office

6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

#### Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

### Chapter II

### COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

#### Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.

2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.

3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

#### Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.

2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations; is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

#### Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- a. the interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

#### Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

#### Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:
  - a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
  - b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
  - c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
  - d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.
2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bona*, if the parties agree thereto.

### Chapter III PROCEDURE

#### Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.
2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.
3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

#### Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.
2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.
3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

#### Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.
2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

#### Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.
2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.
3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

#### Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.
2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.
3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.
4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.
5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

#### Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.
2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

#### Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

#### Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

#### Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.
2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

#### Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

#### Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

#### Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

#### Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

#### Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

#### Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.

2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

#### Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.

2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.

3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

#### Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.

2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

#### Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.

2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

#### Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

#### Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

#### Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

#### Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

#### Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.

2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.

3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.

5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

#### Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.

2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

#### Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

#### Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

#### Chapter IV

#### ADVISORY OPINIONS

#### Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

#### Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

#### Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

#### Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

#### Chapter V

#### AMENDMENT

#### Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

#### Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

## Appendix III

## Structure of the United Nations

## General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations.

## SESSIONS

Resumed forty-fifth session: 29 April-3 May, 13-17 May, 10-28 June, 12, 13 and 27 August and 13 and 16 September 1991.

Forty-sixth session: 17 September-20 December 1991 (suspended).

## OFFICERS

Resumed forty-fifth session

President: Guido de Marco (Malta).

Vice-President: Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji, France, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Lebanon, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

## Forty-sixth session

President: Samir S. Shihabi (Saudi Arabia).<sup>a</sup>

Vice-President:<sup>b</sup> Australia, Belize, Botswana, China, Ecuador, France, Guinea, Honduras, Italy, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Qatar, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Zaire.

<sup>a</sup>Elected on 17 September 1991 (decision 46/302).

<sup>b</sup>Elected on 17 September 1991 (decision 46/304).

The Assembly has four types of committees: (1) Main Committees; (2) procedural committees; (3) standing committees; (4) subsidiary and ad hoc bodies. In addition, it convenes conferences to deal with specific subjects.

## Main Committees

Seven Main Committees have been established as follows:

Political and Security Committee (disarmament and related international security questions) (First Committee)

Special Political Committee

Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)

Trusteeship Committee (including Non-Self-Governing Territories) (Fourth Committee)

Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee)

Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

The General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members of the United Nations have the right to be represented.

## OFFICERS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

Resumed forty-fifth session

Fifth Committee<sup>a</sup>

Chairman: Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados).

Vice-Chairmen: Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian SSR), Irmeli Mustonen (Finland).

Rapporteur: Shamel E. Nasser (Egypt).

<sup>a</sup>The only Main Committee to meet at the resumed session.

Forty-sixth session<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Chairmen elected by the Main Committees; announced by the Assembly President on 17 September 1991 (decision 46/303).

## First Committee

Chairman: Robert Mroziewicz (Poland).

Vice-Chairmen: Ahmet Nazif Alpman (Turkey), Sedfrey A. Ordoñez (Philippines).

Rapporteur: Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay).

## Special Political Committee

Chairman: Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand).

Vice-Chairmen: Roland Schafer (Germany), Zbigniew Maria Włosowicz (Poland).

Rapporteur: Ehab Mostafa Fawzy (Egypt).

## Second Committee

Chairman: John Burke (Ireland).

Vice-Chairmen: Ioan Barac (Romania), Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Iran).

Rapporteur: Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar).

## Third Committee

Chairman: Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates).

Vice-Chairmen: Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador), Alexander Slaby (Czechoslovakia).

Rapporteur: Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda).

## Fourth Committee

Chairman: Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia).

Vice-Chairmen: Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar), Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo).

Rapporteur: James Kember (New Zealand).

## Fifth Committee

Chairman: Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).

Vice-Chairmen: Norma Goicochea (Cuba), Kees Spaans (Netherlands).

Rapporteur: Mahmoud Barimani (Iran).

## Sixth Committee

Chairman: Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique).

Vice-Chairmen: José R. Sandoval (Ecuador), Richard N. Tetu (Canada).

Rapporteur: Aliosha I. Nedelchev (Bulgaria).

## Procedural committees

## General Committee

The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

## Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee consists of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President.

## Forty-sixth session

Belgium, Belize, Chile, China, Lesotho, Singapore, Togo, USSR, United States.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Appointed on 17 September 1991 (decision 46/301).

## Standing committees

The two standing committees consist of experts appointed in their individual capacity for three-year terms.

### Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Lawrence O. C. Agubuzu (Nigeria); Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic); C. S. M. Mselle, Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania); Jozsef Tardos (Hungary); Louis A. Wiltshire (Trinidad and Tobago).  
To serve until 31 December 1992: Carlos Casap (Bolivia); Yogesh Kumar Gupta (India); Tadanori Inomata (Japan); Ulrich Kalbitzer (Germany);<sup>a</sup> Irmeli Mustonen (Finland); Yang Hushan (China).  
To serve until 31 December 1993: Leonid E. Bidny (USSR); Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba); John Fox (United States);<sup>a</sup> Richard Kinchen (United Kingdom); M'hand Ladjouzi (Algeria).

<sup>a</sup>Resigned; Wolfgang Münch (Germany) and Linda S. Shenwick (United States), respectively, were appointed on 27 August 1991 (decision 45/305 C).

On 20 December 1991 (decision 46/317), the General Assembly appointed the following five members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic), Kwaku Dua Dankwa (Ghana), Zoran Lazarevic (Yugoslavia), Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados), C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania).

### Committee on Contributions

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan); John D. Fox (United States); Ion Gorita (Romania); Elias M. C. Kazembe (Zambia); Vanu Gopala Menon (Singapore); Assen Iliev Zlatanov (Bulgaria).  
To serve until 31 December 1992: Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire); Sergio Chapparo Ruiz (Chile); Peter Gregg (Australia); Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina); Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Cheikh El Ghaouth (Mauritania); Dimitri Rallis, Vice-Chairman (Greece).  
To serve until 31 December 1993: Amjad Ali, Chairman (Pakistan); Henrik Amneus (Sweden); Yuri A. Chulkov (USSR); Jorge José Duhalt (Mexico); Ugo Sessi (Italy); Wang Liansheng (China).

On 20 December 1991 (decision 46/318), the General Assembly appointed the following six members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan), David Etuket (Uganda), John D. Fox (United States), Ion Gorita (Romania), Imre Karbuczy (Hungary), Vanu Gopala Menon (Singapore).

## Subsidiary and ad hoc bodies

The following subsidiary and ad hoc bodies were in existence or functioning in 1991, or were established during the General Assembly's forty-sixth session, held from 17 September to 20 December 1991. (For other related bodies, see p. 1065.)

### Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the 1992 Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

As soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly, an ad hoc committee of the whole of the Assembly meets, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, to enable Governments to announce pledges of voluntary contributions to the programme of UNHCR for the following year. Also invited to announce their pledges are States which are members of specialized agencies but not Members of the United Nations. In 1991, the Ad Hoc Committee met on 12 November.

### Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

As soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly, an ad hoc committee of the whole

of the Assembly meets, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, to enable Governments to announce pledges of voluntary contributions to the programme of UNRWA for the following year. Also invited to announce their pledges are States which are members of specialized agencies but not Members of the United Nations. In 1991, the Ad Hoc Committee met on 3 December.

### Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990<sup>1</sup> held an organizational session on 9 April and met from 3 to 14 September 1991, at United Nations Headquarters.

Chairman: Martin Huslid (Norway).

Vice-Chairmen: Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukraine), Jamsheed K. A. Marker (Pakistan), Marjorie R. Thorpe (Trinidad and Tobago).

Rapporteur: Ayité Jean-Claude Kpakpo (Benin).

### Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

In 1991, the 44-member Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, continuing the preparatory work for the Conference on the Indian Ocean (the first stage rescheduled for 1993 at Colombo, Sri Lanka), held two sessions, at United Nations Headquarters: from 15 to 19 April and from 1 to 12 July.

Members: Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Sweden, a major maritime user of the Indian Ocean, continued to participate in the meetings as an observer.

Chairman: Stanley Kalpage (Sri Lanka).

Vice-Chairmen: Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique), Jill Courtney (Australia), Isslamet Poernomo (Indonesia).

Rapporteur: Noel Rakotondramboa (Madagascar).

### Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference

The 40-member Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference did not meet in 1991.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

The USSR participates in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, while China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States maintained contact with it through its Chairman, pursuant to a 1973 General Assembly resolution.<sup>2</sup>

## WORKING GROUP

Members: Burundi, Egypt, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka.

### Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

Members: Belarus, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

<sup>1</sup>YUN 1986, p. 446, GA res. S-13/2, annex, 1 June 1986.

<sup>2</sup>YUN 1973, p. 18, GA res. 3183(XXVIII), 18 Dec. 1973.

Chairman: Martin Huslid (Norway).  
 Vice-Chairman: Isaiah Zimba Chabala (Zambia).

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme  
 of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination  
 and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law held its twenty-sixth session at United Nations Headquarters on 28 October 1991.

Members (until 31 December 1991): Bangladesh, Cyprus, France, Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Netherlands, Romania, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zaire.

Chairmen: Edward Obeng Kufuor (Ghana).

On 9 December 1991, the General Assembly appointed the following 25 Member States to serve for four Years beginning on 1 January 1992 (six from Africa, five from Asia, three from Eastern Europe, five from Latin America and the Caribbean, and six from Western Europe and other States): Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Iran, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay.

#### Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors consists of three members appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Members:

To serve until 30 June 1992: President of the Federal Court of Audit of Germany.

To serve until 30 June 1993: Chairman of the Commission on Audit of the Philippines.

To serve until 30 June 1994: Auditor-General of Ghana.

On 20 December 1991 (decision 46/319), the General Assembly appointed the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom for a three-Year term beginning on 1 July 1992.

#### Collective Measures Committee

Established in 1950 under the General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution,<sup>3</sup> the Collective Measures Committee reported three times to the Assembly. In noting the third report, to its ninth (1954) session, the Assembly directed the Committee to remain in a position to pursue such further studies as it may deem desirable to strengthen the capability of the United Nations to maintain peace and to report to the Security Council and to the Assembly as appropriate.<sup>4</sup>

Members: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

#### Committee for the United Nations Population Award

The Committee for the United Nations Population Award is composed of: (a) 10 representatives of United Nations Member States elected by the Economic and Social Council for a three-Year period, with due regard for equitable geographical representation and the need to include Member States that had made contributions for the Award; (b) the Secretary-General and the UNFPA Executive Director, to serve ex officio; and (c) five individuals eminent for their significant contributions to population-related activities, selected by the Committee, to serve as honorary members in an advisory capacity for a renewable three-year term.

In 1991, the Committee held meetings at United Nations Headquarters on 21 January and 14 February.

Members (until 31 December 1991): Byelorussian SSR, Ecuador, India, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Rwanda, Togo, Turkey. Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General and the UNFPA Executive Director.

Honorary members (until 31 December 1991): Takeo Fukuda, Enrique Iglesias, F. Bradford F. Bradford Morse, Olusegun Obsanjo, Jean Ripert.

Chairman: Jorge Montaña (Mexico).

On 30 and 31 May 1991 (decision 1991/224), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 10 States for a three-Year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Rwanda.

#### Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

Members: Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden.

Chairman: Jan K. Eliasson (Sweden).

Vice-Chairman: Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria).

#### Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements

In 1991, the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements held its thirty-sixth session on 11 and 12 February, its extended thirty-sixth session on 20 May and 16, 18 and 19 July, and its thirty-seventh session on 9, 11 and 13 September, all at United Nations Headquarters.

Members (until 16 September 1991) (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's forty-fifth session): Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, France, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Indonesia, Lebanon, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Vaclav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) (thirty-sixth session), Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) (thirty-seventh session).

Rapporteur: Anthony Aust (United Kingdom) (thirty-sixth session), Michael Wood (United Kingdom) (thirty-seventh session).

Members (from 17 September 1991) (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's forty-sixth session): Australia, Belize, Botswana, China, Ecuador, France, Guinea, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Zaire.

#### Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter

All Members of the United Nations are members of the Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter.

The Committee, established in 1955, last met in 1967, following which the General Assembly decided to keep it in being.<sup>5</sup>

#### Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences consists of 21 Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution, to serve for a three-year term.

<sup>3</sup>YUN 1950, p. 194. GA res. 377(V), para. 11, 3 Nov. 1950.

<sup>4</sup>YUN 1954, p. 23, GA res. 809(IX), 4 Nov. 1954.

<sup>5</sup>YUN 1967, p. 291, GA res. 2285(XXII), 5 Dec. 1967.

**Members:**

To serve until 31 December 1991: Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mozambique, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1992: Austria, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Uganda, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1993: Chile, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Japan, Kenya, USSR.

Chairman: Kwaku Dua Dankwa (Ghana).

Vice-Chairmen: Imre Karbuczky (Hungary), George Kasoulides (Cyprus), Maria Rotheiser (Austria).

Rapporteur: Jorge José Duhalt (Mexico).

On 13 November and 20 December 1991 (decisions 4646/312 A and B), the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following seven members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Jamaica, Mozambique, Senegal, Turkey.

**Committee on Information**

In 1991, the 78-member Committee on Information held, at United Nations Headquarters, an organizational session on 4 March and its thirteenth session from 4 to 19 April.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Chairman: Ricardo Lagorio (Argentina)

Vice-Chairmen: Oleksandr Bouts'ko (Ukrainian SSR), Bob Hiensch (Netherlands), Mansoor Suhail (Pakistan).

Rapporteur: Sabri Boukadoum (Algeria).

On 11 December 1991 (decision 46/423), the General Assembly increased the membership of the Committee from 78 to 79 and appointed Burkina Faso as a member.

**Committee on Relations with the Host Country**

Members: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Senegal, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States (host country).

Chairman: Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)

Vice-Chairmen: Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire.

Rapporteur: Emilia Castro de Barish (Costa Rica).

**Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy**

The Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, open to the participation of all States as full members, did not meet in 1991.

**Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People**

Members: Afghanistan, Belarus, Cuba, Cyprus, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Absa Claude Diallo (Senegal).

Vice-Chairmen: Khodaidad Basharmal (Afghanistan), Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada (Cuba).

Rapporteur: Alexander Borg Olivier (Malta) (until 7 October 1991), Victor Camilleri (Malta) (from 7 October).

**WORKING GROUP**

Members: Afghanistan, Belarus, Cuba, Guinea, Guyana, India (Vice-Chairman), Malta (Chairman), Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine; Palestine (represented by PLO).

**Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space**

The 53-member Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its thirty-fourth session at Graz, Austria, from 27 May to 6 June 1991.

Members: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Peter Honenfellner (Austria).

Vice-Chairman: Aurel Dragos Munteanu (Romania).

Rapporteur: Flavio Miragaia Perri (Brazil).

**LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE**

The Legal Subcommittee, a committee of the whole, held its thirtieth session at United Nations Headquarters from 25 March to 12 April 1991.

Chairman: Vaclav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia).

**SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUBCOMMITTEE**

The Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, a committee of the whole, held its twenty-eighth session at United Nations Headquarters from 19 February to 1 March 1991.

Chairman: John H. Carver (Australia).

**Disarmament Commission**

In 1991, the Disarmament Commission, composed of all the Members of the United Nations, held an organizational meeting on 29 January and a series of meetings between 22 April and 13 May, all at United Nations Headquarters.

Chairman: Peter Hohenfellner (Austria).

Vice-Chairmen: Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Germany, Pakistan, Peru, Poland.

Rapporteur: Bahman Naimi Arfa (Iran).

**High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries**

The High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, composed of all States participating in UNDP, held its seventh session at United Nations Headquarters from 28 to 31 May and on 6 June 1991.

President: Eduard Kukan (Czechoslovakia).

Vice-Presidents: Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco), Guadalupe Hung-Pacheco (Honduras).

Rapporteur: Tehmina Janjua (Pakistan).

**Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development**

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, which reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and is open to the participation of all States as full members, held its eleventh session at United Nations Headquarters from 22 April to 3 May 1991.

Chairman: Ladislav Kovac (Czechoslovakia).



Vice-Chairmen: Dulce Arnao da Uzategui (Venezuela), Ahmed Djoghlaif (Algeria), George Kint (Belgium).  
Rapporteur: Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh).

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development consists of 28 members appointed in their personal capacity by the Intergovernmental Committee for three-year terms. It held its eleventh session at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 18 January 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1992: Carlos Rafael Abeledo (Argentina); Elisabeth Birman (Hungary); Harvey Brooks (United States); Karl E. Ganzhorn (Germany); Seeiso Liphuko (Botswana); Joanna Olutunbi Maduka, Vice-Chairman (Nigeria); Marcos Mares Guia, Vice-Chairman (Brazil); Thomas R. Odiambo (Kenya); Yash Pal (India); Maria da Lourdes Pintassilgo (Portugal); Yangze Sherpa, Vice-Chairman (Nepal); Mikoto Usui, Rapporteur (Japan); Dulce Arnao de Uzategui (Venezuela); Josephine Guidy Wandja (Côte d'Ivoire).

To serve until 31 December 1993: Amin Badr-El-Din (Jordan); Donatien Bihute (Burundi); Niels E. Busch, Vice-Chairman (Denmark); Robert Gyabaa Jones Butler (Ghana); Meneleo J. Carlos, Jr. (Philippines); Pierre F. Castillon (France); Hyung Sup Choi (Republic of Korea); Ladislav Kovac, Vice-Chairman (Czechoslovakia); C.N. Geoffrey Oldham, Chairman (United Kingdom); Daniel Resendiz Neñez (Mexico); Rosa Elena Simeon (Cuba); Alexandre P. Vladislavlev (USSR);<sup>a</sup> Wu Yi Kang (China).

<sup>a</sup>Resigned; Vladimir A. Labunov (USSR) was appointed on 3 May 1991 to fill the resultant vacancy.

On 3 May 1991, the Intergovernmental Committee decided that, in order to ensure that appointments of members of the Advisory Committee coincided with its regular biennial sessions, the terms of office of Advisory Committee members should be changed from three to four Years, starting with those whose terms were to begin on 1 January 1994. Members would serve only one term.

#### Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa

The Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa is composed of 10 Member States appointed by the Assembly President, in consultation with the regional groups and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and ensuring representation of oil-exporting and -shipping States.

Members: Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, Kuwait, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania.

Chairman: Anthony B. Nyakyi (United Republic of Tanzania).  
Vice-Chairmen: Nabeela AL-Mulla (Kuwait).  
Rapporteur: Sverre Bergh-Johansen (Norway).

#### Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, held four sessions in 1991: its first at Chantilly, near Washington, D.C., from 4 to 14 February; its second at Geneva from 19 to 28 June; its third at Nairobi, Kenya, from 9 to 20 September; and its fourth at Geneva from 9 to 20 December.

Chairman: Jean Ripert (France).  
Vice-Chairmen: Chandrashekar Dasgupta (India), Ahmed Djoghlaif (Algeria), Raul Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina).  
Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur: Ion Draghici (Romania).

#### Intergovernmental Working Group on the Creation of an Effective International Crime and Justice Programme

The 29-member Intergovernmental Working Group on the Creation of an Effective International Crime and Justice Programme held its only session at Vienna from 5 to 9 August 1991.

Members:<sup>a</sup> Argentina, Australia, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Malawi, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

<sup>a</sup>Appointed by the President of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, as stated in his communications to the Secretary-General of 11 and 15 March 1991.

Chairman: Miguel A. Sanchez (Colombia).

Vice-Chairmen: Sedfrey A. Ordonez (Philippines), Bo Svensson (Sweden), Meryat Tallawy (Egypt).

Rapporteur: Dusan Cotic (Yugoslavia).

#### Interim Committee of the General Assembly

The Interim Committee of the General Assembly, on which each Member of the United Nations has the right to appoint one representative, was originally established by the Assembly in 1947 to function between the Assembly's regular sessions. It was re-established in 1948 for a further Year and in 1949<sup>6</sup> for an indefinite period. The Committee has not met since 1961.<sup>7</sup>

#### International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission consists of 15 members who serve in their personal capacity as individuals of recognized competence in public administration or related fields, particularly in personnel management. They are appointed by the General Assembly, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution, for four-year terms.

The Commission held two sessions in 1991: its thirty-third in Paris from 11 to 29 March, and its thirty-fourth at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 23 August.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1992: Amjad Ali (Pakistan); Anatoly M. Dryukov (USSR); Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria); Omar Sirry (Egypt); M. A. Vellodi (India).

To serve until 31 December 1993: Michael Jean Bardoux (France); Claudia Cooley (United States); Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil); Alexis Stephanou (Greece); Ku Tashiro (Japan).

To serve until 31 December 1994: Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor, Chairman (Tunisia); Turkia Daddah (Mauritania); Andre Xavier Pirson (Belgium); Jaroslav Riha (Czechoslovakia); Carlos S. Vagaga, Vice-Chairmen (Argentina).

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POST ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS

The Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions consists of six members, of whom five are chosen from the geographical regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe and other States; and one, from ICSC, who serves ex officio as Chairman. Members are appointed by the ICSC Chairman to serve for four-year terms.

The Advisory Committee held its sixteenth session at United Nations Headquarters from 6 to 10 May 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Jeremiah Banda (Zambia),<sup>a</sup> Yuri Ivanov (USSR), Isaac Kerstenetzky (Brazil),<sup>b</sup> Yuki Miura (Japan).  
Hugues Picard (France), Andrei F. Revenko (USSR).

Ex-officio member: Carlos S. Vegega, Chairman (Argentina).

<sup>a</sup>Resigned in March 1991.

<sup>b</sup>Died in July 1991.

<sup>6</sup>YUN 1948-49, p. 411, GA res. 295(IV), 21 Nov. 1949.

<sup>7</sup>YUN 1961, p. 705.

## International Law Commission

The International Law Commission consists of 34 persons of recognized competence in international law, elected by the General Assembly to serve in their individual capacity for a five-Year term. Vacancies occurring within the five-year period are filled by the Commission.

The Commission held its forty-third session at Geneva from 29 April to 19 July 1991.

Members (until 31 December 1991): Bola Adesumbo Ajibola (Nigeria); Husain M. Al-Bahama, Rapporteur (Bahrain); Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan); Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq); Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy); Julio Barboza (Argentina); Yuri G. Barsegov (USSR); John Alan Beesley, First Vice-Chairman (Canada); Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco); Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt); Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil); Leonardo Diaz-González (Venezuela); Gudmundur Eiriksson (Iceland); Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica); Bernhard Graefrath (Germany); Francis Mahon Hayes (Ireland); Jorge Enrique Illueca (Panama); Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus); Abdul G. Koroma, Chairman (Sierra Leone); Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria); Stephen C. McCaffrey (United States); Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya); Motoo Ogiso (Japan); Stanislaw M. Pawlak (Poland); Alain Pellet (France); Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India); Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar); Emmanuel J. Roucounas (Greece); César Sepúlveda-Gutiérrez, Second Vice-Chairman (Mexico); Shi Jiuyong (China); Luis Solari Tudela (Peru); Doudou Thiam (Senegal); Christian Tomuschat (Germany); Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

On 14 November 1991 (decision 46/313), the General Assembly elected the following for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Husain M. Al-Bahama (Bahrain); Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan); Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy); Julio Barboza (Argentina); Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco); Derek William Bowett (United Kingdom); Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil); James R. Crawford (Australia); John De Saram (Sri Lanka); Gudmundur Eiriksson (Iceland); Salifou Fomba (Mali); Mehmet Guney (Turkey); Kamil E. Idris (Sudan); Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus); Peter C. R. Kabatsi (Uganda); Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone); Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja (Indonesia); Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria); Vaclav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia); Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon); Alain Pellet (France); Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India); Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar); Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica); Robert B. Rosenstock (United States); Shi Jiuyong (China); Alberto Szekely (Mexico); Doudou Thiam (Senegal); Christian Tomuschat (Germany); Edmundo Vargas Carreño (Chile); Vladlen Vereshetin (USSR); Francisco Villagran Kramer (Guatemala); Chusei Yamanda (Japan); Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

## Investments Committee

The Investments Committee consists of nine members appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and ACABQ, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. Members serve for three-Year terms.

## Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil); Braj Kumar Nehru, Chairman (India); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland).  
To serve until 31 December 1992: Yves Oltramare (Switzerland); Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana); Juergen Reimnitz (Germany).  
To serve until 31 December 1993: Jean Guyot, Vice-Chairman (France); George Johnston (United States);<sup>a</sup> Michiya Matsukawa (Japan).

<sup>a</sup>Died on 12 February 1991.

In addition, during 1991, Ahmed Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia) and Peter Stormonth-Darling (United Kingdom) served in an ad hoc consultative capacity.

On 20 December 1991 (decision 46/320), the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of

Ahmed Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia), Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil) and Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland) as members for a three-Year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991.

## Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

The Joint Advisory Group was established in accordance with an agreement between UNCTAD and GATT with effect from 1 January 1968, the date on which their joint sponsorship of the International Trade Centre commenced.

Participation in the Group is open to all States members of UNCTAD and to all contracting parties to GATT.

The Group held its twenty-fourth session at Geneva from 6 to 12 April 1991.

Chairman: A. Hynninen (Finland).

Vice-Chairmen: L. de Sola Saurel (El Salvador), R. M. Roy (India).  
Rapporteur: M. J. Kisiri (United Republic of Tanzania).

## Joint Inspection Unit

The Joint Inspection Unit consists of not more than 11 Inspectors appointed by the General Assembly from candidates nominated by Member States following appropriate consultations, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Chairman of ACC. The Inspectors, chosen for their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and reasonable rotation, serve in their personal capacity for five-year terms.

## Members:

To serve until 31 December 1992: Adib Daoudy, Vice-Chairmen (Syrian Arab Republic); Mohamed Salah Eldin Ibrahim (Egypt); Boris P. Prokofiev (USSR); Siegfried Schumm (Germany); Norman Williams (Panama).  
To serve until 31 December 1993: Raul Quijano, Chairmen (Argentina).  
To serve until 31 December 1994: Kahono Martohafinegoro (Indonesia).  
To serve until 31 December 1995: Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland); Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece); Richard Vognild Hennes (United States); Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire).

On 27 November 1991 (decision 46/314), the General Assembly selected Algeria, the Dominican Republic, Italy, Jordan and the USSR to propose candidates for appointment to JIU to fill terms that were to expire on 31 December 1992. The persons so appointed would serve terms beginning on 1 January 1993.

## Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations

Established in 1975 by the General Assembly<sup>8</sup> to consist of 54 Member States appointed by its President on the basis of equitable geographical balance, the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations has a membership of 48. It has not met since 1976.<sup>9</sup>

Members: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

## Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reports 'to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

<sup>8</sup>YUN 1975, p. 957, GA res. 3538(XXX), 17 Dec. 1975.

<sup>9</sup>YUN 1976, pp. 889 and 1064.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH  
COMMISSIONERS PROGRAMME

The Executive Committee held its forty-second session at Geneva from 7 to 11 October 1991.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines,<sup>a</sup> Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

<sup>a</sup>Elected by the Economic and Social Council on 30 May 1991 (decision 1991/224).

Chairman: Bernard de Riedmatten (Switzerland).  
Vice-Chairman: Juan A. Lanus (Argentina).  
Rapporteur: Zhang Yishan (China).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Sadako Ogata.  
Deputy High Commissioner: Douglas Stafford.

On 16 December 1991, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Executive Committee from 44 to 46 States and requested the Economic and Social Council to elect the two additional members at its resumed organizational session in 1992.

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE  
ON INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The Subcommittee of the Whole on International Protection met at Geneva on 3 October 1991.

Chairman: Emeka Ayo Azikiwe (Nigeria).

SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

The Subcommittee on Administrative and Financial Matters, which is composed of all members of the Executive Committee, met at Geneva on 27 June and 4 and 8 October 1991.

Chairman: Bernard de Riedmatten (Switzerland).

## Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

The Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation was created by the General Assembly in 1949<sup>10</sup> to consist of qualified persons, designated by United Nations Member States, each to serve for a term of five Years. Information concerning the Panel's composition had from time to time been communicated to the Assembly and the Security Council; the last consolidated list was issued by the Secretary-General in a note of 20 January 1961.

## Panel of External Auditors

The Panel of External Auditors consists of the members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

## Panel of Military Experts

The General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution<sup>11</sup> called for the appointment of military experts to be available, on request, to United Nations Member States wishing to obtain technical advice on the organization, training and equipment of elements within their national armed forces which could be made available, in accordance with national constitutional processes, for service as a unit or units of the United Nations upon the recommendation of the Security Council or the Assembly.

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations  
Conference on Environment and Development

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (scheduled for June 1992), open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, held two sessions in 1991, at Geneva:

its second from 18 March to 5 April and its third from 12 August to 4 September.

Chairman: Tommy Koh (Singapore).

Vice-Chairmen: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil (ex officio), Byelorussian SSR (from 2 April), China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia (until 2 April), Djibouti, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Rapporteur: Ahemd Djoghlaif (Algeria).

## Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights

The Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (scheduled for 1993), open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, held its first session at Geneva from 9 to 13 September 1991.

Chairman: Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco).

Vice-Chairmen: Horacio Arteaga (Venezuela), Fan Guozhang (China), John Swift (Ireland).

Rapporteur: Zdzislaw Kedzia (Poland).

Scientific and Technical Committee on the International  
Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

The Scientific and Technical Committee on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, composed of 25 scientific and technical experts appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with their Governments, held two sessions in 1991: its first at Bonn, Germany, from 4 to 6 March, and its second at Guatemala City from 16 to 20 September.

Members: Alexandra Amagka-Mensah (Ghana); Anand S. Arya (India); F. Barneri (Italy); Mohammed Benblidia (Algeria); Driss Ben Sari (Morocco); G. Arthur Brown (Jamaica); James Bruce, Chairman (Canada); C. Candanedo (Panama); Princess Chulaorn (Thailand); U. G. Cordani Brazil; Alberto Giesecke (Peru); Y. A. Izrael (USSR); Vit Kamik (Czechoslovakia); Elizabeth Kassaye (Ethiopia); Vaino Kelha (Finland); Takeo Kinoshita (Japan); Roman L. Kintanar (Philippines); M. Lechat (Belgium); Philippe Masure (France); Thomas Odhiambo (Kenya); Dallas Peck (United States); E. Plate (Germany); Aura Elena Rodriguez Marrero (Venezuela); Marilo Rub de Elvira (Spain); Xie Li-Li (China).

## Special Committee against Apartheid

Members: Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Zimbabwe.

Chairman: Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria).

Vice-Chairmen: Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukraine); Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal) (until 28 October 1991), Jayaraj Acharya (Nepal) (from 28 October); Marjorie Thorpe (Trinidad and Tobago).

Rapporteur: Virendra Gupta (India) (until 28 October), Suresh K. Goel (India) (from 28 October).

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Members: Algeria, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Zimbabwe (Chairman).

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA

Members: Ghana (Chairman), Guinea, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic.

## Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations

In 1991, the 34-member Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations met at United Nations Headquarters on 19 April and 6, 8, 9 and 30 May.

<sup>10</sup>YUN 1948-49, p. 416, GA res. 268 D (III), 28 Apr. 1949.

<sup>11</sup>YUN 1950, p. 194, GA res. 377(V), part A, para. 10, 3 Nov. 1950.

**Members:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

**Chairman:** Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria).

**Vice-Chairmen:** Philippe Kirsch (Canada), Robert Mroziewicz (Poland), Alejandro Nieto (Argentina), Shigeki Sumi (Japan).

**Rapporteur:** Waguih Said Moustapha Hanafi (Egypt).

#### WORKING GROUP

**Members:** France, India, Mexico, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, and the officers of the Special Committee.

Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The 47-member Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization met at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 22 February 1991.

**Members:** Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

**Chairman:** Carlos Calero-Rodriguez (Brazil).

**Vice-Chairmen:** Alfonso Maria Dastis (Spain), Masahiro Fukukawa (Japan), Sani L. Mohammed (Nigeria).

**Rapporteur:** Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland).

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

**Members:** Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

**Chairman:** Tesfaye Tadesse (Ethiopia).

**Vice-Chairmen:** Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada (Cuba), Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway), Alexander Slaby (Czechoslovakia).

**Rapporteur:** Mohammad Najdat Shaheed (Syrian Arab Republic).

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

**Members:** Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea (Chairman), Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON SMALL TERRITORIES

**Members:** Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia (Chairman), United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Rapporteur), Yugoslavia.

#### WORKING GROUP

In 1991, the Working Group of the Special Committee, which functions as a steering committee, consisted of: Congo, Fiji, Iran; the five officers of the Special Committee; the Chairmen of the two Subcommittees; and the Rapporteur of the Sub committee on Small Territories.

Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

**Members:** Senegal, Sri Lanka (Chairman), Yugoslavia.

Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize

The Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize was established pursuant to a 1966 General Assembly resolution<sup>12</sup> recommending that a prize or prizes in the field of human rights be awarded not more often than at five-year intervals. Prizes were awarded for the fourth time on 10 December 1988.

**Members:** The Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and the Chairmen of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

**Members:**

To serve until 31 December 1991: Ahmed Osman (Egypt). Second Vice-President; Roger Pinto, President (France); Samarendranath Sen (India).

To serve until 31 December 1992: Jerome Ackerman, First Vice-President (United States); Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom).

To serve until 31 December 1993: Luis de Posadas Montero (Uruguay); Ioan Voicu (Romania).

On 20 December 1991 (decision 46/321), the General Assembly appointed Balanda Mikuin Leliel (Zaire), Samarendranath Sen (India) and Hubert Thierry (France) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

The United Nations Capital Development Fund was set up as an organ of the General Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations framework, with the control of its policies and operations to be exercised by a 24-member Executive Board elected by the Assembly from Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA. The chief executive officer of the Fund, the Managing Director, exercises his functions under the general direction of the Executive Board, which reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

The UNDP Governing Council acts as the Executive Board of the Fund and the UNDP Administrator as its Managing Director in conformity with measures the General Assembly adopted provisionally in 1967<sup>13</sup> and reconfirmed yearly thereafter. In 1981, the Assembly decided that UNDP should continue to provide the Fund with, among other things, all headquarters administrative support services;<sup>14</sup> the Fund thus continued to operate under the same arrangements, which remained unchanged in 1991.

**Managing Director:** William H. Draper III (UNDP Administrator).

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law consists of 36 members elected by the General Assembly, in accordance with a formula providing equitable geographical representation and adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world. Members serve for six-year terms.

The Commission held its twenty-fourth session at Vienna from 10 to 28 June 1991.

**Members:**

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1992 (3 May): Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech-

<sup>12</sup>YUN 1966, p. 458, GA res. 2217 A (XXII), annex, 19 Dec. 1966.

<sup>13</sup>YUN 1967, p. 372, GA res. 2321(XXII), 15 Dec. 1967.

<sup>14</sup>YUN 1981, p. 469, GA res. 36/196, 17 Dec. 1981.

oslovakia, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Spain, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1995: Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Singapore, Togo, USSR, United Kingdom.

Chairman: Kazuaki Sono (Japan).

Vice-Chairmen: Jose M. Abascal Zamora (Mexico), Mirosljub Savic (Yugoslavia), Christiane Verdon (Canada).

Rapporteur: M. O. Adediran (Nigeria).

On 4 November 1991 (decision 46/309), the General Assembly elected the following for a six-year term beginning on the first day of the regular annual session in 1992 (4 May) to fill the vacancies occurring the day before: Argentina, Austria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Kenya, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay.

#### WORKING GROUP ON

##### INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT PRACTICES

In 1991, the Working Group on International Contract Practices, composed of all States members of UNCITRAL, held two sessions: its fifteenth at United Nations Headquarters from 13 to 24 May, and its sixteenth at Vienna from 4 to 15 November.

Chairman: Jacques Gauthier (Canada).

Rapporteur: Ricardo Sandoval (Chile).

##### WORKING GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

In 1991, the Working Group on International Payments, composed of all States members of UNCITRAL, held its twenty-third session at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 10 September.

Chairman: Joachim Bonell (Italy).

Rapporteur: Abbas Safarian (Iran).

##### WORKING GROUP ON THE

##### NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

In 1991, the Working Group on the New International Economic Order, composed of all States members of UNCITRAL, held two sessions: its thirteenth at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 26 July, and its fourteenth at Vienna from 2 to 13 December.

Chairman: Robert Hunja (Kenya).

Rapporteur: Hussein Ghazizadeh (Iran) (thirteenth session), Adriana Aguilera de Rodriguez (Mexico) (fourteenth session).

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

Members: France, Turkey, United States.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Members of UNCTAD are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA.

#### TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board is a permanent organ of UNCTAD. It reports to UNCTAD as well as annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. Its membership is drawn from the following list of UNCTAD members.<sup>a</sup>

Part A. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria,

Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Part B. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Part C. Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Part D. Albania, Bulgaria, Belarus, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, USSR.

<sup>a</sup>Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Marshall Islands and Micronesia became Members of the United Nations and, ipso of UNCTAD September 1991, after the seventh (1987) session of the Conference. No decision was made in 1991 allocating these members to a particular part.

#### BOARD MEMBERS AND SESSIONS

The membership of the Board is open to all UNCTAD members. Those wishing to become members of the Board communicate their intention to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD for transmittal to the Board President, who announces the membership on the basis of such notifications.

The Board held the following sessions in 1991, at Geneva: the second part of its thirty-seventh session from 11 to 22 March, the first part of its thirty-eighth session from 23 September to 4 October, and the first part of its seventeenth special session from 2 to 13 December.

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus<sup>a</sup> Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine,<sup>b</sup> USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

<sup>a</sup>Byelorussian SSR at the second part of the thirty-seventh session.

<sup>b</sup>Ukrainian SSR at the second part of the thirty-seventh session.

#### OFFICERS (BUREAU) OF THE BOARD

Thirty-seventh session (second part)

President: Emilio Artacho Castellano (Spain).

Vice-Presidents: Morris B. Abram (United States), Seyed Mojtaba Arastou (Iran), Emeka Ayo Asikiwe (Nigeria), Johan Frederik Boddens-Hosang (Netherlands), Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt), Yahya Hamoud Gheghman (Yemen), Luis Gonzalez Aries (Paraguay),

Janusz Kaczurba (Poland), Euripides P. Kerkinos (Greece), Marcelo Vargas (Mexico).

Rapporteur: A. N. Sytchev (Byelorussian SSR).

Thirty-eighth session (first part) and seventeenth special session (first part)

president: Thomas Ogada (Kenya).

Vice-presidents: Morris B. Abram (United States), Petr Bambas (Czechoslovakia), Lloyd M. H. Barnett (Jamaica), Johan Frederik Boddens-Hosang (Netherlands), Taous Feroukhi (Algeria), Giulio de Lorenzo Badia (Italy), Jamtono Rahardjo (Indonesia), Fawaz Sharaf (Jordan), T. V. Teodorovich (USSR), Arnold Willen (Sweden).

Rapporteur: Iñigo Salvador-Crespo (Ecuador).

#### SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The main committees of the Board are open to the participation of all interested UNCTAD members, on the understanding that those wishing to attend a particular session of one or more of the main committees communicate their intention to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD during the preceding regular session of the Board. On the basis of such notifications, the Board determines the membership of the main committees.

#### COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

The Committee on Commodities did not meet in 1991.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

#### COMMITTEE ON TUNGSTEN

The Committee on Tungsten held its twenty-third session at Geneva from 18 to 22 November 1991.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: E. Orbegoza (Spain).

Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur: S. Hu (China).

#### COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries did not meet in 1991.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominica,<sup>a</sup> Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq,

Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

<sup>a</sup>Elected by the Trade and Development Board on 23 September 1991, raising the Committee's membership to 110.

#### COMMITTEE ON INVISIBLES AND FINANCING RELATED TO TRADE:

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade did not meet in 1991.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

#### COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

The Committee on Manufactures did not meet in 1991.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING

The Committee on Shipping did not meet in 1991.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominica,<sup>a</sup> Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Leb-

anon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

<sup>a</sup>Elected by the Trade and Development Board on 23 September 1991, raising the Committee's membership to 103.

#### WORKING GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING LEGISLATION

The Working Group on International Shipping legislation, whose membership is identical to that of the Committee on Shipping, held its thirteenth session at Geneva from 11 to 19 November 1991.

Chairman: Gabriel Rivera Miranda (Mexico).

Vice-Chairmen: Karl-Johan Gombrii (Norway), Norifumi Ide (Japan), A. S. Kokin (USSR), Johan Syahperi (Indonesia), Mostafa Waguih Arafa (Egypt).

Rapporteur: Somporn Paisin (Thailand).

#### COMMITTEE ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The Committee on Transfer of Technology held its eighth session at Geneva from 22 to 30 April 1991.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominica,<sup>a</sup> Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon,<sup>a</sup> Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

<sup>a</sup>Elected by the Trade and Development Board on 23 September 1991, raising the Committee's membership to 100.

Chairman: Juan Archibaldo Lanus (Argentina).

Vice-Chairmen: Taous Feroukhi (Algeria), Lourdes Molinos (Venezuela), Merethe Nergaard (Norway), Lakshmi Puri (India), Ivan Sronek (Czechoslovakia).

Rapporteur: Jean-Louis Tordeur (Belgium).

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES

The Special Committee on Preferences, which is open to the participation of all UNCTAD members, held its eighteenth session at Geneva from 10 to 17 May 1991.

Chairman: C. H. Matute Irias (Honduras).

Vice-Chairmen: A. Azaiez (Tunisia), D. Cagliostro (Italy), M. Ceijas de Jimenez (Cuba), V. A. Kouvschinov (USSR), T. Osawa (Japan).

Rapporteur: Yong Siew Min (Singapore).

#### United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

The United Nations Development Fund for Women is a separate entity in autonomous association with UNDP. The Director of the Fund, appointed by the UNDP Administrator, conducts all matters related to its mandate and the Administrator is accountable for its management and operations.

#### CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Consultative Committee on UNIFEM to advise the UNDP Administrator on all policy matters affecting the Fund's activities is composed of five Member States designated by the General Assembly President with due regard for the financing of the Fund from voluntary contributions and to equitable geographical distribution. Each State member of the Committee serves for a three-Year term and designates a person with expertise in development cooperation activities, including those benefiting women.

The Committee held two sessions in 1991, at United Nations Headquarters: its twenty-ninth on 23 and 24 January, and its thirtieth from 3 to 6 September.

Members (to serve until 31 December 1991): Bulgaria, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Senegal.

Director of UNIFEM: Margaret Snyder.

On 13 November and 20 December 1991 (decisions 46/311 A and B), the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the Bahamas, Denmark, Indonesia and Uganda for a three-Year term beginning on 1 January 1992; no further appointment was made in 1991 to fill the fifth seat.

#### United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

#### GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNEP consists of 58 members elected by the General Assembly.

Seats on the Governing Council are allocated as follows: 16 to African States, 13 to Asian States, 6 to Eastern European States, 10 to Latin American States, and 13 to Western European and other States.

The Governing Council, which reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held its sixteenth session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 20 to 31 May 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Guyana, India, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1993: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burundi, China, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

President: L. P. J. Mazairac (Netherlands).

Vice-Presidents: H. Dalindra Aman (Indonesia). C. A. Liburd (Guyana), F. Penazka (Czechoslovakia).

Rapporteur: J. Arwoki Kamanyire (Uganda).

Executive Director of UNEP: Mostafa Kamal Tolba.

Deputy executive Director: William H. Mansfield III.

On 22 October 1991 (decision 46/306), the General Assembly elected the following for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Guyana, India, Iran, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

#### COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

The open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives consists of permanent representatives to UNEP and/or Government-designated officials, to consider administrative and budgetary and programme matters, and to review progress in implementing the programme and Council decisions. It meets with the Executive Director at least five times a year.

## United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, composed in 1991 of 21 eminent persons selected on the basis of their personal expertise and taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation, functions as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR; the Director of UNIDIR reports to the General Assembly and is an ex-officio member of the Advisory Board when it acts as the Board of Trustees.

Members: Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria); Marcos Castrioto de Azambuja (Brazil); Léon Bouvier (France); Muchkund Dubey (India); Omran El-Shafei (Egypt); Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia); Ryukichi Imai (Japan); Juraj Kralik (Czechoslovakia); Boris P. Krasulin, Chairman (USSR); Bjorn Inge Kristvik (Norway); Sir Ronald Mason (United Kingdom); Joseph S. Nye, Jr. (United States); Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina); Qian Jiadong (China); Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba); Nihal Rodrigo (Sri Lanka); Friedrich Ruth (Germany); Amada Segarra (Ecuador); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); Tadeusz Strulak (Poland); Maj Britt Theorin (Sweden).

Director of UNIDIR: Jayantha Dhanapala.

## United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of UNITAR, in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the Institute, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees of UNITAR is composed of: (a) not less than 11 and not more than 30 members, which may include one or more officials of the United Nations Secretariat, appointed on a broad geographical basis by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; and (b) four ex-officio members.

In 1991, the Board held, at United Nations Headquarters, its twenty-ninth session from 13 to 17 May and a special session from 9 to 11 September.

## Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Rafeuddin Ahmed (Secretariat); J. Isawa Elaigwu, Chairman (Nigeria); Jacques Leprette (France); Missoum Sbih (Algeria).

To serve until 31 December 1992: G. Arthur Brown (Jamaica); Jaime de Piniés (Secretariat); Lucio Garcia del Solar (Argentina); Jean-Pierre Keusch, Vice-Chairman (Switzerland); Kiyoaki Kikuchi (Japan); Slobodan Kotevski (Yugoslavia); Eduard V. Kudryavtsev (USSR); Jamsheed K. A. Marker (Pakistan); Leticia Ramos Shahani (Philippines); Mohamed Ahmed Sherif (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).

To serve until 31 December 1993: Amara Essy (Côte d'Ivoire). Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Director of UNITAR.

Executive Director of UNITAR: Michel Doo Kingué.

## United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board is composed of 33 members, as follows:

Twelve appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (four from members elected by the General Assembly, four from those appointed by the Secretary-General, four from those elected by participants);

Twenty-one appointed by staff pension committees of other member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (seven from those chosen by the bodies corresponding to the General Assembly, seven from those appointed by the chief administrative officers, seven from those chosen by the participants).

In 1991, the Board held two sessions: its forty-second in Washington, D.C. from 19 to 22 February, and its forty-third in Paris from 16 to 25 July.

## Members:

## United Nations

Representing the General Assembly: Yogesh Kumar Gupta (India); Sol Kuttner (United States); Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya); Tadanori Inomata (Japan); Ulrich Kalbitzer (Germany); Mohand Ladjouzi (Algeria); J. Duhalt (Mexico); L. Bidny (USSR).

Representing the Secretary-General: A. Ciss (Senegal); J. Richard Foran (Canada); Matias de la Mota (Spain); Maryan Baquerot (France); Anthony J. Miller (Australia); Dulcie Bull (United Kingdom).

Representing the Participants: Bruce C. Hillis, First Vice-Chairman (forty-third session) (Canada); Susanna H. Johnston, Second Vice-Chairmen (forty-second session) (United States); Viviana Baeza (Chile); Naowalak Watanaphanich (Thailand); Narinder Kakar (India).

## Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Representing the Governing Body: Z. Ghazalli (Malaysia).

Representing the Executive Head: G. Zorn (United States); M. De Nigris (Italy).

Representing the Participants Aurelio Marcucci (Italy); Massimo Arrigo (Italy).

## World Health Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Sir John Reid (United Kingdom).

Representing the Executive Head: D. G. Aitken, First Vice-Chairman (forty-second session) and Chairman (forty-third session) (United Kingdom); M. Laffi (Tunisia).

Representing the Participants: M. A. Dam (United States); Maggy Melloni (France).

## International Labour Organisation

Representing the Governing Body: Y. Chotard (France); William M. Yoffee (United States).

Representing the Executive Head: Antonio Busca, Rapporteur, (forty-second session) (Italy).

Representing the Participants: J. V. Gruat (France); I. Marguet (Ireland).

## United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Gollerkey Vishvanath Rao, Second Vice-Chairman (forty-third session) (India).

Representing the Executive Head: A. Isaksson (Iceland); D. Daly (Ireland); K. M. Angelides (Cyprus).

Representing the Participants: Alastair McLurg (United Kingdom); Yvette De Silva (France).

## United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Representing the Governing Body: E. Zador, Chairman (forty-second session) (Hungary).

Representing the Executive Head: S. Seraydarian (Syrian Arab Republic); S. Hable-Selassie (Ethiopia).

Representing the Participants: Sergio Zampetti (Italy); A. Basili (Lebanon).

## International Civil Aviation Organization

Representing the Governing Body: B. Weeden (Australia).

Representing the Executive Head: D. J. Goossen (Netherlands). Representing the Participants: L. F. Mortimer (United Kingdom); R. Vincent (Canada).

## International Atomic Energy Agency

Representing the Governing Body: P. de Klerk (Netherlands).

Representing the Executive Head: Dieter Goethel (Germany). Representing the Participants: W. P. Scherzer (Austria).

## International Telecommunication Union

Representing the Governing Body: G. Dupuis (Switzerland); R. Mbaye (Senegal).

Representing the Executive Head: J.-P. Bar (France).

Representing the Participants: F. Sala (France); J. Balfroid (Belgium).

## International Maritime Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Y. Tito (Zaire); Capt. R.-G. Lewis (Cyprus).

Representing the Executive Head: R. G. Jones (United Kingdom). Representing the Participants: D. Bertaud (France).



Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade  
Representing the Governing Body: J. Clarke (United Kingdom).  
Representing the Executive Head: P. Rolian (Canada).  
Representing the Participants: J. Villa-Martin (Spain).

#### World Meteorological Organization

Representing the Governing Body: W. Milzow, Rapporteur (forty-third session) (Germany).

Representing the Participants: S. Mbele-Mbong (Cameroon).

#### World Intellectual Property Organization

Representing the Participants: V. Yossifov (Bulgaria).

#### International Fund for Agricultural Development

Representing the Executive Head: A. R. Prien (Canada).

#### STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE PENSION BOARD

The Standing Committee met in Paris on 25 July 1991.

Members (elected at the Board's forty-third session):

#### United Nations (Group I)

Representing the General Assembly: Members: Sol Kuttner, Yogesh Kumar Gupta. Alternates: Tadanori Inomata, Mohand Ladjouzi.

Representing the Secretary-General: Members: A. Ciss, J. Richard Foran. Alternates: Matias de la Mota, Dulcie Bull.

Representing the Participants: Members: Bruce C. Hillis, Susanna H. Johnston. Alternates: Viviana Baeza, Naowalak Watanaphanich.

#### Specialized agencies (Group II)

Representing the Governing Body: Member: Z. Ghazalli (FAO).  
Alternate: C. Koliou-Petrakakou (FAO).

Representing the Executive Head: Member: D. G. Aitken (WHO).  
Alternate: M. Lafif (WHO).

Representing the Participants: Member: Aurelio Marcucci (FAO).  
Alternate: M. A. Dam (WHO).

#### Specialized agencies (Group III)

Representing the Governing Body: Member: Y. Chotard (ILO).  
Alternate: R. Vanni (ILO).

Representing the Executive Head: Member: D. Daly (UNESCO).  
Alternate: A. Kusi (UNESCO).

#### Specialized agencies (Group IV)

Representing the Executive Head: Member: S. Seraydarian (UNIDO).  
Alternate: Dieter Goethel (IAEA).

Representing the Participants: Member: L. F. Mortimer (ICAO).  
Alternate: F. Sala (ITU).

#### Specialized agencies (Group VI)

Representing the Governing Body: Member: J. Clarke (ICITO/GATT).  
Alternate: W. Milzow (WIPO).

Representing the Participants: Member: J. McGhie (IFAD).  
Alternate: D. Bertaud (IMO).

#### COMMITTEE OF ACTUARIES

The Committee of Actuaries consists of five members, each representing one of the five geographical regions of the United Nations.

Members: Ajibola O. Ogunshola (Nigeria), Region I (African States); Kunio Takeuchi (Japan), Region II (Asian States); Evgeny M. Chetyrkin (USSR), Region III (Eastern European States); H. Perez Montas (Dominican Republic), Region IV (Latin American States); L. J. Martin (United Kingdom), Region V (Western European and other States).

#### United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The United Nations Population Fund, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, plays a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes and assists developing countries at their request in dealing with their population problems. It operates under the overall policy guidance of the Economic and Social Council and under the financial and administrative policy guidance of the Governing Council of UNDP.

Executive Director: Dr. Nafis. I. Sadik.

Deputy Executive Director (Policy and Administration): Katsuhide Kitatani.

Deputy Executive Director (Programme): Joseph Van Arendonk.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

#### ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA met at Amman, Jordan, on 26 September 1991.

Members: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey (Chairman), United Kingdom, United States.

#### WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF UNRWA

Members: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway (Rapporteur), Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey (Chairman), United Kingdom, United States.

Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Giorgio Giacomelli (until March), Ilter Turkmen (from March).

Deputy Commissioner-General: William L. Eagleton.

#### United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

Established by the General Assembly in 1954 as a seven-member advisory committee on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (1955), the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee was so renamed and its mandate revised by the Assembly in 1958,<sup>15</sup> retaining its original composition. The Committee has not met since 1956.<sup>16</sup>

Members: Brazil, Canada, France, India, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

#### United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

The 21-member United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its fortieth session at Vienna from 13 to 17 May 1991.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: J. Maisin (Belgium).

Vice-Chairman: E. Létourneau (Canada).

Rapporteur: L. Pinillos Ashton (Peru).

#### United Nations Special Fund

(to provide emergency relief and development assistance)

#### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The activities of the United Nations Special Fund were suspended, as interim, in 1978 by the General Assembly, which assumed the functions of the Board of Governors of the Fund. In 1981,<sup>17</sup> the Assembly decided to continue performing those functions, within the context of its consideration of the item on development and international economic cooperation, pending consideration of the question in 1983. However, no further action had been taken by the end of 1991.

#### United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee consists of four members and four alternates elected by the General Assembly, four members and two alternates appointed by the Secretary-General, and four members and two alternates elected by the participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The term of office of the elected members is three years, or until the election of their successors.

<sup>15</sup>YUN 1958, p. 31, GA res. 1344(XIII), 13 Dec. 1958.

<sup>16</sup>YUN 1956, p. 108.

<sup>17</sup>YUN 1981, p. 418, GA dec. 36/424, 4 Dec. 1981.

**Members:**

Elected by Assembly (to serve until 31 December 1991): Members: Yogesh Kumar Gupta (India), Sol Kuttner (United States), Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya), Victor A. Vislykh (USSR);<sup>a</sup> Alternates: Tadanori Inomata (Japan), Ulrich Kalbitzer (Germany), Mohand Ladjouzi (Algeria), Teodoro Maus (Mexico).

Appointed by secretary-General (to serve until further notice): Members: Abdou Ciss, J. Richard Foran, Maryan Baquerot, Anthony J. Miller. Alternates: Matias de la Mota, Dulcie Bull.

Elected by Participants (to serve until 31 December 1992): Members Bruce C. Hillis, Susanna H. Johnston, Gualtiero Fulcheri, Viviana Baeza. Alternates: Naowalak Watanaphanich, Narinder Kakar.

<sup>a</sup>Resigned; Leonid E. Bidny (USSR) was appointed on 3 May 1991 (decision 45/325 B).

On 20 December 1991 (decision 46/322), the General Assembly elected the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Members: Jorge Duhalt (Mexico), Tadanori Inomata (Japan), Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya), Susan Shearouse (United States); Alternated: Mohamed Ferid Belhaj (Tunisia), Leonid E. Bidny (USSR), Richard Kinchen (United Kingdom), Ranjit Rae (India).

United Nations Trust Committee for the  
United Nations Fund for Namibia

Members: Australia, Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela (Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur), Yugoslavia, Zambia /Chairman).

United Nations University

**COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY**

The Council of the United Nations University, the governing board of the University, reports annually to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and to the UNESCO Executive Board through the secretary-General and the UNESCO Director-General. It consists of: (a) 24 members appointed jointly by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO, in consultation with the agencies and programmes concerned including UNITAR, who serve in their personal capacity for six-year terms; (b) the Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR, who are ex-officio members; and (c) the Rector of the University, who is normally appointed for a five-year term.

In 1991, the Council held two sessions: its thirty-seventh at Macau from 24 to 28 June, and its thirty-eighth in Tokyo from 9 to 13 December.

**Members:**

To serve until 2 May 1992: Mary F. Berry, Vice-Chairman (United States); Alfonso Borrero (Colombia); Umberto Colombo (Italy); Kuniyoshi Date (Japan); Keith B. Griffin (United Kingdom); Joseph Ki-Zerbo, Vice-Chairman (Burkina Faso); Candido Mendes de Almeida (Brazil); M. G. K. Menon (India); Martha V. Mvungi (United Republic of Tanzania); Mihaly Simai (Hungary); Rehman Sobhan, Vice-Chairman (Bangladesh); Justin Thorens (Switzerland).

To serve until 2 May 1995: Mihaly Simai, Chairman (Hungary); Claude Frejaces (France); Sippanondha Ketudat (Thailand); Felipe E. MacGregor (Peru); Lucille Mair, Vice-Chairman (Jamaica); Abdel Salam Majali (Jordan); Lydia Makhubu (Swaziland); Vladlen A. Martynov (USSR); Fatima Mernissi (Morocco); Rafael Portencasa (Spain); Raimo Vayrynen (Finland); Josephine Guidy-Wandja (Côte d'Ivoire); Yao Erxing, Vice-Chairman (China).<sup>a</sup>

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR.

<sup>a</sup>Resigned in September 1991; replaced by Wang Shaoqi (China) in December.

Rector of the United Nations University: Heitor Gurgulino de Souza.

The Council maintained four standing committees during 1991: Committee on Finance and Budget; Committee on Institutional and Programmatic Development; Committee on Statutes, Rules and Guidelines; Committee on the Report of the Council.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations provides financial assistance to representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to enable their participation in meetings of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

The Board of Trustees to advise the Secretary-General in his administration of the Fund consists of five members with relevant experience in issues affecting indigenous populations, appointed in their personal capacity by the Secretary-General for a three-year term. At least one member is a representative of a widely recognized organization of indigenous people.

The Board held its fourth session at Geneva from 22 to 26 April 1991.

Members: Leif Dunfjeld (Norway); Alioune Sène (Senegal); Hiwi Tauroa (New Zealand); Danilo Turk (Yugoslavia); Augusto Willemsen-Díaz, Chairman (Guatemala).

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

The Board of Trustees to advise the Secretary-General in his administration of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture consists of five members with wide experience in the field of human rights, appointed in their personal capacity by the Secretary-General with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and in consultation with their Governments.

The Board held its tenth session at Geneva from 17 to 26 April 1991.

Members (to serve until 22 April 1992): Elizabeth Odio Benito (Costa Rica); Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan); Ivan Tosevski (Yugoslavia); Amos Wako (Kenya); Jaap Walkate, Chairman (Netherlands).

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on  
Contemporary Forms of Slavery

On 17 December 1991, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery to provide financial assistance to representatives of non-governmental organizations dealing with the matter to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and to extend humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

A Board of Trustees to advise the Secretary-General in his administration of the Fund was to consist of five persons with relevant experience in the field of human rights and contemporary forms of slavery in particular, appointed in their personal capacity by the Secretary-General for a three-year renewable term, in consultation with the Chairman of the Subcommission and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution.

The members had not been appointed by the end of 1991.

World Food Council

The World Food Council, at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level, functions as an organ of the United Nations and reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It consists of 36 members, nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern: nine members from African States, eight from Asian States, seven from Latin American States, four from so-

ialist States of Eastern Europe and eight from Western European and other States. Members serve for three-year terms.

The Council held its seventeenth session at Helsingor, Denmark, from 5 to 8 June 1991.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Australia, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, Niger, Paraguay, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

To serve until 31 December 1992: Argentina, Burundi, Denmark, Egypt, France, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Peru, Rwanda, Yemen.

To serve until 31 December 1993: Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Nepal, Turkey, United States.

President: Youssef Amin Wally (Egypt).

Vice-Presidents: Rodolfo Estrada Hurtarte (Guatemala), Andreas Gavrielides (Cyprus), Lutfullah Kayalar (Turkey), Yovtcho Roussef (Bulgaria).

Executive Director: Gerald Ion Trant.

On 30 May and 17 October 1991 (decisions 1991/224 and 1991/316), the Economic and Social Council nominated the following 13 States, 12 of which were to be elected by the General Assembly, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Albania, Australia, Central African Republic, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Swaziland, Thailand, Uganda, USSR. All but Pakistan were elected by the Assembly on 24 October (decision 461307).

Security Council

The Security Council consists of 15 Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965.

MEMBERS

Permanent members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-permanent members: Austria, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Romania, Yemen, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

On 16 October 1991 (decision 46/305), the General Assembly elected Cape Verde, Hungary, Japan, Morocco and Venezuela for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1992, to replace Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Romania, Yemen and Zaire, whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 1991.

PRESIDENTS

The presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1991:

Month	Member	Representative
January	Zaire	Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya
February	Zimbabwe	Simbarashe Simbanenduku
March	Austria	Mumbengegwi
April	Belgium	Peter Hohenfellner
May	China	Paul Noterdaeme
June	Côte d'Ivoire	Li Daoyu
July	Cuba	Jean-Jacques Bechio
August	Ecuador	Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada
September	France	Jose Ayala Lasso
October	India	Jean-Bernard Merimee
November	Romania	Chinmaya Rajaninath
December	USSR	Gharekhan
		Aurel Dragos Munteanu
		Yuliy M. Vorontsov

Conference

Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme

The Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme was held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991. Participating were the following 116 States:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

President: Michel Delebarre (France).

Vice-Presidents: Ibrahim Mohamed Al Awaji (Saudi Arabia), V. Loutchnikov (Bulgaria), Elizabeth Odio Benito (Costa Rica).

Rapporteur: Ussumane Aly Dauto (Mozambique).

Chairman of the Committee of the Whole: Ibrahim Mohamed Al Awaji (Saudi Arabia).

Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee consists of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. It met fortnightly throughout 1991; the first meeting was held on 11 January and the last on 27 December.

Standing committees

Each of the three standing committees of the Security Council is composed of representatives of all Council members:

Committee of Experts (to examine the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and any other matters entrusted to it by the Council)

Committee on the Admission of New Members

Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters

Ad hoc bodies

Ad Hoc Committee established under resolution 507(1982)  
Members: France (Chairman), Guyana,<sup>a</sup> Jordan,<sup>a</sup> Uganda.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Not Council members in 1991.

Committee of Experts established by the  
Security Council at its 1506th meeting  
(on the question of micro-States)

The Committee of Experts consists of all the members of the Security Council. It did not meet in 1991.

Security Council Commission established  
under resolution 446(1979)  
(to examine the situation relating to settlements in the  
Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem)  
Members:<sup>a</sup> Bolivia, Portugal, Zambia.

<sup>a</sup>Not Council members in 1991.

Security Council Committee established by resolution 421(1977)  
concerning the question of South Africa

The Committee consists of all the members of the Security Council.

Chairman: Chinmaya Rajaninath Gharekhan (India).

Security Council Committee established by resolution 661(1990)  
concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The Committee consists of all the members of the Security Council.

Chairman: Peter Hohenfellner (Austria).

Security Council Committee established by resolution 724(1991)  
concerning the situation in Yugoslavia

The Committee consists of all the members of the Security Council.

Chairmen: José Ayala Lasso (Ecuador).

#### United Nations Compensation Commission

On 20 May 1991, the Security Council established under its authority a United Nations Compensation Commission to administer a United Nations Compensation Fund, used to pay compensation for any direct loss, damage, including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources, or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations, as a result of Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait.

#### GOVERNING COUNCIL

The principal organ of the Commission is a Governing Council composed of all the members of the Security Council, assisted by commissioners who are experts in finance, law, accountancy, insurance and environmental damage assessment, acting in their personal capacity; they are nominated by the Secretary-General with due regard to the need for geographical representation, professional qualifications, experience and integrity, and appointed by the Governing Council for specific tasks and terms.

In 1991, the Governing Council held three sessions at Geneva: its first from 23 July to 2 August, its second from 14 to 18 October and its third from 25 to 29 November.

President: Philippe J. Berg (Belgium).

Executive secretary: Carlos Alzamora Traverso (Peru).

#### PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND SPECIAL MISSIONS

##### United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

Chief of Staff: Major-General Hens Christensen.

##### United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Jeremiah Enright.

##### United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus: Oscar Hector Camilión.

Force Commander: Major-General Clive Milner.

##### United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

Force Commander: Major-General Adolf Radauer (until 30 September 1991), Major-General Roman Misztal (from 1 October).

##### United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Force Commander: Major-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren.

##### United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP)

Representative of the Secretary-General: Diego Cordovez.

Deputy to the representative: Major-General Rauli Kalervo Helminen.

##### United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIMOG)

With the expiration of its mandate on 28 February 1991, the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group ceased to exist. Acting Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General S. Anam Khan (Bangladesh).

##### United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM and UNAVEM II)

On 30 May 1991, the Security Council entrusted a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, calling it UNAVEM II and establishing it for a period of 17 months. UNAVEM II was to verify the arrangements agreed by the Angolan Government and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola for monitoring the cease-fire and the Angolan police during the cease-fire period.

Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Péricles Ferriera Gomes (until 1 October 1991), Major-General Edward Ushie Unimna (from 1 October).

##### United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA)

Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Lewis MacKenzie (a.i. until 17 May 1991), Brigadier-General Victor Suanzes Pardo (from 17 May).

##### United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)

On 9 April 1991, the Security Council approved, for an initial period of six months, the Secretary-General's plan for the setting up of a United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission to monitor the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait.

Chief Military Officer: Günther G. Greindl.

##### United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

On 29 April 1991, the Security Council decided to establish under its authority a United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to assist in the organization and supervision of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Johannes J. Manz.  
Force Commander: Major-General Armand Roy.

##### United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)

On 20 May 1991, the Security Council established under its authority, for an initial period of 12 months, a United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to monitor all agreements concluded between the Government of that country and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional.

Special Delegate of the Secretary-General: Iqbal Riza.

##### United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC)

On 16 October 1991, the Security Council decided to establish under its authority a United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia immediately after the signing of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict; the Agreement was signed in Paris on 23 October.

Chief Liaison Officer: A. H. S. Ataul Karim.

Senior Military Liaison Officer: Brigadier-General Michel Lidoron.

## Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 Member States of the United Nations, elected by the General Assembly, each for a three-year term, in accordance with the provisions of Article 61 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965 and 1973.

#### MEMBERS

To serve until 31 December 1991: Bahamas, Brazil, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Nether-

lands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1992: Algeria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Ecuador, Finland, Iran, Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1993: Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Chile, France, Germany, Guinea, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, Peru, Somalia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Togo, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

On 4 November 1991 (decision 46/310), the General Assembly elected the following for a three-Year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Kuwait, Madagascar, Philippines, Poland, Suriname, Swaziland, United States.

#### SESSIONS

Organizational session for 1991: United Nations Headquarters, 30 January, 7 February and 25 March.

First regular session of 1991: United Nations Headquarters, 13-31 May and 17-21 June.

Second regular session of 1997: Geneva, 3-26 July.

Resumed second regular session of 1991: United Nations Headquarters, 17 October.

#### OFFICERS

President: Hocine Djoudi (Algeria).

Vice-Presidents: Jan Eliasson (Sweden); Razali Ismail (Malaysia); Darko Silovic (Yugoslavia) (until 21 June 1991). Naste Calovski (Yugoslavia) (from 3 July); Juan Somavia (Chile).

#### Subsidiary and other related organs

##### SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

In addition to three regular sessional committees, the Economic and Social Council may, at each session, set up other committees or working groups, of the whole or of limited membership, and refer to them any items on the agenda for study and report.

Other subsidiary organs reporting to the Council consist of functional commissions, regional commissions, standing committees, expert bodies and ad hoc bodies.

The inter-agency Administrative Committee on Coordination also reports to the Council.

#### Sessional bodies

##### SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Each of the sessional committees of the Economic and Social Council consists of the 54 members of the Council.

First (Economic) Committee. Chairman: Darko Silovic (Yugoslavia) (until 21 June 1991). Naste Calovski (Yugoslavia) (from 3 July). Vice-Chairmen: Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco), Mohammad Homaei-Nejad (Iran).

Second (Social) Committee. Chairman: Juan Somavia (Chile). Vice-Chairmen: Gholamali Khoshroo (Iran), Florian Krenkel (Austria).

Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee. Chairman: Jan Eliasson (Sweden). Vice-Chairmen: Vasile Galgau (Romania), Renato Carlos Sersale di Cerisano (Argentina).

#### Functional commissions

##### Commission for Social Development

The Commission for Social Development consists of 32 members, elected for four-Year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission held its thirty-second session at Vienna from 11 to 20 February 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Pakistan, Romania, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1992: Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Ecuador, Finland, Malta, Philippines, Poland, Spain.

To serve until 31 December 1994: Argentina, Austria, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Iran, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR.

Chairman: Elsie N. Mbella Ngomba (Cameroon).

Vice-Chairmen: Julia Tavaréz de Alvarez (Dominican Republic), Tadeusz Tyska (Poland), Richard Wotava (Austria).

Rapporteur: Iftikhar A. Arain (Pakistan).

On 30 May 1991 (decision 1991/224), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Byelorussian SSR, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Germany, Haiti, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Sudan, USSR, United States.

##### Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights consisted of 43 members, elected for three-Year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission held its forty-seventh session at Geneva from 28 January to 8 March 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, Morocco, Panama, Swaziland, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

To serve until 31 December 1992: Brazil, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1993: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Burundi, China, Czechoslovakia, Gambia, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Mauritania, Peru, Portugal, Venezuela, Zambia.

Chairman: Enrique Bernales Ballesteros (Peru).

Vice-Chairmen: Kojo Amoo-Gottfried (Ghana), Goetz-Alexander Martius (Germany), Vladimir A. Vasilenko (Ukrainian SSR).

Rapporteur: Masahiro Tauchi (Japan).

In accordance with its 1990 decision to increase the Commission's membership from 43 to 53,<sup>18</sup> the Economic and Social Council, on 30 May 1991 (decision 1991/224), elected the following 24 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991 and the 10 additional seats: Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Gabon, India, Iran, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

##### AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS

(established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 2(XXIII) of 6 March 1967)

Members: Mikuin Lieliel Balanda, Chairman/Rapporteur (Zaire); Armando Entralgo (Cuba); Felix Ermacora, Vice-Chairman (Austria); Elly Elikunda E. Mtango (United Republic of Tanzania); Zoran Pajic (Yugoslavia); Mulka Govinda Reddy (India).

##### GROUP OF THREE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

The Group of Three held its fourteenth session at Geneva from 21 to 25 January 1991.

Members: Ethiopia, Mexico, Philippines.

<sup>18</sup>ESC res. 1990/48, 25 May 1990.

Chairman/Rapporteur: Narcisa L. Escaler (Philippines).

#### SUBCOMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Subcommission consists of 26 members elected by the Commission on Human Rights from candidates nominated by Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with a scheme to ensure equitable geographical distribution. Members serve in their individual capacity as experts, each for a four-year term.

The Subcommission held its forty-third session at Geneva from 5 to 30 August 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until February 1992: Miguel Alfonso Martinez (Cuba); Mary Concepción Bautista, Vice-Chairman (Philippines); Ion Diaconu (Romania); Asbjorn Eide (Norway); Ribot Hatano (Japan); Aidid Abdillahi Ilkahanaf (Somalia); Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt); Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia); William W. Treat (United States); Danilo Turk, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia); Theodoor Cornelis van Boven (Netherlands); Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco); Fisseha Yimer (Ethiopia).

To serve until February 1994: Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan); Judith Sefi Attah (Nigeria); Stanislav V. Chemichenko (USSR); Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece); Leandro Despouy (Argentina); El Hadji Guissé, Rapporteur (Senegal); Claude Heller, Vice-Chairman (Mexico); Louis Joinet, Chairman (France); Fatma Zohra Ksentini (Algeria); Claire Palley (United Kingdom); Gilberto Bergne Sabaio (Brazil); Rajindar Sachar (India); Tian Jin (China).

#### Working Group

(established by resolution 2(XXIV) of 16 August 1971 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1503(XLVIII))

The Working Group on Communications concerning human rights held its nineteenth session at Geneva from 22 July to 2 August 1991.

Members: El Hadji Guissé (Senegal); Claude Heller (Mexico); Claire Palley (United Kingdom); Teimuraz O. Ramishvili, Chairman/Rapporteur (USSR); Tian Jin (China).

#### Working Group

(established on 21 August 1974 by resolution 11(XXVII) of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities)

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery held its sixteenth session at Geneva from 29 July to 2 August and on 9 August 1991.

Members: Ion Diaconu (Romania); Fatma Zohra Ksentini, Chairman/Rapporteur (Algeria); Claire Palley (United Kingdom); Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan); Eduardo Suescún Monroy (Colombia).

#### Working Group on Detention

The Working Group on Detention met at Geneva on 12, 14 and 15 August 1991.

Members: Leandro Despouy (Argentina); Ribot Hatano, Chairman (Japan); Aidid Abdillahi Ilkahanaf, Rapporteur (Somalia); William W. Treat (United States); Danilo Turk (Yugoslavia).

#### Working Group on Indigenous Populations

The Working Group on Indigenous Populations held its ninth session at Geneva from 22 July to 2 August 1991.

Members: Miguel Alfonso Martinez (Cuba); Erica-Irene A. Daes, Chairman/Rapporteur (Greece); Ribot Hatano (Japan); Christy Mbonu (Nigeria); Danilo Turk (Yugoslavia).

#### WORKING GROUP ON ARBITRARY DETENTION

On 5 March 1991, the Commission on Human Rights decided to create, for a three-Year period, a working group of five independent experts to investigate cases of detention imposed arbitrarily or otherwise inconsistently with standards set forth in inter-

national legal instruments; the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision on 31 May (decision 1991/243).

The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention held its first session at Geneva from 16 to 20 September 1991.

Members: R. Garretón, Vice-Chairman (Chile); Louis Joinet, Chairman/Rapporteur (France); Laity Kama (Senegal); Kapil Sibal (India); P. Uhl (Czechoslovakia).

#### WORKING GROUP ON ENFORCED OR INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCES

The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances held three sessions in 1991: its thirty-third at United Nations Headquarters from 18 to 22 March, and its thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth at Geneva from 26 to 31 August and from 4 to 13 December, respectively.

Members: Jonas Kwami Dotse Foli (Ghana); Diego Garcia-Sayan (Peru); Agha Hilaly (Pakistan); Ivan Tosevski, Chairman/Rapporteur (Yugoslavia); Toine van Dongen (Netherlands).

#### WORKING GROUP ON SITUATIONS

The Working Group on Situations meets for not more than five days prior to each Commission session. In 1991, it met at Geneva from 21 to 25 January.

Members: El Ghali Benhima (Morocco); Todar Ditchiev (Bulgaria); Goetz-Alexander Martius (Germany); Oswaldo de Rivero, Chairman (Peru); Daode Zhan (China).

#### WORKING GROUPS (OPEN-ENDED)

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights decision 1985/112 of 14 March 1985

(to draft a declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms):

Chairman/Rapporteur: Ronald A. Walker (Australia).

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/40 of 6 March 1989

(to draft principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care):

Chairman/Rapporteur: Henry Steel (United Kingdom).

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/45 of 6 March 1990

(to draft a declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities):

Chairman/Rapporteur: Zagorka Ilic (Yugoslavia).

#### Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs consisted of 40 members, elected for four-Year terms by the Economic and Social Council from among the Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953, with due regard for the adequate representation of (a) countries which are important producers of opium or coca leaves, (b) countries which are important in the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and (c) countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes an important problem, as well as taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission held its thirty-fourth session at Vienna from 29 April to 9 May 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1993: Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Gambia, Ghana, Hungary,

Indonesia, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom.

Chairman: Robbert J. Samsom (Netherlands).  
Vice-Chairmen: Eugenio Anguiano (Mexico), Dato' Zainol Mahmood (Malaysia), Mamadou Lamine Fofana (Senegal).  
Rapporteur: Istvan Bayer (Hungary).

On 30 May 1991 (decision 1991/224), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a four-Year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Bolivia, Canada, France, Gabon, Germany, India, Italy, Lesotho, Madagascar, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Turkey, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

On 21 June 1991, the Council decided to increase the Commission's membership from 40 to 53, the 13 new seats being distributed as follows: 4 for African States, 3 for Asian States, 1 for Eastern European States, 3 for Latin American and Caribbean States, 1 for Western European and other States, and 1 to rotate between Asian States and Latin American and Caribbean States every four years. Elections to fill the new seats were to be held at the Council's organizational session for 1992.

#### SUBCOMMISSION ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

The Subcommission held two sessions in 1991: its twenty-seventh at Vienna on 25 and 26 April; and its twenty-eighth at Tehran, Iran, from 25 to 29 November.

Members: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Egypt, India, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Chairman: Ayhan Kamel (Turkey) (twenty-seventh session), Seyed M. Arastou (Iran) (twenty-eighth session).  
First Vice-Chairman: Aboulfazi Doust Mohammadian (Iran) (twenty-seventh session), Ibrahim Al-Almiman (Saudi Arabia) (twenty-eighth session).  
Second Vice-Chairman: Nazir Ahmad Malik (Pakistan) (twenty-seventh session), Abdul Qayyum (Pakistan) (twenty-eighth session).  
Rapporteur: D. R. Pradham (India) (twenty-seventh session), A. K. Srivastava (India) (twenty-eighth session).

#### MEETINGS OF HEADS OF NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (HONLEA)

##### Interregional HONLEA

Interregional HONLEA examines in depth the most important aspects of the drug trafficking problem. All Member States are encouraged to participate, and competent bodies within the United Nations system as well as the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the Customs Cooperation Council are invited to offer their technical expertise.

Interregional HONLEA did not meet in 1991.

##### HONLEA, Africa

A meeting to coordinate regional activities against illicit drug traffic, convened annually (except when Interregional HONLEA meets), is open to any State in the region, as well as to observers from Interpol, the Customs Cooperation Council, other competent international and intergovernmental organizations, and INCB. Any interested Government which is actively involved in countering illicit drug traffic in the region may be invited by the Secretary-General to send an observer at its own expense.

HONLEA, Africa, held its fourth meeting at Nairobi, Kenya, from 15 to 19 April 1991.

Chairman: Peter Masemo Kimanthi (Kenya).  
First Vice-Chairman: Gondo Tro Emile (Côte d'Ivoire).  
Second Vice-Chairman: I. J. Mtambo (Malawi).  
Rapporteur: Tahiri Nour Eddine (Morocco).

##### HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific

A meeting to coordinate regional activities against illicit drug traffic, convened annually (except when Interregional HONLEA meets), is open to any country or territory in the region approved by the Commission, as well as to observers from ASEAN, the Colombo Plan Bureau, the Customs Cooperation Council, Interpol and INCB. Any interested Government outside the region may be invited by the Secretary-General to send an observer at its own expense.

HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, held its sixteenth meeting at Canberra, Australia, from 28 October to 1 November 1991.

Chairmen: Frank Kelly (Australia).  
First Vice-Chairman: Chang Jong Yoo (Republic of Korea).  
Second Vice-Chairman: Tony Sidharta (Indonesia).  
Third Vice-Chairmen: Bateriki Bare (Kiribati).  
Rapporteur: A. M. Prasad (India).

##### HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean

A meeting to coordinate regional activities against illicit drug traffic, convened annually (except when Interregional HONLEA meets), is open to any country or territory in the region approved by the Commission, as well as to observers from the Customs Cooperation Council, Interpol and INCB. Any interested Government outside the region may be invited by the Secretary-General to send an observer at its own expense.

HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, held its fourth meeting at Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, from 8 to 12 October 1991.

Chairman: Gonzalo Torrico Flores (Bolivia).  
First Vice-Chairman: Michel Diban Cl. (Chile).  
Second Vice-Chairmen: Jose Miguel Rodriguez Lorrabaquero (Mexico).  
Third Vice-Chairman: Enrique Rivas Gómez (Venezuela).  
Rapporteur: Dudley Walrond (Barbados).

##### Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women consists of 45 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission held its thirty-fifth session at Vienna from 27 February to 8 March 1991.

##### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Lesotho, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR.  
To serve until 31 December 1992: Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, France, Japan, Morocco, Poland, Sudan, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania.  
To serve until 31 December 1993: Bahamas, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria, Uganda, Zimbabwe.  
To serve until 31 December 1994: Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Rwanda, USSR, United States, Zaire.

Chairman: Nine Klimovna Kovalskaya (Ukrainian SSR).  
Vice-Chairmen: Liliana Bonilla (Colombia), Patricia Licuanan (Philippines), Mervat Tallawy (Egypt).  
Rapporteur: Olivier Maitland Pelen (France).

On 30 May 1991 (decision 1991/224), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Madagascar, Pakistan, Peru, Spain, Venezuela, Zambia.

##### Population Commission

The Population Commission consists of 27 members elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission held its twenty-sixth session at United Nations Headquarters from 27 February to 7 March 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Bolivia, France, Iraq, Japan, Nigeria, Poland, Rwanda, Sweden, Togo.

To serve until 31 December 1992: Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Germany, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR.

To serve until 31 December 1993: Botswana, China, Iran, Mexico, Panama, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia.

Chairman: Charlotte Hoehn (Germany).

Vice-Chairmen: Abdel Salam El Banna (Egypt), Shigemi Kono (Japan), René Pereira Morato (Bolivia).

Rapporteur: Jerzy Z. Holzer (Poland).

On 30 May and 26 July 1991 (decisions 1991/224 and 1991/283), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a four-Year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: France, Honduras, Japan, Madagascar, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Rwanda, Sudan.

#### Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission consists of 24 members elected for four-Year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission held its twenty-sixth session at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 13 February 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1992: Brazil, Canada, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Norway, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1993: Argentina, France, Germany, Kenya, Netherlands, Togo, USSR, Zambia.

Chairman: W. Begeer (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairmen: Eduardo Augusto Guimaraes (Brazil), Hiroyasu Kudo (Japan), Ivan Suján (Czechoslovakia).

Rapporteur: Jothan Antony Mwaniki (Kenya).

On 30 May 1991 (decision 1991/224), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: China, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Jamaica, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, United States.

#### WORKING GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES AND COORDINATION

The Working Group consists of the Bureau of the Statistical Commission; the representatives to the Commission of the two major contributors to the United Nations budget, unless they are already represented in the Bureau; and one representative to the Commission from a developing country from among members of each of the following: ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA, unless they are also already represented in the Bureau. Members serve two-year terms.

The Working Group held its fourteenth session at Geneva from 17 to 20 September 1991.

Chairman: W. Begeer (Netherlands).

#### Regional commissions

##### Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific held its forty-seventh session at Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 1 to 10 April 1991.

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kiribati,<sup>a</sup> Lao People's Democratic Republic,

Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu, Viet Nam.

Associate members: American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Hong Kong, Macau,<sup>b</sup> Niue, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau.

<sup>a</sup>Became a member on 26 July 1991.

<sup>b</sup>Became an associate member on 26 July 1991.

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

Chairman: Lee Sang-Ock (Republic of Korea).

Vice-Chairmen: Ali Alatas (Indonesia), Tuan Syed Hamid Jaafar Albar (Malaysia), Ch. Hamid Nasir Chattha (Pakistan), James Cecil Cocker (Tonga), John Giheno (Papua New Guinea), U Ohn Gyaw (Myanmar), Kasem S. Kasemsri (Thailand), Liu Huaciu (China), Masoud Nili (Iran), Devendra R. Panday (Nepal), Ch. Purevdorj (Mongolia), Saifur Rahman (Bangladesh), Data Paduka Seri Laila Jasa Haji Ahmad Wally Skinner (Brunei Darussalam), Soubanh Srithirath (Lao People's Democratic Republic), Pablo R. Suarez, Jr. (Philippines), Muneo Suzuki (Japan), Subramanian Swamy (India), Vu Khoan (Viet Nam), Berenado Vunibodo (Fiji), Yatiman Yusof (Singapore).

Rapporteur-General: Joseph Hafmans (Papua New Guinea).

Following are the main subsidiary and related bodies of the Commission:

Advisory body: Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission.

Legislative bodies: Committee on Agricultural Development; Committee on Development Planning; Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment; Committee on Natural Resources; Committee on Population and Social Development; Committee on Shipping, Transport and Communications; Committee on Statistics; Committee on Trade. Subsidiary bodies: Governing Board, Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology; Governing Board, Regional Coordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific.

Related intergovernmental bodies: Asian and Pacific Development Centre; Committee for Coordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas; Committee for Coordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas; Interim Committee for Coordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin; Typhoon Committee. Regional institution: Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific. Intergovernmental meeting convened by ESCAP: Special Body on Land-locked Countries.

##### Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia did not meet in 1991.

Members: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

The Commission's one main subsidiary organ, the Technical Committee, composed of all ESCWA members, reviews the Commission's programme of work.

##### Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The Economic Commission for Africa meets in annual session at the ministerial level known as the Conference of Ministers.

The Commission held its twenty-sixth session (seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 13 May 1991.



Members: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa,<sup>a</sup> Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

<sup>a</sup>On 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that South Africa should not take part in the work of ECA until conditions for constructive cooperation had been restored by a change in South Africa's racial policy (YUN 1963, p. 274, ESC res. 974 D IV (XX XVI)).

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

Chairman: John Chiuz (Zambia).

First Vice-Chairman: Anthony Ikazobor (Nigeria).

Second Vice-Chairman: S. Rusuku (Burundi).

Rapporteur: Rachidi el Rhezouani (Morocco).

The Commission has established the following principal legislative organs:

Conference of Ministers; Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole; sectoral ministerial conferences, each assisted by an appropriate committee of technical officials; Council of Ministers of each Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, assisted by its committee of officials.

The Commission has also established the following subsidiary bodies:

Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers; Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development; Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment; Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development; Technical Committee of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System.

#### Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

The Economic Commission for Europe held its forty-sixth session at Geneva from 9 to 17 April 1991.

Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel,<sup>a</sup> Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

<sup>a</sup>Became a member on 26 July 1991.

The Holy See and San Marino, which are not Members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

Chairman: Olli Adolf Mennander (Finland).

Vice-Chairman: Andrei A. Ozadovski (Ukrainian SSR).

Following are the principal subsidiary bodies of the Commission: Committee on Agriculture; Committee on Energy; Committee on Human Settlements;<sup>a</sup> Committee on the Development of Trade; Conference of European Statisticians; Inland Transport Committee; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental and Water Problems; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology; Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments; Timber Committee; Working Party on Coal; Working Party on Electric Power; Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation; Working Party on Gas; Working Party on Standardization Policies; Working Party on Steel; Working Party on the Chemical Industry.

Ad hoc meetings of experts are convened for sectors of activity not dealt with by these principal bodies.

<sup>a</sup>Formerly Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; name change endorsed by ECE in April 1991.

#### Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean did not meet in 1991.

Members: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela. Associate members: Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands.

Germany and Switzerland, the latter not a Member of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary bodies:

Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee; Central American Economic Cooperation Committee and its Inter-agency Committee; Committee of High-level Government Experts; Committee of the Whole; Regional Council for Planning, Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

The Latin American Demographic Centre forms part of the ECLAC system as an autonomous institution.

#### Standing committees

##### Commission on Human Settlements

The Commission on Human Settlements consists of 58 members elected by the Economic and Social Council for four-Year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution; it reports to the General Assembly through the Council.

The Commission held its thirteenth session at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 29 April to 8 May 1991.

##### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Greece, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until 31 December 1992: Bolivia, Canada, China, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Lesotho, Malawi, Netherlands, Paraguay, Somalia, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1994:<sup>a</sup> Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Cameroon,<sup>b</sup> Chile, Colombia, Finland, Iran, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan,<sup>b</sup> Romania, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Uganda,<sup>b</sup> USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe.

<sup>a</sup>Two seats allocated to one member each from African and Asian States remained unfilled in 1991.

<sup>b</sup>Elected on 30 May 1991 (decision 1991/224).

Chairman: E. C. Chikowore (Zimbabwe).

Vice-Chairmen: B. de Azevedo-Brito (Brazil), S. Obeyesekere (Sri Lanka), E. V. Sarnatsky (USSR).

Rapporteur: H. S. van Eyk (Netherlands).

On 30 May and 21 June 1991 (decisions 1991/224 and 1991/272), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Austria, Barbados, Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Philippines,

Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania. Also elected on 30 and 31 May (decision 1991/224) were Bangladesh and Egypt for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992.

#### Commission on Transnational Corporations

The Commission on Transnational Corporations consists of 48 members, elected from all States for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of geographical distribution.

The Commission held its seventeenth session at United Nations Headquarters from 10 to 19 April and on 7, 10 and 15 May 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1997: Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Gabon, Indonesia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Swaziland, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1992: Argentina, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Iran, Japan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

To serve until 31 December 1993:<sup>a</sup> Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, India, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Poland, Republic of Korea, Zambia.

Expert advisers (to serve through the eighteenth (1992) session): Jose Maria Basagoiti (Mexico), Antonio Colombo (Italy), Chakufwa Chihana (Malawi), Sidney Dell (United Kingdom), Peter Frerk (Germany), Samuel Esson Kwesi Jonah (Ghana), Gosta Karlsson (Sweden), Laurence McQuade (United States), Karl-Erik Onnesjo (Sweden), Sylvia Ostry (Canada), Rudolph Oswald (United States), Oscar Schachter (United States), Manmohan Singh (India), Oswaldo Sunkel (Chile), Wang Linsheng (China), Nikolai G. Zaitsev (USSR).

<sup>a</sup>Two seats allocated to one member each from Latin American and Caribbean and Western European and other States remained unfilled in 1991.

Chairman: Jose Maria Borbón (Costa Rica).

Vice-Chairmen: Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines), Ole Kristian Holthe (Norway), Misu Negritoiu (Romania).

Rapporteur: Andrew G. Bangali (Sierra Leone).

On 30 May 1991 (decision 1991/224), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Congo, Costa Rica, Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

#### Committee for Programme and Coordination

The Committee for Programme and Coordination is the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly for planning, programming and coordination and reports directly to both. It consists of 34 members nominated by the Council and elected by the Assembly for three-year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

During 1991, the Committee held, at United Nations Headquarters, an organizational meeting on 6 May, and its thirty-first session from 13 May to 12 June.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1997: Bahamas, Benin, France, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1992: Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, China, Japan, Morocco, Sri Lanka.

To serve until 31 December 1993: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom.

Chairman: Maria Elisa de Bittencourt Berenguer (Brazil).

Vice-Chairmen: H. I. Jasin (Indonesia), Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands), El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).

Rapporteur: Boris Goudima (Ukrainian SSR).

On 30 May 1991 (decision 1991/224), the Economic and Social Council nominated the following eight Member States, seven of which were to be elected by the General Assembly, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Bahamas, France, Ghana, Nicaragua, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Zambia. All but Nicaragua were elected by the Assembly on 24 October (decision 46/308).

#### Committee on Natural Resources

The Committee on Natural Resources consists of 54 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for four-year terms in accordance with the geographical distribution of seats in the Council.

The Committee held its twelfth session at United Nations Headquarters from 25 March to 5 April 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1992:<sup>a</sup> Botswana, Chile, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Paraguay, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 December 1994:<sup>b</sup> Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Denmark, France, Germany, Guinea,<sup>c</sup> Hungary, Iran, Kenya,<sup>c</sup> Lesotho, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea,<sup>c</sup> Philippines,<sup>c</sup> Poland, Romania,<sup>d</sup> Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo,<sup>c</sup> United States.

<sup>a</sup>Ten seats allocated to three members from African States, three from Asian States and four from Western European and other States remained unfilled in 1991.

<sup>b</sup>Five seats allocated to one member from Asian States and four from Western European and other States remained unfilled in 1991.

<sup>c</sup>Elected on 31 May 1991 (decision 1991/224).

<sup>d</sup>Elected on 7 February 1991 (decision 191/210).

Chairman: Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala).

Vice-Chairmen: Lennarth Hjelmaker (Sweden), Etienne Mamfoumbi (Gabon), Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Iran).

Rapporteur: Ioan Barac (Romania).

#### Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies

The Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies, established by the Economic and Social Council on 16 February 1946, was reconstituted by the Council on 4 February 1983 for the purpose of negotiating a relationship agreement between the United Nations and UNIDO.

The Committee adjourned sine die on 20 November 1985 upon completion of its report on the negotiations.

#### Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations consists of 19 members elected by the Economic and Social Council for a four-year term according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical representation.

In 1991, the Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 21 January to 1 February and on 10 May.

Members (until 31 December 1994): Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Oman, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, USSR.

Chairman: Annie Marie Sundbom (Sweden).

Vice-Chairman: Ernestina E. Kodikara (Philippines) (until 1 February), Mary Ann O. Arguillas (Philippines) (from 10 May).

Rapporteur: Peter Kolarov (Bulgaria).

#### Expert bodies

##### Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

The membership of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters-to consist of 25 members, from 15 developing and 10 developed countries, appointed by the Secretary-General to serve in their individual capacity-remained

at 24 in 1991, with one member from a developing country still to be appointed.

The Ad Hoc Group, which normally meets biennially, met at Geneva from 11 to 17 December 1991.

Members:<sup>a</sup> Julius Olosoji Akinmola (Nigeria), E. Bunders (Netherlands), Mohamed Chkounda (Morocco), Imad El-ish (Syrian Arab Republic), Mordecai S. Feinberg (United States), D. José Ramón Fernández-Pérez (Spain), Antonio H. Figueroa (Argentina), Mayer Gabay (Israel), Hugo Hanisch-Ovalle (Chile), Jose Rodolfo Hülse (Brazil), Nemi Chand Jain (India), Daniel Lüthi (Switzerland), Rek-soprajitno Mansury (Indonesia), Thomas Menck (Germany), Canute R. Miller (Jamaica), Naoti Oka (Japan), Alfred Philipp (Austria), Alain Ruellan (France), Aaron Schwartzman (Mexico), J. B. Shepherd (United Kingdom), Rainer Söderholm (Finland), Mohammed Taraq (Pakistan), Andre Titty (Cameroon).

<sup>a</sup>The seat held by an expert from Egypt was vacant in 1991.

#### Committee for Development Planning

The Committee for Development Planning is composed of 24 experts representing different planning systems. They are appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on nomination by the Secretary-General, to serve in their personal capacity for a term of three years.

The Committee held its twenty-seventh session at United Nations Headquarters from 22 to 26 April 1991.

Members (until 31 December 1992): Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad, Chairman (Kuwait); Gerassimos D. Arsenis (Greece); Edmar Bacha, Vice-Chairman (Brazil); Prithvi Nath Dhar (India); Karel Dyba (Czechoslovakia); Just Faaland, Vice-Chairman (Norway); Ricardo Ffrench-Davis (Chile); Tchabouré Aymé Gogue (Togo); Keith Broadwell Griffin, Rapporteur (United Kingdom); Patrick Guillaumont (France); Mahbub ul Haq (Pakistan); Ryokichi Hirono (Japan); Helen Hughes (Australia); Nicolai N. Liventsev (USSR); Solita C. Monsod (Philippines); Henry Nau (United States); Maureen O'Neil (Canada); T. Ademola Oyejide, Vice-Chairman (Nigeria); Aklagpa Sawyerr (Ghana); Shan Pu (China); Udo Ernst Simonis (Germany); George Suranyi (Hungary); Miguel Urrutia (Colombia); Ferdinand Van Dam (Netherlands).

#### Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods is composed of experts from countries interested in the international transport of dangerous goods. The experts are made available by their Governments at the request of the Secretary-General. The membership, to be increased to 15 in accordance with a 1975 resolution of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>19</sup> was 14 in 1991.

The Committee did not meet in 1991.

Members: Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Committee may alter, as required, the composition of its subsidiary bodies. In addition, any Committee member may participate in the work of and vote in those bodies provided such member notify the United Nations Secretariat of the intention to do so.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

In 1991, the Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods held, at Geneva, its fourth session from 1 to 12 July and its fifth session from 2 to 12 December.

Chairman: L. Grainger (United Kingdom).  
Vice-Chairman: J. Monteith (Canada).

#### Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control consists of 27 members elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council, according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical representation, from among experts nominated by Member States.

The Committee did not meet in 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1992: Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa (Cuba), Trevor Percival Frank De Silva (Sri Lanka), David Faulkner (United Kingdom), Ronald L. Gainer (United States), Jerzy Jasinski (Poland),<sup>a</sup> Nour El-Deen Khair (Jordan), Hama Mâmourou (Niger), Farouk A. Mourad (Saudi Arabia), Salah Nour (Algeria), Bertin Pandi (Central African Republic), Gioacchino Polimeni (Italy), Miguel A. Sanchez Méndez (Colombia), Abdel Aziz Abdalla Shiddo (Sudan).

To serve until 31 December 1994: Said Bin Hillal Bin Mohammed Al-Busaidi (Oman), Rhadys Iris Abreu Blondet de Polanco (Dominican Republic), Cheng Weiqui (China), Dusan Cotic (Yugoslavia), Vasily P. Ignatov (USSR), Matti Joutsen (Finland), James Barnabas Kalaile (Malawi), Albert Liewelyn Olawole Metzger (Sierra Leone), Benjamín Miguel-Harb (Bolivia), Jorge Arturo Montero Castro (Costa Rica), Victor Ramanitra (Madagascar), Simone Andrée Rozes (France), Julian Jacob Ernst Schutte (Netherlands), Minoru Shikita (Japan).

<sup>a</sup>Elected on 26 July 1991 (decision 1991/283); replaced Jacek Kubiak (Poland) who resigned.

#### Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights consists of 18 experts serving in their personal capacity, elected by the Economic and Social Council from among persons nominated by States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The experts have recognized competence in the field of human rights, with due consideration given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of different forms of social and legal systems. Members serve for four-year terms.

The Committee held its sixth session at Geneva from 25 November to 13 December 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1992: Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru); Mohamed Lamine Fofana (Guinea); María de los Angeles Jiménez Butragueño (Spain); Samba Cor Konate (Senegal); Vassil Mrachkov, Rapporteur (Bulgaria); Wladyslaw Neneman (Poland); Kenneth Osborne Rattray, Vice-Chairman (Jamaica); Mikis Demetriou Sparsis (Cyprus); Philippe Texier (France).

To serve until 31 December 1994: Philip Alston, Chairman (Australia); Abdel Halim Badawi (Egypt); Virginia Bonoan-Dandan, Vice-Chairman (Philippines); Luvsandanzangin Ider (Mongolia); Valeri I. Kouznetsov (USSR); Jaime Alberto Marchan Romero (Ecuador); Alexandre Muterahjuru, Vice-Chairman (Rwanda); Bruno Simma (Germany); Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).

#### Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, which reports to the Commission on Transnational Corporations, consists of 34 members, elected for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution. Each State elected appoints an expert with appropriate experience in accounting and reporting.

The Group held its ninth session at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 15 March 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Argentina, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Malawi, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Uganda, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1993:<sup>a</sup> Brazil, China, Egypt,<sup>b</sup> France, Gabon,<sup>b</sup> Kenya, Mauritius,<sup>c</sup> Mexico, Morocco, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, USSR.

<sup>a</sup>Two seats allocated to one member each from Asian and Latin American and Caribbean States remained unfilled in 1991.

<sup>b</sup>Elected on 7 February 1991 (decision 1991/210).

<sup>c</sup>Elected on 26 July 1991 (decision 1991/283).

<sup>19</sup>YUN 1975, p. 734, ESC res. 1973(LIX), 30 July 1975.

Chairman: Marta Aguirre (Mexico).

Vice-Chairmen: Nicolay Pantelev (USSR), Hazim Yousef Taha (Egypt), A. C. Tiwari (India).

Rapporteur: G. G. M. Bak (Netherlands).

On 30 May and 26 July 1991 (decisions 1991/224 and 1991/283), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a three-Year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill 16 of the 17 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Jordan, Malawi, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Swaziland, United Kingdom. No further elections were held in 1991 to fill the remaining seat, allocated to a member from Latin American and Caribbean States.

#### United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names represents various geographical/linguistic divisions, of which there were 17 in 1991, as follows: Africa Central; Africa East; Africa West; Arabic; Asia East (other than China); Asia South-East and Pacific South-West; Asia South-West (other than Arabic); China; Dutch- and German-speaking; East Central and South-East Europe; India; Latin America; Norden; Romano-Hellenic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom; United States of America/Canada.

The Group of Experts held its fifteenth session at Geneva from 11 to 19 November 1991.

Chairman: P. E. Raper (South Africa).

Vice-Chairman: Helen Kerfoot (Canada).

Rapporteur: R. L. Payne (United States).

#### Ad hoc body

##### Population Commission acting as the Preparatory Committee for the 1994 International Meeting on Population

The Population Commission acting as the Preparatory Committee for the 1994 International Meeting on Population, open to the participation of all States, held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 8 March 1991.

Chairman: Michael George Okeyo (Kenya).

Vice-Chairmen: Jose Maria Borbón (Costa Rica), Jerzy Z. Hoizer (Poland), Fikret Uccan (Turkey).

Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur: Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury (Bangladesh).

On 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council decided that the 1994 meeting should henceforth be called the international Conference on Population and Development.

#### Administrative Committee on Coordination

The Administrative Committee on Coordination held two sessions in 1991: the first in Paris from 17 to 19 April, and the second at United Nations Headquarters on 24 and 25 October.

The membership of ACC, under the chairmanship of the Secretary General of the United Nations, includes the executive heads of ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, the World Bank, IMF, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO, IAEA and the secretariat of the Contracting Parties to GATT.

Also taking part in the work of ACC are the United Nations Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation; the Under-Secretaries-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, for Administration and Management, and for Technical Cooperation for Development; and the executive heads of UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNITAR, UNRWA and WFP.

ACC has established subsidiary bodies on organizational, administrative and substantive questions.

#### Other related bodies

##### International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)

The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, a body of the United Nations financed through

voluntary contributions, functions under the authority of a Board of Trustees.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees is composed of 11 members serving in their individual capacity, appointed by the Economic and Social Council on the nomination of States; and ex-officio members. Members serve for three-Year terms, with a maximum of two terms.

The Board, which reports periodically to the Council and where appropriate to the General Assembly, held its eleventh session at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 22 February 1991.

##### Members (until 30 June 1991):

To serve until 30 June 1991: Fabiola Cuví Ortiz (Ecuador); Hawa Diallo (Mali); Elena Atanassova Lagadinova (Bulgaria); Gule Afruz Mahbub, President (Bangladesh); Kristin Tørnes (Norway).

To serve until 30 June 1992: Penelope Ruth Fenwick, Rapporteur (New Zealand); Victoria N. Okobi (Nigeria); Virginia Olivo de Celli, Vice-President (Venezuela).

To serve until 30 June 1993: Gertrude Ibengwe Mongella (United Republic of Tanzania); Amara Pongsapich (Thailand); Pilar Escario Rodríguez-Spiteri (Spain).

On 31 May 1991 (decision 1991/224), the Economic and Social Council appointed the following for a three-Year term beginning on 1 July 1991 to fill the vacancies occurring on 30 June: Fatima Benslimane Hassad (Morocco), Gule Afruz Mahbub (Bangladesh), D. Gail Saunders (Bahamas), Renata Siemienska-Zochowska (Poland), Kristin Tørnes (Norway).

##### Members (from 1 July 1991):

To serve until 30 June 1992: Penelope Ruth Fenwick (New Zealand), Victoria N. Okobi (Nigeria), Virginia Olivo de Celli (Venezuela).

To serve until 30 June 1993: Gertrude Ibengwe Mongella (United Republic of Tanzania), Amara Pongsapich (Thailand), Pilar Escario Rodríguez-Spiteri (Spain).

To serve until 30 June 1994: Fatima Benslimane Hassad (Morocco), Gule Afruz Mahbub (Bangladesh), D. Gail Saunders (Bahamas), Renata Siemienska-Zochowska (Poland), Kristin Tørnes (Norway).

Ex-officio members: The Director of the Institute, and a representative of the Secretary-General, each of the regional commissions and the Institute's host country (Dominican Republic).

Director of the institute: Margaret Shields (from 1 August 1991).

#### United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

##### EXECUTIVE BOARD

The UNICEF Executive Board, which reports to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to the General Assembly, consists of 41 members elected by the Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA, for three-Year terms.

In 1991, the Board held an organizational session on 10 January, its regular session from 22 April to 3 May and (with its composition as of 1 August) an organizational session on 5 June, all at United Nations Headquarters.

##### Members (until 31 July 1991):

To serve until 31 July 1991: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Sweden, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 July 1992: Barbados, Canada, China, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Thailand, Zimbabwe.

To serve until 31 July 1993: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Uruguay.

Chairman: Lisbet Palme (Sweden).

First Vice-Chairman: Mira Seth (India).

Second Vice-Chairman: Vaclav Vacek (Czechoslovakia).

Third Vice-Chairman: Ramiro Piriz Ballón (Uruguay).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Chipso Zindoga (Zimbabwe).

On 30 May 1991 (decision 1991/224), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 August 1991 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 July: Angola, Australia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Members (from 1 August 1991):

To serve until 31 July 1992: Barbados, Canada, China, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Thailand, Zimbabwe.

To serve until 31 July 1993: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 July 1994: Angola, Australia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Mira Seth (India).

First Vice-Chairman: Bent Haakonsen (Denmark).

Second Vice-Chairman: Václav Vacek (Czechoslovakia).

Third Vice-Chairman: Maymouna Diop (Senegal).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Roberto Mayorga-Cortés (Nicaragua).

executive Director of UNICEF: James P. Grant.

#### COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

The Committee on Administration and Finance is a committee of the whole of the UNICEF Executive Board.

Chairman: Frederick Ward (Canada) (until 31 July), Judith Springer (Barbados) (from 1 August).

Vice-Chairman: Judith Springer (Barbados) (until 31 July), Hiroharu Koike (Japan) (from 1 August).

#### PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

The Programme Committee is a committee of the whole of the UNICEF Executive Board.

Chairman: Gabriel Fernandez (Liberia) (until 31 July), Frederick Ward (Canada) (from 1 August).

Vice-Chairman: Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury (Bangladesh) (until 31 July), Chipso Zindoga (Zimbabwe) (from 1 August).

#### UNESCO/UNICEF Joint Committee on Education

The UNESCO/UNICEF Joint Committee on Education consists of: six members of the UNICEF Executive Board, among whom are the chairmen of the Executive Board and the Programme Committee who serve ex officio; and six members of the UNESCO Executive Board.

The Joint Committee, which meets biennially, did not meet in 1991.

#### UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy

The UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy consists of: six members of the UNICEF Executive Board, among whom are the chairmen of the Executive Board and the Programme Committee who serve ex officio; and six members of the WHO Executive Board.

The Joint Committee, which meets biennially, held its twenty-eighth session at Geneva from 28 to 30 January 1991.

#### Members:

UNICEF ex-officio members: Gabriel Fernandez (Liberia), Lisbet Palme (Sweden).

Elected by UNICEF: Esther Ashton (Bolivia), Audrey Manley (United States), Elsie Mbella Ngomba (Cameroon), Suyono Yahya (Indonesia).

Appointed by WHO: Dr. P. Caba-Martin (Spain), Dr. E. Espinosa (Colombia), O. E. Hassan (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Dr. Kim Won Ho (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), R. O. Ransome-Kuti (Nigeria), Dr. S. Tapa (Tonga), Dr. Tin U (Myanmar).

#### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

##### GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNDP, which reports to the Economic and Social Council and through it to the General Assembly, consists of 48 members, elected by the Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA. Twenty-seven seats are allocated to developing countries as follows: 11 to African countries, 9 to Asian countries and Yugoslavia, and 7 to Latin American countries. Twenty-one seats are allocated to economically more advanced countries as follows: 17 to Western European and other countries, and 4 to Eastern European countries. The term of office is three Years, one third of the members being elected each year.

In 1991, the Governing Council held, at United Nations Headquarters, an organizational meeting and a special session from 19 to 22 February and its thirty-eighth session from 3 to 25 June.

#### Members:

To serve until the day preceding the February 1992 organizational session: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, France, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mozambique, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, Sweden, Zaire.

To serve until the day preceding the February 1993 organizational session: Bulgaria, Denmark, Djibouti, Germany, Guyana, India, Malaysia, Mauritania, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

To serve until the day preceding the February 1994 Organizational session: Algeria, Austria, China, Cuba, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe.

President: Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay).

Vice-Presidents: Robert Kamau Gathungu (Kenya), Wojciech Jasinski (Poland), Jeremiah E. Kramer (Canada), Shaikat Umer (Pakistan).

On 30 May 1991 (decision 1991/224), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a three-year term beginning on the first day of the February 1992 organizational session to fill the vacancies occurring the preceding day: Belgium, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Congo, Fiji, France, Gambia, Lesotho, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Somalia, Spain, Yemen.

Administrator of UNDP: William H. Draper III.

Associate Administrator: Luis Maria Gomez.

#### BUDGETARY AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Budgetary and Finance Committee, a committee of the whole, held a series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters between 3 and 21 June 1991.

Chairman: Jeremiah E. Kramer (Canada).

Rapporteur: Edelana M. Cuayo (Philippines).

#### STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS

The Standing Committee for Programme Matters, a committee of the whole whose mandate was adopted by the Governing Council on 22 February 1991, held meetings at United Nations Headquarters on 22 February, between 6 and 10 May, between 6 and 21 June and between 16 and 20 September 1991.

Chairmen: Robert Kamau Gathungu (Kenya).

United Nations Research Institute for  
Social Development (UNRISD)

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of UNRISD reports to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development.

The Board consists of:

The Chairman, appointed by the Secretary-General: Keith Griffin (United Kingdom);

Ten members, nominated by the Commission for Social Development and confirmed by the Economic and Social Council (until 30 June 1991): Ismail Sabri Abdalla (Egypt), Sartaj Aziz (Pakistan), Vida Cok (Yugoslavia), Louis Emmerij (Netherlands), Lucio Kowarick (Brazil); (to serve until 30 June 1993): Lars Anell (Sweden), Ingrid Eide (Norway), Tatyana Koryagina (USSR), Maureen O'Neil (Canada), Akilagpa Sawyerr (Ghana).

Nine other members, as follows: a representative of the Secretary-General, a representative of the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Director of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the Director of the Asian and Pacific Development Institute, the Director of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Executive Secretary of ESCWA, the Director of UNRISD (ex officio), and the representatives of two of the following specialized agencies appointed as members and observers in annual rotation: UNESCO and WHO (members); ILO and FAO (observers).

On 30 May 1991 (decision 1991/1228), the Economic and Social Council confirmed the nomination by the Commission for Social Development of the following four members for a four-year term beginning on 1 July 1991 to fill the vacancies occurring on 30 June: Fahima Charaf-Eddine (Lebanon), Georgina Dufoix (France), Kinhide Mushakoji (Japan), Guillermo O'Donnell (Argentina), Rehman Sobhan (Bangladesh).

Director of the Institute: Dharam Ghai.

#### World Food Programme

#### COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, the governing body of WFP, reports annually to the Economic and Social Council, the FAO Council and the World Food Council. It consisted of 30 members, of which 15 were elected by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the FAO Council, from Member States of the United Nations or from members of FAO. Members serve for three-year terms.

The Committee held three sessions during 1991, at Rome, Italy: its first special session on 18 March, its thirty-first session from 20 to 25 May, and its thirty-second session from 3 to 6 and on 13 December 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Niger, United Kingdom.

Elected by FAO Council: Congo, France, Germany, Mexico, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1992:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Finland, Hungary, India, Italy, Sudan.

Elected by FAO Council: Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Guinea, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1993:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Belgium, Egypt, Japan, Pakistan, Sweden.

Elected by FAO Council: Brazil, Burundi, China, Netherlands, United Republic of Tanzania.

On 30 and 31 May 1991 (decision 1991/224), the Economic and Social Council elected Colombia, Cuba, Ghana, Norway and the United Kingdom and, on 29 November 1991, the FAO Council elected Angola, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Mexico, Romania, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka, all for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991 and six of the additional seats (see below).

On 5 December 1991, the General Assembly decided, subject to the concurrence of the FAO Conference, that the membership of the Committee should be increased from 30 to 42 and that the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council should elect 6 additional members each. The Committee, from 1992, was to comprise 27 members from developing countries (14 to be elected by the FAO Council and 13 by the Economic and Social Council) and 15 from more economically developed ones (7 to be elected by the FAO Council and 8 by the Economic and Social Council). The FAO Conference concurred on 26 November 1991.

Executive Director of WFP: James Charles Ingram.

Deputy Executive Director: Salahuddin Ahmed.

#### Conference

#### Twelfth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

The Twelfth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific was held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 20 to 28 February 1991. Participating were the following 40 States: Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Canada, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Hong Kong.

President: Methee Smutharak (Thailand).

First Vice-President: Yang Kai (China).

Second Vice-President: Ugen Takchhu (Bhutan).

Rapporteur: Wee Soon Kiang (Singapore).

#### Chairmen of committees:

Committee I: Jacob Rais (Indonesia).

Committee II: Renato B. Feir (Philippines).

Committee III: Graham Lindsay (Australia).

Committee IV: Victor Jashenko (USSR).

## Trusteeship Council

Article 86 of the United Nations Charter lays down that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following:

Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories; Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories;

As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members which administer Trust Territories and those which do not.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>During 1991, only one Member of the United Nations was an administering member of the Trusteeship Council, while four permanent members of the Security Council continued as non-administering members.

#### MEMBERS

Member administering a Trust Territory: United States.

Non-administering members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom.

#### SESSIONS

Fifty-eighth session: 3-14 May and 19 December 1991.

Twenty-first special session: 19 December 1991.

#### OFFICERS

President: Thomas L. Richardson (United Kingdom).

Vice-President: Jean Félix-Paganon (France).

International Court of Justice

Judges of the Court

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 Judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The following were the Judges of the Court serving in 1991, listed in the order of precedence:

Judge	Country of nationality	End of term <sup>a</sup>
Sir Robert Y. Jennings, President <sup>b</sup>	United Kingdom	2000
Shigeru Oda, Vice-President <sup>b</sup>	Japan	1994
Manfred Lachs	Poland	1994
Taslim Olawale Elias <sup>c</sup>	Nigeria	1994
Roberto Ago	Italy	1997
Stephen M. Schwebel	United States	1997
Mohammed Bedjaoui	Algeria	1997
Ni Zhengyu	China	1994
Jens Evensen	Norway	1994
Nikolai K. Tarassov	USSR	1997
Gilbert Guillaume	France	2000
Mohamed Shahabuddeen	Guyana	1997
Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley	Venezuela	2000
Christopher G. Weeramantry	Sri Lanka	2000
Raymond Ranjeva	Madagascar	2000

<sup>a</sup>Term expires on 5 February of the year indicated.

<sup>b</sup>Elected by the Court on 7 February 1991 for a three-year term.

<sup>c</sup>Died on 14 August 1991: Bola Ajibola (Nigeria) was elected by the General Assembly (decision 46/315) and the Security Council on 5 December to fill the resultant vacancy.

Registrar: Eduardo Valencia-Ospina.  
Deputy Registrar: Bernard Noble.

Chamber formed in the case concerning the Land, Island and Maritime Frontier Dispute (El Salvador/Honduras)

Members: Jose Sette Câmara (President), Shigeru Oda, Sir Robert Y. Jennings.  
Ad hoc members: Nicolas Valticos, Santiago Torres Bernárdez.

Chamber of Summary Procedure  
(as constituted by the Court on 7 February 1991)

Members: Sir Robert Y. Jennings (ex officio), Shigeru Oda (ex officio), Stephen M. Schwebel, Ni Zhengyu, Jens Evensen.  
Substitute members: Nikolai K. Tarassov, Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley.

Parties to the Court's Statute

All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. Also Parties to it are the following non-members: Nauru, San Marino, Switzerland.

Other United Nations-related bodies

The following bodies are not subsidiary to any principal organ of the United Nations but were established by an international treaty instrument or arrangement sponsored by the United Nations and are thus related to the Organization and its work. These bodies, often referred to as "treaty organs", are serviced by the United Nations Secretariat and may be financed in part or wholly from the Organization's regular budget, as authorized by the General Assembly, to which most of them report annually.

Commission against Apartheid In Sports

The Commission against Apartheid in Sports was established under the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.<sup>20</sup> It consists of 15 members elected for four-year terms by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacity, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and representation of the principal legal systems, particular attention

States accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court

Declarations made by the following States, a number with reservations, accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court) were in force at the end of 1991:

Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

United Nations organs and specialized end related agencies authorized to request advisory opinions from the Court

Authorized by the United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal question: General Assembly, Security Council.  
Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Interim Committee of the General Assembly, Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, WORLD Bank, IFC, IDA, IMF, ITU, WMO, IMO, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO, IAEA.

Committees of the Court

BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Members: Sir Robert Y. Jennings (ex officio), Shigeru Oda (ex officio), Stephen M. Schwebel, Mohammed Bedjaoui, Nikolai K. Tarassov, Gilbert Guillaume, Mohamed Shahabuddeen.

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS

Members: Mohammed Bedjaoui, Ni Zhengyu, Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Members: Roberto Ago, Christopher G. Weeramantry, Raymond Ranjeva.

RULES COMMITTEE

Members: Manfred Lachs, Roberto Ago, Mohammed Bedjaoui, Ni Zhengyu, Jens Evensen, Nikolai K. Tarassov.

being paid to participation of persons having experience in sports administration.

The Commission, which was to report annually to the General Assembly through the Secretary-General, did not meet in 1991.

Members:

To serve until 2 March 1991: Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar); Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic); Hocine Djoudi (Algeria); James Victor Gbeho (Ghana); Lionel Hurst (Antigua and Barbuda); Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados); Abraham Ordia (Nigeria); Vladimir Platonov (Ukrainian SSR); Zoumana Traoré (Burkina Faso).  
To serve until 7 March 1993: Raul Gonzalez Rodriguez (Mexico); Sedfrey Ordoñez (Philippines); Allen Rae (Jamaica); Boris

<sup>20</sup>YUN 1985, p. 166, GA res. 40/64 G. annex. 10 Dec. 1985.

Topornin (USSR); Mulu Wale (Ethiopia); Georg Zorowka (Germany).

#### Committee against Torture

The Committee against Torture was established under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.<sup>21</sup> It consists of 10 experts elected for four-year terms by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacity, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and for the usefulness of the participation of some persons having legal experience.

In 1991, the Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly, held, at Geneva, its sixth session from 22 April to 3 May and its seventh session from 11 to 21 November 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1991: Peter Thomas Burns, Rapporteur (Canada); Christine Chanet (France); Socorro Diaz Palacios (Mexico); Ricardo Gil Lavedra, Vice-Chairman (Argentina); Antonio Perlas (Philippines).

To serve until 31 December 1993: Alexis Dipanda Mouelle, Vice-Chairmen (Cameroon); Yuri A. Khitrin (USSR); Dimitar Nikolov Mikhailov, Vice-Chairman (Bulgaria); Bent Sorensen (Denmark); Joseph Voyame, Chairman (Switzerland).

On 26 November 1991, the States parties elected the following for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1991: Hassib Ben Ammar (Tunisia), Peter Thomas Burns (Canada), Fawzi El Ibrashi (Egypt), Ricardo Gil Lavedra (Argentina), Hugo Lorenzo (Uruguay).

#### Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was established under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.<sup>22</sup> It consists of 23 experts elected for four-year terms by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacity, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and for representation of the different forms of civilization and principal legal systems.

The Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held its tenth session at Vienna from 21 January to 1 February 1991.

#### Members:

To serve until 15 April 1992: Ana Maria Alfonsín de Fasan, Vice-Chairman (Argentina); Désirée P. Bernard (Guyana); Carlota Bustelo García del Real (Spain); Elizabeth Evatt (Australia); Grethe Fenger-Møller (Denmark); Aida González Martínez (Mexico); Chryssanthi Laiou-Antonio, Rapporteur (Greece); Edith Oeser (Germany); Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling (Germany); Kongit Singeorgis (Ethiopia); Kissem Walla-Tchangai (Togo).

To serve until 15 April 1994: Charlotte Abaka (Ghana); Ryoko Akamatsu, Vice-Chairman (Japan); Emna Aouij (Tunisia); Dora Gladys Nancy Bravo Nuñez de Ramsey (Ecuador); Ivanka Corti (Italy); Norma Monica Forde (Barbados); Zagorka Ilic, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia); Tatiana Nikolaeva (USSR); Teresita Quintos-Deles (Philippines); Lin Shangzhen (China); Mervat Tallawy, Chairman (Egypt); Rose N. Ukeje (Nigeria).

#### Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was established under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.<sup>23</sup> It consists of 18 experts elected for four-year terms by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacity, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and for representation of the different forms of civilization and principal legal systems.

The Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Secretary-General, held two sessions at Geneva in 1991: its thirty-ninth from 4 to 22 March and its fortieth from 5 to 23 August.

#### Members:

To serve until 19 January 1992: Eduardo Ferrero Costa, Vice-Chairman (Peru); Isi Foighel (Denmark); Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria); Iouri A. Rechetov (USSR); Jorge Rhenan Segura (Costa Rica); Shanti Sadiq Ali (India); Song Shuhua (China); Kazimir Vidas, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia); Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina).

To serve until 19 January 1994: Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt); Hamzat Ahmadu (Nigeria); Michael Parker Banton, Rapporteur (United Kingdom); Régis de Gouttes (France); George O. Lamptey, Vice-Chairman (Ghana); Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba); Agha Shahi, Chairman (Pakistan); Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus); Rüdiger Wolfrum (Germany).

#### Committee on the Rights of the Child

The Committee on the Rights of the Child was established under the Convention on the Rights of the Child.<sup>24</sup> It consists of 10 experts elected for four-year terms by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacity, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and for representation of the principal legal systems. However, at the first election in 1991 (see below), the term of five of the experts, chosen by lot, was to expire at the end of two years.

The Committee, which reports biennially to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held its first session at Geneva from 30 September to 18 October 1991.

#### Members:<sup>a</sup>

To serve until 28 February 1993: Hoda Badran, Chairman (Egypt); Maria de Fatima Borges de Omena (Brazil); Flora C. Eufemio, Vice-Chairman (Philippines); Swithun Mombeshora (Zimbabwe); Marta Santos Pals, Rapporteur (Portugal).

To serve until 28 February 1995: Luis A. Bambaren Gastelumendi, Vice-Chairman (Peru); Akila Belemboago (Burkina Faso); Thomas Hammarberg (Sweden); Youri Kolosov, Vice-Chairman (USSR); Sandra Prunella Mason (Barbados).

<sup>a</sup>Elected on 27 February 1991 to serve from 1 March 1991 until the date indicated.

#### Conference on Disarmament

The Conference on Disarmament, the multilateral negotiating forum on disarmament, reports annually to the General Assembly and is serviced by the United Nations Secretariat. It was composed of 39 members in 1991.

During 1991, the Conference met at Geneva from 22 January to 28 March, from 14 May to 27 June and from 23 July to 4 September.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

The presidency, which rotates in English alphabetical order among the members, was held by the following in 1991: Sri Lanka, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, the last also for the recess until the 1992 session.

#### Human Rights Committee

The Human Rights Committee was established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.<sup>25</sup> It consists

<sup>21</sup>YUN 1984, p. 815, GA res. 39/46, annex, article 17, 10 Dec. 1984.

<sup>22</sup>YUN 1979, p. 898, GA res. 34/180 annex, article 17, 18 Dec. 1979.

<sup>23</sup>YUN 1965, p. 443, GA res. 2106 A (XX), annex, article 8, 21 Dec. 1965.

<sup>24</sup>GA res. 44/25, annex, 20 Nov. 1989.

<sup>25</sup>YUN 1966, p. 427, GA res. 2200 A (XXI), annex, part IV, 16 Dec. 1966.



of 18 experts elected by the States parties to the Covenant to serve in their personal capacity for four-Year terms.

In 1991, the Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held three sessions: its forty-first at United Nations Headquarters from 25 March to 12 April, its forty-second at Geneva from 8 to 26 July and its forty-third at Geneva from 21 October to 8 November.

#### Members:

To serve until 31 December 1992: Francisco Jose Aguilar Urbina, Vice-Chairman (Costa Rica); Janos Fodor (Hungary); Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom); Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius); Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus); Rein A. Myullerson (USSR); Fausto Pocar, Chairman (Italy); Alejandro Serrano Caldera (Nicaragua); S. Amos Wako, Vice-Chairman (Kenya).

To serve until 31 December 1994: Nisuke Ando, Rapporteur (Japan); Christine Chanet (France); Vojin Dimitrijevic, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia); Omran El-Shafei (Egypt); Kurt Herndl (Austria); Birame Ndiaye (Senegal); Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador); Waleed Sadi (Jordan); Bertil Wennergren (Sweden).

#### International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

The International Narcotics Control Board, established under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, consists of 13 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for five-year terms, three from candidates nominated by WHO and 10 from candidates nominated by Members of the United Nations and parties to the Single Convention.

The Board held two sessions in 1991, at Vienna: its forty-ninth from 27 May to 7 June and its fiftieth from 7 to 24 October.

#### Members:

To serve until 1 March 1992: Sirad Atmodjo (Indonesia); Valeri Bulaev (USSR); Dr. Abdullahi S. Elmi (Somalia); Betty C. Gough (United States); Dr. S. Oguz Kayaalp, Second Vice-President (Turkey);<sup>a</sup> Jean-Pierre Queneudec (France); Dr. Tulio Velasquez-Quevedo (Peru).

To serve until 1 March 1995: Dr. Cai Zhi-ji (China);<sup>a</sup> Huáscar Cajías Kauffmann, Rapporteur (Bolivia); Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia); Mohamed Mansour (Egypt); Maruthi Vesudev Narayan Rao, First Vice-President (India); Oskar Schröder, President (Germany).

<sup>a</sup>Elected from candidates nominated by WHO.

On 30 May 1991 (decision 1991-224), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a five-Year term beginning on 2 March 1992 to fill the vacancies occurring the day before: Sahibzada Rauf Ali Khan (Pakistan), Sirad Atmodjo (Indonesia), <sup>a</sup>Abdol-Hamid Ghodse (Iran), <sup>a</sup>Gottfried Machata (Austria), Bunsom Martin (Thailand), Herbert S. Okun (United States), Manuel Quijano Narezo (Mexico).

<sup>a</sup>Elected from candidates nominated by WHO.

#### Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

The Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea was established by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. It consists of States, self-governing associated States, territories enjoying full internal self-government and international organizations which have signed or acceded to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. As at 31 December 1991, the Commission had 159 members.

In 1991, the Commission held the first part of its ninth session at Kingston, Jamaica, from 25 February to 22 March and the second part at United Nations Headquarters from 12 to 30 August.

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, European Economic Community, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands,<sup>a</sup> Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia,<sup>a</sup> Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

<sup>a</sup>Became members on 9 August and 29 April 1991, respectively.

Chairman: Jose Luis Jesus (Cape Verde).

Vice-Chairmen: Algeria, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, USSR.

Rapporteur-General: Kenneth O. Rattray (Jamaica).

#### CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Members: China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Somalia.

Chairman: Helmut Tuerk (Austria).

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee consists of the Commission's Chairman, the 14 Vice-Chairmen, the Rapporteur-General and the 20 officers of the four Special Commissions.

#### SPECIAL COMMISSIONS

The four Special Commissions are each composed of all the members of the Commission:

Special Commission 1 (on the problem of land-based producers)

Chairman: Hasjim Djalal (Indonesia).

Vice-Chairmen: Austria, Cuba, Romania, Zambia.

Special Commission 2 (on the Enterprise)

Chairman: Lennox Ballah (Trinidad and Tobago).

Vice-Chairmen: Canada, Mongolia, Senegal, Yugoslavia.

Special Commission 3 (on the mining code)

Chairman: Gregory Alan French (Australia).

Vice-Chairmen: Gabon, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland.

Special Commission 4 (on the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea)

Chairman: Anton D. Bouteiko (Ukrainian SSR).

Vice-Chairmen: Colombia, Greece, Philippines, Sudan.

## Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat

(as at 31 December 1991)

### Secretariat

The Secretary-General: Javier Perez de Cuéllar

Executive Office of the Secretary-General;

Under-Secretary-General, Chef de Cabinet: Virendra Dayal  
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Assistant to the  
Secretary-General: Jean-Claude Aimé  
Assistant Secretary-General, Chief of Protocol: Aly I. Teymour

Office of the Director-General for Development  
and International Economic Cooperation

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General: Antoine Blanca  
Assistant Secretary-General: Enrique ter Horst

Office of the Under-Secretary-General;  
for Special Political Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Marrack I. Goulding

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for  
Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services  
Under-Secretary-General: Ronald I. Spiers

Office for Research and the Collection of Information  
Assistant Secretary-General: Alvaro de Soto

Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea  
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the  
Secretary-General: Satya N. Nandan

Office of Legal Affairs  
Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel: Carl-August  
Fleischhauer

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs  
Under-Secretary-General: Vasily S. Safronchuk  
Assistant Secretary-General, Centre against Apartheid: Sotirios  
Mousouris

Office for Special Political Questions,  
Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship  
Under-Secretary-General: James O. C. Jonah

Department for Disarmament Affairs  
Under-Secretary-General: Yasushi Akashi

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs  
Under-Secretary-General: Rafeuddin Ahmed  
Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and  
Policy Analysis: P. Göran Ohlin

Department of Technical Cooperation for Development  
Under-Secretary-General: Ji Chaozhu

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Shah A. M. S.  
Kibria

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Tayseer Abdel  
Jaber

Economic Commission for Africa  
Acting Executive Secretary: Issa Diallo

Economic Commission for Europe  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Gerald Hin-  
teregger

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Gert Rosenthal

Centre for Science and Technology for Development  
Director, Officer-in-Charge: Lutz A. Baehr

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Arcot  
Ramachandran  
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Administrator, United Na-  
tions Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Sumihiro  
Kuyama

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations  
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Peter Hansen

Department of Administration and Management  
Acting Under-Secretary-General: J. Richard Foran

OFFICE OF PROGRAMME PLANNING, BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Assistant Secretary-General, Controller: Kofi A. Annan

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT  
Assistant Secretary-General: Abdou Ciss

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES  
Assistant Secretary-General: J. Richard Foran

Department of Conference Services  
Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special As-  
signments: Eugeniusz Wyzner

Department of Public Information  
Under-Secretary-General: Thérèse Paquet-Séguin

United Nations Office at Geneva  
Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations  
Office at Geneva: Jan Martenson  
Assistant Secretary-General, Personal Representative of the  
Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference on  
Disarmament: Miljan Komatina

Centre for Human Rights  
Under Secretary-General: Jan Martenson

United Nations Office at Vienna  
Under-Secretary-General; Director-General of the United Nations  
Office at Vienna: Margaret Joan Anstee

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs  
Under-Secretary-General, Head: Margaret Joan Anstee

International Court of Justice Registry  
Assistant Secretary-General, Registrar: Eduardo Valencia-Ospina

Secretariats of subsidiary organs,  
special representatives and other related bodies

International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT  
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Goran M.  
Engblom

Office of the Coordinator, Special Representative  
of the Secretary-General in Iraq  
Assistant-Secretary-General, Coordinator, Special Representa-  
tive: Bernt A. Bernander

Office of the Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General  
for a United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme  
for Iraq, Kuwait and the Iraq/Turkey and Iraq/Iran border areas  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Delegate: Sadruddin Aga Khan

Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General  
for the Central American Peace Process  
Assistant Secretary-General, Personal Representative: Alvaro da Soto

Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General  
for the controversy between Guyana and Venezuela  
Under-Secretary-General, Personal Representative: Alister McIntyre

Office of the Secretary-General  
in Afghanistan and Pakistan  
Assistant Secretary-General, Personal Representative of the  
Secretary-General: Benon Vahe Sevan  
Assistant Secretary-General, Alternate Personal Representative:  
Giandomenico Picco

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General  
for Humanitarian Affairs In South-East Asia  
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative: Rafeeuddin Ahmed

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General  
for the Promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons  
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative: Hans Hoegh

Office of the Special Representative  
of the Secretary-General to the Middle East  
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative: Edouard Brunner

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator  
Under-Secretary-General, Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: M'Hamed Essaafi

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
Under-Secretary-General, High Commissioner: Sadako Ogata  
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy High Commissioner: Martin Douglas Stafford

United Nations Angola Verification Mission  
Assistant Secretary-General, Chief Military Observer: Major-General Edward Ushie Unimna

United Nations Assistance for the Reconstruction  
and Development of Lebanon  
Coordinator: Christer Elfverson

United Nations Children's Fund  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: James P. Grant  
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director,  
Programmes: Richard Jolly

United Nations Compensation Commission  
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Carlos Alamora Traverso

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development  
Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference:  
Maurice Strong  
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General of the  
Conference: Nitin D. Desai

United Nations Conference on Population and Development  
Assistant Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference:  
Dr. Nafis I. Sadik

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference:  
Kenneth K. S. Dadzie (extension of appointment for three  
months (1 January-31 March 1992) confirmed by the General  
Assembly on 13 December 1991 (decision 46/316))  
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General of the  
Conference: Yves Berthelot

United Nations Development Programme  
Administrator: William H. Draper III  
Associate Administrator: Luis Maria Gomez  
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Finance and  
Administration: Toshiyuki Niwa  
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Resources and  
Special Activities: Aldo Ajello  
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Programme  
Policy and Evaluation: Gustav Edgren  
Assistant Administrator and Director, Office for Project Services:  
Daan Willem Everts  
Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund: Dr. Nafis I. Sadik  
Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund,  
Policy and Administration: Katsuhide Kitatani  
Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund:  
Joseph Van Arendonk  
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau  
for Africa: Pierre-Claver Damiba  
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau  
for Arab States and Europe: Ali Ahmed Attiga  
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau  
for Asia and the Pacific: Krishan Singh  
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau  
for Latin America and the Caribbean: Fernando Zumbado

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force  
Assistant Secretary-General/, Force Commander: Major-General  
Roman Misztal

United Nations Environment Programme  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Mostafa Kamal Tolba  
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director: William H. Mansfield III  
Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director, Office  
of the Environment Programme: Sveneld Evteev  
Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director, Office  
of the Environment Fund and Administration: Anthony T. Brough

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control  
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Giuseppe di Gennaro

United Nations Institute for Training and Research  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Michel Doo Kingué

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon  
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major-General  
Lars-Eric Wahlgren

United Nations International Drug Control Programme  
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Giorgio Giacomelli

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission  
Assistant Secretary-General, Chief Military Observer: Major-General  
Günther Greindl

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan  
Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Jeremiah Enright

United Nations Mission for the Organization  
of a Referendum in Western Sahara  
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the  
Secretary-General: Johannes J. Manz  
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Special Representative of  
the Secretary-General: Zia-ul-Hasan Rizvi

United Nations Observer Group In Central America  
Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Victor Suanzes Pardo

United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador  
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Delegate of the Secretary-General: Iqbal Syed Riza

United Nations Peace-keeping Force In Cyprus  
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Oscar Hector Camilión  
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major-General Clive Milner

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees In the Near East  
Under-Secretary-General, Commissioner-General: Ilter Türkmen

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Commissioner-General:  
William Eagleton

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization  
Assistant Secretary-General, Chief of Staff: Major-General Hans Christensen

United Nations University  
Under-Secretary-General, Rector: Heitor Gurgulino de Souza  
Assistant Secretary-General, Director, World Institute for Development Economics Research: Lalith R. U. Jayawardena

World Food Council  
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Gerald Ion Trant

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On 31 December 1991, the total number of staff of the United Nations holding permanent, probationary and fixed-term appointments with service or expected service of a year or more was 13,988. Of these, 4,936 were in the Professional and higher categories and 9,252 were in the General Service, Manual Worker and Field Service categories. Of the same total, 11,789 were

regular staff serving at Headquarters or other established offices and 1,453 were assigned as project personnel to technical co-operation projects. In addition, on 30 June 1991, UNRWA had some 18,101 local area staff, including temporary assistance. Figures do not include UNDP and UNICEF.

## Appendix IV

## Agendas of United Nations principal organs in 1991

This appendix lists the items on the agendas of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council during 1991. For the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the column headed "Allocation" indicates the assignment of each item to plenary meetings or committees

Agenda item titles have been shortened by omitting mention of reports, if any, following the subject of the item. Where the subject-matter of an item is not apparent from its title, the subject is identified in square brackets; this is not part of the title.

## General Assembly

## Agenda items considered at the resumed forty-fifth session

(29 April-3 May, 13-17 May, 10-28 June,

12, 13 and 27 August and 13 and 16 September 1991)

Item NO.	Title	Allocation
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.	Plenary
17.	Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:	
	(h) Appointment of a member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.	5th
23.	Question of Palestine.	Plenary
28.	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives.	Plenary
34.	Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa.	Plenary
42.	Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.	Plenary
43.	Question of Cyprus.	1
76.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.	2
79.	Development and international economic cooperation:	
	(b) Trade and development.	3
86.	Special economic and disaster relief assistance.	3
100.	Crime prevention and criminal justice.	4
117.	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.	5th
118.	Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.	5th
125.	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.	5th
126.	Personnel questions:	
	(c) Other personnel questions.	5th
127.	United Nations common system.	5th
128.	United Nations pension system.	5th
131.	Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission.	5th
132.	Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.	5th
134.	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations.	5th
153.	Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations.	Plenary
156.	Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687(1991): <sup>5</sup>	
	(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;	5th
	(b) Other activities.	5th
157.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara. <sup>5</sup>	5th
158.	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador. <sup>5</sup>	5th

<sup>1</sup>Not allocated; consideration deferred to the forty-sixth session.

<sup>2</sup>Allocated to the Special Political Committee at the first part of the session in 1990 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.

<sup>3</sup>Allocated to the Second Committee at the first part of the session in 1990 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.

<sup>4</sup>Allocated to the Third Committee at the first part of the session in 1990 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.

<sup>5</sup>Item added at the resumed session.

Agenda of the forty-sixth session  
(first part, 17 September-20 December 1991)

Item NO.	Title	Allocation
1.	Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Malta.	Plenary
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary
3.	Credentials of representatives to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly:	
	(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;	Plenary
	(b) Report of the Credentials Committee.	Plenary
4.	Election of the President of the General Assembly.	Plenary
5.	Election of the officers of the Main Committees.	Plenary
6.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly.	Plenary
7.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.	Plenary
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.	Plenary
9.	General debate.	Plenary
10.	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.	Plenary
11.	Report of the Security Council.	Plenary
12.	Report of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary
		2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
13.	Report of the International Court of Justice.	Plenary
14.	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.	Plenary
15.	Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:	
	(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;	Plenary
	(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;	Plenary
	(c) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice.	Plenary
16.	Appointment of the Secretary-General.	Plenary
17.	Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:	
	(a) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;	Plenary
	(b) Election of the members of the International Law Commission;	Plenary
	(c) Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;	Plenary
	(d) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;	Plenary
	(e) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination.	Plenary
18.	Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:	
	(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;	5th
	(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;	5th
	(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;	5th
	(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;	5th
	(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;	5th
	(f) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;	5th
	(g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;	Plenary
	(h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;	Plenary
	(i) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;	Plenary
	(j) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.	Plenary
19.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.	Plenary, 4th <sup>6</sup>
20.	Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	Plenary
21.	Critical economic situation in Africa:	
	(a) Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;	Plenary
	(b) Africa's commodity problems.	Plenary
22.	Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world.	Plenary
23.	Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.	Plenary
24.	The situation in Cambodia.	Plenary

<sup>6</sup>Chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific Territories.

Item No.	Title	Allocation
25.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System.	Plenary
26.	Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace.	Plenary
27.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.	Plenary
28.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.	Plenary
29.	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.	Plenary
30.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.	Plenary
31.	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives.	Plenary
32.	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic.	Plenary
33.	Question of Palestine.	Plenary
34.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.	Plenary
35.	The situation in the Middle East.	Plenary
36.	Law of the sea.	Plenary
37.	Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa.	Plenary, SPC <sup>7</sup>
38.	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council.	Plenary
39.	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).	Plenary, 4th <sup>7</sup>
40.	Question of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia.	Plenary
41.	Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986.	Plenary
42.	Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.	Plenary
43.	Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development.	Plenary
44.	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.	Plenary
45.	Question of Cyprus.	8
46.	Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait.	Plenary
47.	Reduction of military budgets:	
	(a) Reduction of military budgets;	1st
	(b) Transparency and reduction of military budgets.	1st
48.	Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements.	1st
49.	Education and information for disarmament.	1st
50.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco).	1st
51.	Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions.	1st
52.	Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water.	1st
53.	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty.	1st
54.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.	1st
55.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.	1st
56.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.	1st
57.	Prevention of an arms race in outer space.	1st
58.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.	1st
59.	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.	1st
60.	General and complete disarmament:	
	(a) Notification of nuclear tests;	1st
	(b) International arms transfers;	1st
	(c) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;	1st
	(d) Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes;	1st
	(e) Relationship between disarmament and development;	1st
	(f) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;	1st
	(g) Conventional disarmament;	1st
	(h) Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities;	1st
	(i) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;	1st

<sup>7</sup>Hearings of organizations and individuals having an interest in the question.

<sup>8</sup>On 20 September 1991, the General Assembly adopted the General Committee's recommendation that the item be allocated at an appropriate time during the session.

item No.	Title	Allocation
	(j) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;	1st
	(k) Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment;	1st
	(l) Regional disarmament;	1st
	(m) Naval armaments and disarmament;	1st
	(n) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale.	1st
61.	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:	
	(a) Regional disarmament;	1st
	(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;	1st
	(c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;	1st
	(d) World Disarmament Campaign;	1st
	(e) Nuclear-arms freeze;	1st
	(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.	1st
62.	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:	
	(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;	1st
	(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;	1st
	(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;	1st
	(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;	1st
	(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;	1st
	(f) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security;	1st
	(g) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;	1st
	(h) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;	1st
	(i) Prevention of nuclear war.	1st
63.	Israeli nuclear armament.	1st
64.	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.	1st
65.	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.	1st
66.	Question of Antarctica.	1st
67.	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.	1st
68.	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.	1st
69.	Protection and security of small States.	SPC
70.	Effects of atomic radiation.	SPC
71.	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.	SPC
72.	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.	SPC
73.	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.	SPC
74.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.	SPC
75.	Questions relating to information.	SPC
76.	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.	SPC
77.	Development and international economic cooperation:	
	(a) Trade and development;	2nd
	(b) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;	2nd
	(c) World Decade for Cultural Development;	2nd
	(d) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;	2nd
	(e) Environment;	2nd
	(f) Desertification and drought;	2nd
	(g) Human settlements;	2nd
	(h) Science and technology for development;	2nd
	(i) Entrepreneurship;	2nd
	(j) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development.	2nd
78.	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.	2nd
79.	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind.	2nd
80.	International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries.	2nd
81.	External debt crisis and development.	2nd
82.	Operational activities for development:	
	(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system;	2nd
	(b) United Nations Development Programme;	2nd
	(c) United Nations Capital Development Fund;	2nd



Item No.	Title	Allocation
	(d) United Nations technical cooperation activities;	2nd
	(e) United Nations Volunteers programme;	2nd
	(f) World Food Programme.	2nd
83.	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.	2nd
84.	Special economic and disaster relief assistance:	
	(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator;	2nd
	(b) Special programmes of economic assistance.	2nd
85.	International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola.	2nd
86.	Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research.	2nd
87.	International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl.	2nd
88.	Human resources development.	2nd
89.	Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries.	2nd
90.	Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries.	2nd
91.	Emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia.	2nd
92.	Elimination of racism and racial discrimination.	3rd
93.	Right of peoples to self-determination.	3rd
94.	Social development:	
	(a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;	3rd
	(b) Crime prevention and criminal justice.	3rd
95.	Advancement of women.	3rd
96.	Narcotic drugs.	3rd
97.	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions:	
	(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;	3rd
	(b) Questions relating to refugees and displaced persons.	3rd
98.	Human rights questions:	
	(a) Implementation of human rights instruments;	3rd
	(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;	3rd
	(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives.	3rd
99.	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.	4th
100.	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa.	4th
101.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.	4th
102.	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.	Plenary
103.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.	4th
104.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:	
	(a) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;	5th
	(b) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;	5th
	(c) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	5th
105.	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.	5th
106.	Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.	5th
107.	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.	5th
108.	Programme planning.	5th
109.	Current financial crisis of the United Nations.	5th
110.	Financial emergency of the United Nations.	5th
111.	Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.	5th
112.	Joint Inspection Unit.	5th
113.	Pattern of conferences.	5th
114.	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.	5th
115.	Personnel questions:	
	(a) Composition of the Secretariat;	5th
	(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organization;	5th

Item No.	Title	Allocation
	(c) Other personnel questions.	5th
116.	United Nations common system.	5th
117.	United Nations pension system.	5th
118.	Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:	
	(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;	5th
	(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.	5th
119.	Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group.	5th
120.	Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission.	5th
121.	Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.	5th
122.	Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America.	5th
123.	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations.	5th
124.	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.	6th
125.	Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardises fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:	
	(a) Report of the Secretary-General;	6th
	(b) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.	6th
126.	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.	6th
127.	United Nations Decade of International Law.	6th
128.	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session.	6th
129.	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session	6th
130.	Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto.	6th
131.	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.	6th
132.	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.	6th
133.	Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.	6th
134.	Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses.	6th
135.	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States.	6th
136.	Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687(1991):	
	(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;	5th
	(b) Other activities.	5th
137.	Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.	Plenary
138.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.	5th
139.	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador.	5th
140.	Exploitation of the environment as a weapon in times of armed conflict and the taking of practical measures to prevent such exploitation.	6th
141.	Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly.	Plenary
142.	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States against Cuba.	Plenary
143.	Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations.	Plenary
144.	Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.	Plenary
145.	The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti.	Plenary
146.	Financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia.	5th
147.	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995.	Plenary

## Security Council

### Agenda items considered during 1991

Item No. <sup>9</sup>	Title
1.	The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
2.	The situation in Liberia.

<sup>9</sup>Numbers indicate the order in which items were taken up in 1991.

Item No. <sup>9</sup>	Title
3.	The situation in the Middle East.
4.	The situation between Iran and Iraq.
5.	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.
6.	The situation concerning Western Sahara.
7.	Central America: efforts towards peace.
8.	Letter dated 17 May 1991 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission.
9.	The situation in Cyprus.
10.	Admission of new Members.
11.	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice.
12.	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 24 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council [situation in Yugoslavia].
13.	Letter dated 30 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (situation in Haiti).
14.	The situation in Cambodia.
15.	Recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
16.	Letter dated 24 November 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 21 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 26 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council [situation in Yugoslavia].
17.	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly.
18.	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice.
19.	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721(1991) [situation in Yugoslavia].

## Economic and Social Council

### Agenda of the organizational session for 1991 (30 January and 7 February; resumed 25 March 1991)

Item No.	Title	Allocation
1.	Election of the Bureau.	Plenary
2.	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.	Plenary
3.	Basic programme of work of the Council. <sup>10</sup>	Plenary
4.	Elections and appointments to subsidiary bodies of the Council, and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions.	Plenary
5.	Provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1991 and related organizational matters.	Plenary

### Agenda of the first regular session of 1991 (13-31 May; resumed 17-21 June 1991)

Item No.	Title	Allocation
1.	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.	Plenary
2.	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.	Plenary
3.	Non-governmental organizations.	Plenary
4.	United Nations University.	Plenary
5.	Cartography.	Plenary
6.	World social situation.	2nd
7.	Social development.	2nd
8.	Human rights questions.	2nd
9.	Advancement of woman.	2nd

<sup>10</sup>Item considered also at the resumed session.

Item No.	Title	Allocation
10.	Narcotic drugs. <sup>11</sup>	2nd
11.	Elections and nominations. <sup>12</sup>	Plenary
12.	Emergency assistance to Somalia.	Plenary
13.	Provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1991.	Plenary

Agenda of the second regular session of 1991  
(3-26 July; resumed 17 October 1991)

Item No.	Title	Allocation
1.	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.	Plenary
2.	General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments.	Plenary
3.	Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary
4.	Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries.	Plenary
5.	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.	Plenary
6.	International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl.	Plenary
7.	Regional cooperation.	1st
8.	Development and international economic cooperation:	
	(a) Trade and development;	1st
	(b) Food and agriculture;	1st
	(c) Science and technology for development;	1st
	(d) Transnational corporations;	1st
	(e) Natural resources;	1st
	(f) Population;	1st
	(g) Statistics;	1st
	(h) Human settlements;	1st
	(i) Environment;	1st
	(j) Desertification and drought;	1st
	(k) Transport of dangerous goods;	1st
	(l) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;	1st
	(m) World Decade for Cultural Development.	1st
9.	Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries.	1st
10.	International cooperation in the field of informatics.	1st
11.	Operational activities for development. <sup>13</sup>	3rd
12.	Coordination questions.	3rd
13.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.	3rd
14.	Programme and related questions:	
	(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;	3rd
	(b) Calendar of conferences.	3rd
15.	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.	3rd
16.	Disaster reduction and relief:	
	(a) Fight against the screw-worm infestation;	3rd
	(b) International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa;	3rd
	(c) Disaster relief coordination.	3rd
17.	Special economic and humanitarian assistance.	3rd
18.	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Plenary
19.	Elections. <sup>13</sup>	Plenary

<sup>11</sup>Item considered at the resumed session.

<sup>12</sup>Item considered also at the resumed session.

<sup>13</sup>Item considered also at the resumed session.

## Trusteeship Council

### Agenda of the fifty-eighth session (3-14 May and 19 December 1991)

item  
No.

Title

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.
3. Election of the President and the Vice-President.
4. Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority for the year ended 30 September 1990: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
5. Examination of petitions.
6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories.
7. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories.
8. Cooperation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.
9. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
10. Attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories and the situation in Trust Territories with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
11. Cooperation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
12. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.

### Agenda of the twenty-first special session (19 December 1991)

Item  
No.

Title

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.
3. Letter dated 21 October 1991 from the Alternate Representative for Special Political Affairs of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, following up on her Government's invitation to the Trusteeship Council to send a visiting mission to facilitate a better understanding of economic and social conditions in Palau and requesting that a special session of the Council be convened at the earliest possible date to consider the dispatch of such a mission.
4. Examination of petitions related to item 3 of the agenda.

## Appendix V

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Gamel Abdul Nassar/Liberia Roads  
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Accra, Ghana

Serving: Ghana, Sierra Leone

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Africa Hall  
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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Serving: Ethiopia

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(Boîte Postale 823, Alger-Gare, Algeria)  
Algiers, Algeria

Serving: Algeria

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BANGKOK. United Nations Information Serv-  
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ple's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Sin-  
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