UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES WITH SPECIAL RELEVANCE TO ASIA

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1. UN MEMBERSHIP

1.1 New Members

In 1992, the following new member States joined the United Nations:

Armenia (2 March 1992); Azerbaijan (2 March 1992); Croatia (22 May 1992); Georgia (31 July 1992); Kazakhstan (2 March 1992); Kyrgyz Republic (2 March 1992); Republic of Moldova (2 March 1992); Slovenia (22 May 1992); Tajikistan (2 March 1992); Turkmenistan (2 March 1992); Uzbekistan (2 March 1992);

bringing the total membership to 174.

1.2. The Case of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

On 19 September 1992, the Security Council adopted Resolution 777 (1992) in which it considered that the State formally known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had ceased to exist, and noted that

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“the claim by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations has not been generally accepted.”

The Security Council considered that the “Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations” and therefore recommended to the General Assembly that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that “it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly”¹

The General Assembly, by its Resolution 47/1 entitled *Recommendation of the Security Council of 19 September 1992* accepted the recommendation of the Security Council of 19 September 1992.²

In a letter dated 25 September 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/474), the Permanent Representatives raised a number of questions regarding the meaning of Resolution 47/1 and requested the Secretary-General to provide a “legal explanatory statement concerning the questions raised”. In response to that request, the Secretary-General issued a note (A/47/485) clarifying the following points:

- (1) General Assembly 47/1 dealt with a membership issue which was not foreseen in the Charter of the United Nations, namely, the consequence, for purposes of membership in the United Nations, of the disintegration of a member State on which there was no agreement among the immediate successors of that State or among the membership of the Organization at large.
- (2) Resolution 47/1 was not adopted pursuant to Article 5 (suspension of the membership) nor under Article 6 (Expulsion). The Resolution made no reference either to those Articles or to the criteria contained in those Articles.
- (3) The only practical consequence stated in the resolution was that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) “shall not participate” in the work of the General Assembly, which meant that representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) could no longer participate in the work of the General

1 The resolution was adopted by 12 in favour, none against with 3 abstentions (China, India and Zimbabwe). For discussion in the Security Council, see S/PV.3116.

2 Resolution 47/1 was adopted by 127 in favour, 6 against (Kenya, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) with 26 abstentions. For views expressed on this question, see A/47/PV.7

Assembly, its subsidiary organs, nor conferences and meetings convened by the General Assembly.

- (4) The resolution neither terminated nor suspended Yugoslavia's membership in the Organization. The seat and the nameplate remained as before, but in Assembly bodies, representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) could not sit behind the sign "Yugoslavia".
- (5) Yugoslav missions at United Nations Headquarters and offices may continue to function and may receive and circulate documents. At Headquarters, the Secretariat would continue to fly the flag of the old Yugoslavia as it is the last flag of Yugoslavia used by the Secretariat.
- (6) The resolution did not take away the right of Yugoslavia to participate in the work of organs other than Assembly bodies.
- (7) The admission to the United Nations of a new Yugoslavia under Article 4 of the Charter would terminate the situation created by General Assembly Resolution 47/1.

2. LAW OF THE SEA

As of 11 December 1992, 53 States have ratified or acceded to the 1992 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of which 11 are Asian States: Bahrain, Fiji, Cyprus, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Philippines and Yemen.

The Secretary-General's initiative to promote dialogue aimed at addressing issues of concern to some States in order to achieve universal participation in the 1991 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea continued in 1992. During the 1992 consultations, it was decided that environmental considerations were no longer considered a controversial issue in the deep seabed mining context, and they were dropped from the list of identified problem areas. The Secretary-General intended to continue his initiative and convene more sessions in 1993.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

As in previous years, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled

Establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in South Asia.³ The Secretary-General submitted a report on this question.⁴ The General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement in principle of the concept of a nuclear weapon free zone, urged 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; called upon the nuclear weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary cooperation in the effort to establish such a zone.

4. TREATY OF AMITY AND COOPERATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: CLOSER RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE UN AND REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia⁵ is now in force in respect of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam and Laos. The purpose of the Treaty is to promote perpetual peace, ever-lasting amity and cooperation among the peoples of Southeast Asia in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations including, *inter alia*, mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of all nations, non-interference in the internal affairs of all nations, peaceful settlement of differences and disputes, and renunciation of the threat or use of force. The Treaty also includes provisions for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The General Assembly⁶ recognized that the 1976 Treaty provided a strong foundation for regional confidence building and for regional cooperation and that it was consistent with the call by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his report "An Agenda for Peace" for a closer relationship between the United Nations and regional associations; thus endorsed the purposes and principles of the Treaty and its provisions for the pacific settlement of regional disputes and for regional cooperation in order to achieve peace, amity and friendship among the peoples of Southeast Asia.⁷

3 Resolution 47/49 was adopted by 144 in favour, 3 against (Bhutan, India and Mauritius) with 13 abstentions (which include Cyprus, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Viet Nam and Yemen).

4 A/47/304.

5 Bali, 24 February 1976, entered into force 15 July 1976.

6 Resolution 47/533 of 9 December 1992.

7 A/47/277—S/24 111.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES ON KUWAIT⁸

The Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report describing the nature and extent of environmental damage suffered by Kuwait as a result of Iraq's invasion.⁹

The General Assembly¹⁰ took note of the disastrous situation caused in Kuwait and neighbouring areas by the burning and destruction of hundreds of its oil wells and by the other environmental consequences on the atmosphere, land and marine life; expressed concern at the degradation of the environment as a consequence of the damage, 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; appealed to all States members of the United Nations, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies and individuals to provide assistance for programmes aimed at the study and mitigation of the environmental degradation of the region, and at strengthening the regional organization for the protection of the marine environment and its role in coordinating the implementation of those programmes. The resolution was adopted by 159 in favour, none against and 2 abstentions (Iraq and Sudan).

6. CONFERENCE ON STRADDLING AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISHSTOCKS

The General Assembly by its Resolution 47/192 decided to convene in 1993 an inter-governmental conference under United Nations auspices on straddling and highly migratory fishstocks. The conference should take into account relevant activities at the sub-regional, regional and global levels with a view to promoting effective implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on straddling fishstocks and highly migratory fishstocks.

The work and results of the conference should be fully consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in particular the rights and obligations of coastal States and States fishing on the high seas. States should give full effect to the high seas provisions of the 1982 Convention with regard to fisheries populations whose ranges lie both within

8 Forming part of Asia in UN practice.

9 S/22535 and Corr.1 and 2, Annexes.

10 GA resolution 47/151 entitled "International Cooperation to Mitigate the Environmental Consequences on Kuwait and other Countries in the Region resulting from the Situation between Iraq and Kuwait", adopted on 18 December 1992.

and beyond the exclusive economic zones (straddling fishstocks and highly migratory fishstocks).

According to FAO statistics, China, Japan, Republic of Korea and Indonesia are among the countries which led in distant-water fishing.

7. DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

The General Assembly¹¹ affirmed that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking should continue to be based on strict respect for the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and in international law, particularly, the respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, and the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations; called upon all States to intensify their actions to promote effective cooperation in the effort to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving that end and to refrain from using the issue for political purposes.

The General Assembly also reaffirmed 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.¹²

8. PROTECTION OF PERSONS FROM ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

On 18 December 1992, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance.¹³ The Assembly was deeply concerned that in many countries, often in a persistent manner, enforced disappearance occurs.¹⁴ The Declaration on the Protection of all

11 Resolution 47/98, and the Secretary-General's report A/47/710. For discussion on this report, see A/47/PV.89.

12 Ibid.

13 General Assembly Resolution 47/133 which was adopted without a vote at its 92nd meeting (for a report thereon, see A/47/678/Add.2).

14 The term enforced disappearance is meant to include persons who are arrested, detained or abducted against their will or otherwise deprived of their liberty by officials of different branches or levels of government or by organized groups or private individuals acting on behalf of or with the support, direct or indirect, consent, or acquiescence of a government followed by a refusal to disclose the fate or whereabouts of the person or persons concerned or a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of their liberty thereby placing such persons outside the protection of the law.

Persons from Enforced Disappearances was proclaimed as a body of principles for all States to be generally known and respected.

9. DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO NATIONAL, ETHNIC RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

On 18 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted the above-mentioned Declaration.¹⁵ It stressed the need to ensure for all without discrimination of any kind, full enjoyment and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms; invited the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations including treaty bodies and representatives of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to give due regard to the Declaration within their mandates.

10. THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The General Assembly,¹⁶ *inter alia*, urged all the Afghan parties 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 reprisal and violence (including ill treatment, torture and summary executions), to transmit to the ICRC the names of all prisoners, to expedite the exchange of prisoners whenever 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. It called upon the authorities in Afghanistan to investigate thoroughly the fate of those persons who have disappeared, to apply amnesty decrees equally to all 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 Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the United Nations in 1977.

The Assembly expressed its 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; urged all Afghan parties to undertake all necessary measures to ensure the safety of

15 General Assembly Resolution 47/135. See also report of and note by the Secretary-General: A/47/678 and Add. 1 and 2, and A/47/501.

16 GA Resolution 47/141 (adopted on 18 December 1992 without a vote).

the personnel of humanitarian organizations involved in the implementation of the United Nations humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating the Afghanistan and the programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.¹⁷

The UN Commission on Human Rights appointed a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, who prepared a report¹⁸ on that subject.

11. THE SITUATION IN MYANMAR

The UN Commission on Human Rights in 1992 nominated a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contact with the government and the people of Myanmar with a view to examining the situation of human rights therein and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar. The Special Rapporteur submitted a preliminary report in 1992.¹⁹

The General Assembly,²⁰ *inter alia*, noted the measures taken by the Government of Myanmar, including its accession to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 on the Protection of Victims of War, the release of a number of political prisoners, the lifting of the curfew, the revocation of certain martial laws, and the reopening of the universities in response to the concerns expressed by the international community, including the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights; called upon the Government of Myanmar to extend its full and unreserved cooperation to the Special Rapporteur and to ensure that he has free access to any person in Myanmar whom he deems appropriate to meet for the conduct of his mandate; urged the Government of Myanmar to take every appropriate measure to allow all citizens to participate freely in the political process in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to accelerate the process of transition to democracy, in particular, through the transfer of power to the democratically elected; urged the Government to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the protection of the rights of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities; expressed deep regrets about the fact that many political leaders were still deprived of their freedom and their fundamental rights; called upon Myanmar to release unconditionally the Nobel Peace Laureate AUNG SAN SUUKYI who was in her fourth year of

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ A/47/656, Annex.

¹⁹ A/47/651, Annex.

²⁰ GA Resolution 47/144 (adopted on 18 December 1992 without a vote).

detention without trial, and other political leaders and the remaining political prisoners; called upon the Government to respect fully the obligations of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 in particular the obligations in common Article 3 and to make use of such services as may be offered by impartial humanitarian bodies.

12. HUMAN RIGHTS IN IRAQ²¹

Subsequent to its Resolution 1991/74 of 6 March 1991, requesting its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq,²² the UN Commission on Human Rights²³ condemned the flagrant violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq and requested the Special Rapporteur to visit again the northern area of Iraq and to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Commission.

The General Assembly²⁴ expressed its strong condemnation of the massive violation of human rights of the gravest nature for which the Government of Iraq was responsible and to which the Special Rapporteur referred in his reports, in particular,

- (a) summary and arbitrary executions, orchestrated mass executions and burials, extra-judicial killings, including political killings, in particular in the northern region of Iraq, in southern Shiite centres and in the southern marshes;
- (b) the widespread routine practice of systematic torture in its most cruel forms, including the torture of children;
- (c) enforced or involuntary disappearances routinely practised; arbitrary arrest and detention, including of women and children, and consistent and routine failure to respect due process under rule of law;
- (d) suppression of freedom of thought, expression and association, and violations of property rights.

The Assembly, *inter alia*, deplored Iraq's refusal to cooperate in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) and its failure to provide the Iraqi population with access to adequate food and health care; called upon Iraq as a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as well as to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to abide by its freely undertaken obligations under

²¹ Forming part of Asia in UN practice.

²² See also Resolution 688(1991) of 5 April 1991 of the Security Council.

²³ Resolution 1992/71

²⁴ Resolution 47/145, adopted on 2 December 1992 by a recorded vote of 126 in favour, 2 against (Iraq and Sudan) with 26 abstentions.

the Covenants and other international instruments on human rights and particularly to respect and ensure the rights of all individuals irrespective of their origin within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction; welcomed the Special Rapporteur's proposal for a system of human rights monitors to constitute an independent and reliable source of information and invited the Commission on Human Rights to follow up this proposal at its 49th session in 1993; expressed special alarm at the repressive policies and practices directed against the Kurds and at the resurgence of grave violence of human rights against Shiite communities especially in southern Iraq.²⁵

13. HUMAN RIGHTS IN IRAN

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its Resolution 1992/15 condemned the continuing grave violations of human rights in Iran.

After the Government of Iran allowed the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights to visit that country three times, the Government discontinued its cooperation and did not reply to allegations of human rights violations transmitted to it by the Special Representative.²⁶

The General Assembly²⁷ expressed its concern at the main criticisms of the Special Representative of the human rights situation in Iran, namely: the high number of executions, the practice of torture, the standard of the administration of justice, the absence of guarantees of due legal process, the treatment of the Bahai community and the restrictions of the freedom of expression, thought, opinion and press; called upon the Government to intensify its efforts to investigate and rectify the human rights issues raised by the Special Representative in his observations, in particular, as regards the administration of justice and due process of law; called upon Iran to comply with international instruments of human rights, in particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to which Iran is a party, and to ensure that all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction including religious groups enjoy the rights recognized in these instruments.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Report of the Special Representative, A/47/617, Annex.

²⁷ Resolution 47/146 entitled *Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran*, which was adopted on 18 December 1992 by recorded vote of 86 in favour, 16 against with 38 abstentions. The countries who abstained include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Syria and Vietnam.

14. NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES²⁸

14.1 American Samoa

The General Assembly²⁹ welcomed the establishment of a new political status and constitutional review commission, created under Executive Order by the Governor in August 1992; called upon the Administrative Power to continue to promote the economic and social development of the territory in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States of America; urged the Administrative Power to continue to support measures by the Territorial Government aimed at promoting the diversification of the economy and the development of the existing industries, particularly commercial fishing and tourism.

14.2 Guam

The General Assembly³⁰ again called upon the Administering Power to continue to ensure that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory should not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter; called upon the Administering Power to continue to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights.

Discussions held between the Government of the United States and the Guam Commission on self-determination had resulted in qualified agreements on the provisions of the Guam Commonwealth Act, including agreement to disagree on several substantive portions of the Guam Proposal which were forwarded to the Congress of the United States for consideration. The Administering Power was urged to continue to support appropriate measures by the Territory Government aimed at promoting growth in commercial fishing and agriculture.

14.3 Tokelau

The General Assembly³¹ once again encouraged the Government of New

²⁸ Covering territories that form part of Asia in UN practice.

²⁹ Resolution 47/271.

³⁰ Resolution 47/27 VI.

³¹ Resolution 47/27 VIII.

Zealand (the Administering Power) to continue to respect the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying out the political and economic development of the Territory in such a way as to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage; called upon New Zealand 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; took note that the plan to transfer the Office for Tokelau Affairs from Apia to Tokelau was being pursued within the context of the exploration of ways of achieving greater political and administrative autonomy; and invited the Administering Power to continue to provide maximum assistance in this regard; invited all governmental and non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, member States and organizations of the United Nations system to grant or to continue to grant to Tokelau special emergency economic assistance to mitigate the effects of cyclonic storms and to enable the Territory to meet its medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements and to address the issues of changes in climatic patterns.

15. UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The General Assembly adopted in December 1992 the programme for the activities to be commenced during the second term 1993–1994 of the United Nations Decade of International Law, which was attached to General Assembly Resolution 47/32 entitled “United Nations Decade of International Law”. The programme is substantially identical to its programme for the first term 1991–1992. The Assembly invited all States and all international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to undertake the relevant activities outlined therein and as appropriate, to submit to the Secretary-General interim or final reports for transmission to the General Assembly at its 48th Session or at the latest its 49th Session.

16. THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

Chapter II of the Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session (1992)³² entitled Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind was devoted to the question of the possible establishment of international criminal jurisdiction. The General Assembly, by its Resolution 47/33, requested the Commission to undertake the project for

32 GAOR Forty-seventh session, suppl. No. 10 (A/47/10).

the elaboration of a draft statute for an International Criminal Court as a matter of priority as from its next session, beginning with the examination of the issues identified in the Report of the Working Group concerned and in the debate in the Sixth Committee, with a view to drafting a statute on the basis of the Report of the Working Group and taking into account the views expressed during the debate in the Sixth Committee as well as any written comments received from States and to submit a Progress Report to the General Assembly at its 48th Session (1993).

The General Assembly endorsed the decision of the Commission not to pursue further, during the present term of office of its members, the consideration of the second part of the topic *Relations between States and the International Organizations*.

17. INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

The Trade Law Commission adopted the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law on International Credit Transfers and also adopted the Legal Guide on International Counter-Trade Transactions.³³

18. PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN TIMES OF ARMED CONFLICT

The Secretary-General submitted a Report (A/47/328) pursuant to General Assembly Decision 46/417 of 9 December 1991 which was taken in response to the request of Jordan at the forty-fifth Session, proposing an item entitled *Exploitation of the Environment as a Weapon in Times of Armed Conflict and the Taking of Measures to Prevent Such Exploitation*.

The item was subsequently assigned to the Sixth Committee and retitled *Protection of the Environment in Times of Armed Conflict*. After deliberation in the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 47/36 on 25 November 1992 without a vote (see report A/47/590). It urged States to take all measures to ensure compliance with the existing international law applicable to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict and appealed to all States that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the relevant international Conventions; urged States to take steps to incorporate the provisions of international law applicable to the protection of the environment into their military manuals and to ensure that they were effectively

³³ These texts were annexed to the report of the Commission, GAOR Forty-Seventh Session, Suppl. No. 17 (A/47/17).

disseminated; welcomed the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross in this field and its readiness to prepare a handbook of model guidelines for military manuals; requested the Secretary-General to invite the ICRC to report on activities undertaken by it and other relevant bodies in that field.

19. THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ON STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The General Assembly requested the Special Committee at its session in 1993, first, 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 UN and, in this connection, to continue its consideration of the proposal on the enhancement of cooperation between the UN and regional organizations, and of the proposal on the implementation of the provisions of the UN Charter related to the assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter; and to consider other specific proposals relevant in this field. Second, to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and in this connection, to consider the proposal on UN rules for the conciliation of disputes between States, and other specific proposals related thereto. Third, to consider various proposals with the aim of strengthening the role of the organization and enhancing its effectiveness.

The Assembly also requested the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work.

As from its 1993 session, the Special Committee is to accept the participation of observers of UN member States in its meetings and its working groups, and to invite other States or inter-governmental organizations to participate in the debate in plenary meeting of the Committee on specific items where the Committee considers that such participation would assist in its work.