

Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to monitor all agreements concluded between the two parties in that Member State. Having consulted with the parties the Secretary-General proposed that the military component of the Mission be composed of contingents from the following Member States, all of which had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Spain and Venezuela.

In a letter dated 1 July 1991,¹³⁸ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 June 1991¹³⁷ concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3010th meeting, on 30 September 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace".

Resolution 714 (1991)
of 30 September 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, by 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 it 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,¹³⁹ 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 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 30 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 its appreciation* for the contributions of the Governments of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General - Colombia, Mexico, Spain, and Venezuela - which have advanced the peace process in El Salvador;

4. *Urges* both parties, at the next negotiating round, which will begin on 12 October 1991, to proceed at an intensive and sustained pace to reach at the earliest possible date a cease-fire and a peaceful settlement to the armed conflict in accordance with the framework of the New York Agreement;¹³⁹

5. *Reaffirms its full 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 parties 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 parties to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in el Salvador.

Adopted unanimously at the 3010th meeting.

Decision

At its 3016th meeting, on 6 November 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - report of the Secretary-General (S/23171)".²⁷

Resolution 719 (1991)
of 6 November 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 1989,¹²⁸

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 28 October 1991;¹⁴⁰

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 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 Group or its future should be reconsidered.

Adopted unanimously at the 3016th meeting

THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA¹⁴¹

Decision

At its 2984th meeting, on 29 April 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara: report by the Secretary-General (S/22464 and Corr.1)".⁷

Resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991

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 1990,¹⁴² 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,¹⁴³

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General, transmitted to the Council in accordance with resolution 658 (1990);¹⁴³

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 1990¹⁴² and amplified in his report of 19 April 1991;¹⁴³

4. *Decides* to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara in accordance with the report of 19 April 1991;

5. *Also decides* that the transitional period will begin no later than sixteen 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.

Adopted unanimously at the 2984th meeting

Decisions

In a letter dated 21 June 1991¹⁴⁴ addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 82 of his report of 18 June 1990 on the situation concerning Western Sahara,¹⁴² in which he had stated that he would seek the Council's consent to the appointment of the Force Commander of the Military Unit of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara. Having completed his consultations with the parties, he proposed, with the consent of the Council, to appoint Major-General Armand Roy (Canada) as the Force Commander of the Military Unit of the Mission.

In a letter dated 24 June 1991,¹⁴⁵ the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows: