

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".

*75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991*

46/132. 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,⁸ the International Covenants on Human Rights²⁶ 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.

*75th plenary meeting
17 December 1991*

46/133. 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,⁸ the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights,²⁶ article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949¹⁷¹ and Additional Protocol II to the Conventions, of 1977,¹⁷²

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 Sal-

vador 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 1990,¹⁷³

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional have agreed at 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 1991,¹⁷⁴ 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 1990,¹⁷⁵

1. *Commends* the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for his provisional report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador,¹⁷⁶ 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