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PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 10th MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Friday, 18 May 1990, at 10.30 a.m.

President:

Mr. GHAREKHAN

(India)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.45 a.m.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (continued) (E/1990/20 and Add.1 and L.22)

Mr. OULD MOHAMED MAHMOUD (Observer for Mauritania), introducing draft resolution E/1990/L.22 on behalf of the Group of African States, said that racism and racial discrimination remained a problem for mankind despite the efforts undertaken to eradicate them. In South Africa, the harmful consequences of institutionalized racism were a daily fact of life. The international community should not ease its pressure on South Africa simply because of a few positive gestures by Pretoria.

The draft resolution before the Council, while similar to those adopted at previous sessions, had been changed to reflect new developments, including the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, and Namibia's achievement of independence. While taking into account the concerns aroused by the fact that some countries had extended invitations to the President of South Africa, the draft resolution invited governments to encourage positive changes in that country; he hoped that it would be adopted by consensus.

The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should take action on the draft resolution at a later meeting.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE ELIMINATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACCIDENT AT THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR POWER PLANT (continued) (E/1990/64, L.21 and L.23)

The PRESIDENT drew attention to draft resolution E/1990/L.21, which had been introduced by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and to L.23, containing a draft decision which he had submitted.

Mr. MOHAMMED (Iraq) said that his delegation had joined the sponsors of draft resolution E/1990/L.21 because of Iraq's interest in all international efforts to enhance peace, security and stability, and to establish safeguards against future nuclear accidents. The safety of nuclear reactors was of particular

(Mr. Mohammed, Iraq)

concern to Iraq because of the Israeli attack in 1981 on an Iraqi nuclear facility which, contrary to Israel's allegations, had been devoted to peaceful purposes. His country had called for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; it supported Security Council resolution 487 (1981), calling upon Israel to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. All weapons of mass destruction, whether nuclear, chemical or biological, must be banned and international guarantees established to guard against future Israeli attacks on Arab facilities devoted to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Mr. KIURU (Finland) said that his delegation supported the procedure outlined in draft decision E/1990/L.23. With regard to paragraph (c), it would be useful for delegations to have the relevant information prior to the Council's next session.

The PRESIDENT said that delegations which were in a position to do so should make their information available in advance. If he heard no objections, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the draft decision.

It was so decided.

Mr. KUDRYAVTSEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) urged the members of the Council to give careful consideration to the item with a view to adopting the draft resolution by consensus at the next session.

The PRESIDENT said that the Council had concluded its consideration of the item.