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RESOLUTIONS

1990/50. International co-operation to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant

The Economic and Social Council.

Noting with profound concern the ongoing effects of the accident that occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in April 1986 which had serious national and international consequences owing to its unprecedented scale.

Noting the appeal of the Secretary-General, contained in the letter dated 26 April 1990¹ from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, to the United Nations, for the provision of all appropriate assistance in further addressing and mitigating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant,

Taking account of the need for continuing comprehensive measures to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident especially measures to safeguard the health of the population, including as appropriate resettling the population in uncontamined areas, improving the environment in the contaminated area and preventing further possible transboundary radioactive effects,

Especially concerned about the state of health of the children who suffered and continue to suffer from the effects of increased radiation as well as from possible long-term effects of radiation,

Conscious of the need for continued international cooperation in addressing and mitigating the consequences of the accident,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/224 of 22 December 1989, in which the General Assembly, interalia, recognized the need to strengthen international cooperation in rendering assistance in cases of environmental emergency,

- 1. Welcomes the efforts to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident undertaken so far by Governments, international and non-governmental organizations, business and scientific circles and individuals, and the activities being conducted by agencies and bodies of the United Nations system and co-ordinated by the Inter-Agency Committee for the Response to Nuclear Accidents, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation:
- 2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide appropriate support for the international assessment of the radiological consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, currently in progress, which has been organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency with the participation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, the World Health Organization and the Commission of the European Communities;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to consider, facilitate and co-ordinate any further efforts that may be appropriate within the United Nations system, in the framework of the report on the international assessment to be published by the International Atomic Energy Agency, which will contain an evaluation of the measures taken in response to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and recommendations for possible future actions in the regions affected by the accident, the recommendations and decisions of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the matter and the existing co-ordination mechanism of the Inter-Agency Committee for the Response to Nuclear Accidents;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, on the activities currently under way or planned within the United Nations system relating to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power

¹ E/1990/64.

plant and its consequences, particularly regarding the agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the International Atomic Energy Agency to study the radiological consequences of the accident and the agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the World Health Organization on the efforts to mitigate the health consequences of the accident, with recommendations for further action within the United Nations system;

5. Makes an urgent appeal to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and to organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to provide all appropriate assistance, in full co-ordination and co-operation with ongoing or planned efforts by elements of that system, to mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

28th plenary meeting 13 July 1990

1990/51. Capital punishment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2857 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 32/61 of 8 December 1977, 39/118 of 14 December 1984 and 44/128 of 15 December 1989,

Recalling its own resolutions 1745 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, 1930 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975 and 1984/50 of 25 May 1984,

Recalling also its resolutions 1989/64 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, and 1989/69 of 24 May 1989,

Having examined the revised version of the fourth quinquennial report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment,² which was submitted to it pursuant to its resolution 1990/29 of 24 May 1990,

Aware that only sixty Governments responded to the questionnaire sent by the Secretary-General requesting information for the preparation of the fourth quinquennial report,

- 1. Invites Member States to respond to the questionnaire to be sent by the Secretary-General in preparation of the fifth quinquennial report on capital punishment, in 1995, providing the information requested;
- 2. Notes that, in the period under review in the report of the Secretary-General, an increasing number of countries have abolished capital punishment and other countries have adopted a policy of reducing the number of capital offences or have reported not imposing death

sentences on offenders, while others have retained capital punishment;

- 3. Requests the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to keep the question of capital punishment under review;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the fifth quinquennial report, to draw on all available data, including current criminological research, and to invite the comments of specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council on this question:
- 5. Requests the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to examine thoroughly the question of capital punishment under item 7 of its provisional agenda entitled "United Nations norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice: implementation and priorities for further standard-setting";
- 6. Recommends that the quinquennial reports of the Secretary-General on capital punishment, starting with the report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1995, should henceforth also cover the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty.

34th plenary meeting 24 July, 1990

1990/52. Role of the United Nations in the early identification, analysis and forecasting of world economic developments

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1988/75 of 29 July 1988 and 1989/85 of 26 July 1989.

Acknowledging that comprehensive analysis, modelling and forecasting of a wide range of global, regional, national and sectoral developments in the world economy is an important element in strengthening the capability of international organizations and national authorities for adequately addressing emerging problems,

Aware of the need for improvement, as appropriate, on a co-ordinated basis at both the international and national levels of the means and mechanisms for the systematic compilation, analysis and regular exchange of information relevant to the identification of emerging major economic trends which could have an impact on the short-term and longer-term prospects of world socioeconomic development,

1. Commends the Secretary-General for the survey of activities to improve the work of the United Nations on the early identification, analysis and forecasting of world economic developments;³

² E/1990/38/Rev.1 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

³ E/1990/80 and Corr.1, annex.