

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

COUNTRY-WISE VOTING BEHAVIOUR IN THE UNITED NATIONS CONCERNING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS ON THE SITUATION IN EAST TIMOR BETWEEN 1975 AND 1982.

GA Resolution country	3485 (XXX) of 12.12.1975	31/53 of 1.12.1976	32/34 of 28.11.1977	33/39 of 13.12.1978	34/40 of 21.11.1979	35/27 of 11.11.1980	36/50 of 24.11.1981	37/30 of 23.11.1982
Afghanistan	o	o	o	x	x	x	x	x
Albania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Algeria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Angola			x	x	x	x	x	x
Antigua and Barbuda							/	-
Argentina	o	o	o	o	o	-	-	-
Australia	x	o	o	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Bahamas	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Bahrain	x	o	o	o	o	o	-	-
Bangladesh	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belgium	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Belize							x	x
Benin	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bhutan	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Bolivia	x	o	o	o	o	-	-	o
Botswana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	/	/	/	/
Burma	/	/	o	o	o	o	o	o
Burundi	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Byelorussian SSR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cambodia (Democratic Kampuchea)	/	x	/	o	/	-	-	-
Canada	o	o	o	o	x	-	-	-
Cap Verde	/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Central African Republic	/	x	x	x	x	x	x	o
Chad	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Chile	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x
Colombia	o	x*	o	o	-	-	-	o
Comoros	/	/	x	/	/	/	-	/
Congo	/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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Costa Rica	o	o	o	/	x	o	/	o
Cuba	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x	x	o	o	o	o
Democratic Yemen	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Denmark	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Djibouti			o	/	/	/	/	/
Dominica					/	/	/	o
Dominican Republic	/	o	o	o	o	o	-	o
Ecuador	x	x	x	o	/	o	x	/
Egypt	o	o	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	x	o	o	o	o	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	x	x	x	/	x	x	o	/
Ethiopia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fiji	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	-
Finland	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
France	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Gabon	x	x	x	o	o	o	o	o
Gambia	x	x	x	x	x	/	-	-
German Demo- cratic Republic	x	x	x	x	/	/	/	/
Germany, Fed- eral Republic	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Ghana	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	x
Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Grenada	x	x*	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	o	o	o	-	o	-	-	-
Guinea	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o
Guinea-Bissau	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guyana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Haiti	x	o	x	x	x	x	x	o
Honduras	/	o	o	o	-	-	-	-
Hungary	x	x	x	x	o	o	o	o
Iceland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iran	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	/

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Iraq	o	o	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x
Israel	o	o	/*	o	o	o	o	o
Italy	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Ivory Coast	x	x	o	o	o	o	o	o
Jamaica	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	o
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kuwait	x	o	o	o	o	/	-	-
Laos (People Democratic Republic)	x	x	x	o	x	x	/	x
Lebanon	/	o	o	o	o	/	/	o
Lesotho	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	x
Liberia	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	-
Libyan Arab Republic	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Luxembourg	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Madagascar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malawi	x	x	o	x	x	x	x	x
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	/	o	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malta	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Mauritania	o	-	-	-	o	o	o	o
Mauritius	o	x	/	x	/	o	/	x
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	/**	x	x
Mongolia	x	x	x	x	x	x	/	/
Morocco	o	-	-	-	o	o	o	-
Mozambique	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nepal	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Netherlands	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
New Zealand	o	o	o	o	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	o	-	-	-	x	x	x	x
Niger	x	/	x	x	x	x	/	o
Nigeria	x	/**	x	o	o	o	o	o
Norway	o	x*	o	o	o	o	o	o
Oman	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Pakistan	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	-
Panama	o	x	x	o	o	o	o	o
Papua New Guinea	/	o	o	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	o	o	o	-	-	/	-	-
Peru	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	x	x	x	/	/	o	o	o
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Qatar	-	o	o	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	x	x	x	/	o	o	o	o
Rwanda	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
St. Christopher and Nevis								
St. Lucia					x	x	x	-
St. Vincent and the Grenadines						/	-	/
Samoa			o	o	o	o	o	o
São Tomé and Príncipe	/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Saudi Arabia	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	o
Seychelles		/	/	o	x	x	x	x
Sierra Leone	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Singapore	o	o	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands				/	/	/	o	-
Somalia	/	x*	/	/	/	-	o	o
South Africa	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Spain	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Sri Lanka	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Sudan	o	o	o	o	-	-	-	-
Surinam	/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	o	o	o
Syrian Arab Republic	o	o	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tunisia	/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Turkey	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukrain SSR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
USSR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Arab Emirates	x	o	o	o	o	o	-	-
United Kingdom	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
United Republic of Cameroon	x	x	x	x	o	o	o	o
United Republic of Tanzania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United States	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Volta	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o
Uruguay	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu							x	x
Venezuela	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Vietnam			x	/	x	x	x	x
Yemen	/	o	/	/	-	-	/***	-
Yugoslavia	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Zaire	o	o	-	-	-	o	o	o
Zambia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Zimbabwe						x	x	x
Total ****	72:10:43:19	68:20:49:9	67:26:47:9	59:31:44:16	62:31:45:14	58:35:46:15	54:42:46:15	50:46:50:11
Proportion of vote for	50.0 %	46.6 %	44.9 %	39.3 %	40.8 %	37.7 %	34.4 %	31.8 %

- = against; x = for; o = abstained; / = absent; empty = not a member state of the United Nations at that time

- * = Later advised the Secretariat that they had intended to abstain.
- ** = Later advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.
- *** = Later advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote against.
- **** = for: against: abstained: absent

APPENDIX II

RESOLUTION 1514(XV) AS SUBMITTED BY 43 POWERS, A/L. 323 AND ADD.1-6, ADOPTED BY ASSEMBLY ON 14 DECEMBER 1960

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, "Conscious of the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing the passionate yearning for freedom in all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in the attainment of their independence,

Aware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the denial of or impediments in the way of the freedom of such peoples, which constitute a serious threat to world peace,

Considering the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Recognizing that the peoples of the world ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations,

Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic co-operation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Affirming that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law,

Believing that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

Welcoming the emergence in recent years of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and Independence, and recognizing the

increasingly powerful trends towards freedom in such territories which have not yet attained independence,

Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,

Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

And to this end

Declares that:

1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation.

2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.

5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all States, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity.

APPENDIX III

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1541 (XV): PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GUIDE MEMBERS IN DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT AN OBLIGATION EXISTS TO TRANSMIT THE INFORMATION CALLED FOR UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER, 15 DECEMBER 1960

The General Assembly,

Considering the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the list of factors annexed to General Assembly resolution 742 (VIII) of 27 November 1953,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee of Six on the Transmission of Information under Article 73 e of the Charter, appointed under General Assembly resolution 1467 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 to study the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for in Article 73 e of the Charter and to report on the results of its study to the Assembly at its fifteenth session,

1. *Expresses its appreciation of* the work of the Special Committee of Six on the Transmission of Information under Article 73 e of the Charter;
2. *Approves* the principles set out in section V, part B, of the report of the Committee, as amended and as they appear in the annex to the present resolution;
3. *Decides* that these principles should be applied in the light of the facts and the circumstances of each case to determine whether or not an obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter.

*948th plenary meeting,
15 December 1960.*

ANNEX

PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GUIDE MEMBERS IN DETERMINATION WHETHER OR NOT AN OBLIGATION EXISTS TO TRANSMIT THE INFORMATION CALLED FOR IN ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

PRINCIPLE I

The authors of the Charter of the United Nations had in mind that Chapter XI should be applicable to territories which were then known to be of the colonial type. An obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of such territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.

PRINCIPLE II

Chapter XI of the Charter embodies the concept of Non-Self-Governing territories in a dynamic state of evolution and progress towards a "full measure of self-government". As soon as a territory and its peoples attain a full measure of self-government, the obligation ceases. Until this comes about, the obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e continues.

PRINCIPLE III

The obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter constitutes an international obligation and should be carried out with due regard to the fulfilment of international law.

PRINCIPLE IV

Prima facie there is an obligation to transmit information in respect of a territory which is geographically separate and is distinct ethnically and/or culturally from the country administering it.

PRINCIPLE V

Once it has been established that such a *prima facie* case of geographical and ethical or cultural distinctness of a territory exists, other elements may then be brought into consideration. These additional elements may be, *inter alia*, of an administrative, political, juridical, economic or historical nature. If

they affect the relationship between the metropolitan State and the territory concerned in a manner which arbitrarily places the latter in a position or status of subordination, they support the presumption that there is an obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

PRINCIPLE VI

A Non-Self-Governing Territory can be said to have reached a full measure of self-government by:

- (a) Emergence as a sovereign independent State;
- (b) Free association with an independent State; or
- (c) Integration with an independent State.

PRINCIPLE VII

(a) Free association should be the result of a free and voluntary choice by the peoples of the territory concerned expressed through informed and democratic processes. It should be one which respects the individuality and the cultural characteristics of the territory and its peoples and retains for the peoples of the territory which is associated with an independent State the freedom to modify the status of that territory through the expression of their will by democratic means and through constitutional processes.

(b) The associated territory should have the right to determine its internal constitution without outside interference, in accordance with due constitutional processes and the freely expressed wishes of the people. This does not preclude consultations as appropriate or necessary under the terms of the free association agreed upon.

PRINCIPLE VIII

Integration with an independent State should be on the basis of complete equality between the peoples of the erstwhile Non-Self-Governing Territory and those of the independent country with which it is integrated. The peoples of both territories should have equal status and rights of citizenship and equal guarantees of fundamental rights and freedoms without any distinction or discrimination, both should have equal rights and opportunities for representation and effective participation at all levels in the executive, legislative and judicial organs of government.

PRINCIPLE IX

Integration should have come about in the following circumstances:

- (a) The integrating territory should have attained an advanced stage of self-government with free political institutions, so that its

peoples would have the capacity to make a responsible choice through informed and democratic processes;

(b) The integration should be the result of the freely expressed wishes of the territory's peoples acting with full knowledge of the change in their status, their wishes having been expressed through informed and democratic processes, impartially conducted and based on universal adult suffrage. The United Nations could, when it deems it necessary, supervise these processes.

PRINCIPLE X

The transmission of information in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73 e of the Charter is subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require. This means that the extent of the information may be limited in certain circumstances, but the limitation in Article 73 e cannot relieve a Member State of the obligations of Chapter XI. The "limitation" can relate only to the quantum of information of economic, social and educational nature to be transmitted.

PRINCIPLE XI

The only constitutional considerations to which Article 73 e of the Charter refers are those arising from constitutional relations of the territory with the Administering Member. They refer to a situation in which the constitution of the territory gives it self-government in economic, social and educational matters through freely elected institutions. Nevertheless, the responsibility for transmitting information under Article 73 e continues, unless these constitutional relations preclude the Government or parliament of the Administering Member from receiving statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territory.

PRINCIPLE XII

Security considerations have not been invoked in the past. Only in very exceptional circumstances can information on economic, social and educational conditions have any security aspect. In other circumstances, therefore, there should be no necessity to limit the transmission of information on security grounds.

[Adopted at the 948th plenary meeting, with 69 votes to 2, with 21 abstentions and 7 countries absent]

APPENDIX IV

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 37/30: QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR, 23 NOVEMBER 1982

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to East Timor and other relevant documents,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of East Timor,

Taking note of resolution 1982/20 adopted on 8 September 1982 by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Having heard the statement of the representative of Portugal, as the administering Power,

Having heard the statement of the representative of Indonesia,

Having heard the statements of the representative of the Frente Revolucionaria de Timor Leste Independente and of various petitioners, as well as of the representatives of non-governmental organizations,

Bearing in mind that Portugal, the administering Power, has stated its full and solemn commitment to uphold the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence,

Bearing in mind also its resolutions 3485 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, 31/53 of 1 December 1976, 32/34 of 28 November 1977, 33/39 of 13 December 1978, 34/40 of 21 November 1979, 35/27 of 11 November 1980 and 36/50 of 24 November 1981,

Concerned at the humanitarian situation prevailing in the Territory and believing that all efforts should be made by the international community to improve the living conditions of the people of East Timor and to guarantee to them the effective enjoyment of their fundamental human rights,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

2. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor".

APPENDIX V

RESOLUTION 1246 (1999): ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 4013TH MEETING ON 11 JUNE 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in East Timor, in particular resolution 1236 (1999) of 7 May 1999,

Recalling, the Agreement between Indonesia and Portugal on the question of East Timor of 5 May 1999 (the General Agreement) and the Agreements between the United Nations and the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal of the same date regarding the modalities for the popular consultation on the East Timorese through a direct ballot and regarding security arrangements (the Security Agreement) (S/1999/513, annexes I-III),

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the Question of East Timor of 22 May 1999 (S/1999/595),

Noting with concern the assessment of the Secretary-General contained in that report that the security situation in East Timor remains "extremely tense and volatile,"

Taking note of the pressing need for reconciliation between the various competing factions within East Timor,

Welcoming the fruitful cooperation of the Government of Indonesia and the local authorities in East Timor with the United Nations,

Taking note of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations to the President of the Security Council of 7 June 1999 (S/1999/652),

Welcoming the conclusion of consultations between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations on the deployment of military liaison officers within the mission established by this resolution,

Bearing in mind the sustained efforts of the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal since July 1983, though the good offices of the Secretary General, to find a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor,

Welcoming the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the East Timor Popular Consultation and reiterating its support for the efforts of the Personal Representative of the Secretary General for East Timor,

1. *Decides* to establish until 31 August 1999 the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) to organise and conduct a popular consultation, scheduled for 8 August 1999, on the basis of a direct, secret and universal ballot, in order to ascertain whether the East Timorese people accept the proposed constitutional framework providing for a special autonomy for East Timor within the unitary Republic of Indonesia or reject the proposed special autonomy for East Timor, leading to East Timor's separation from Indonesia, in accordance with the General Agreement and to enable the Secretary-General to discharge his responsibility under paragraph 3 of the Security Agreement;

2. *Authorizes* until 31 August 1999 the deployment within UNAMET of up to 280 civilian police officers to act as advisers to the Indonesian Police in the discharge of their duties and, at the time of the consultation, to supervise the escort of ballot papers and boxes to and from the polling sites;

3. *Authorizes* until 31 August 1999 the deployment within UNAMET of 50 military liaison officers to maintain contact with the Indonesian Armed Forces in order to allow the Secretary-General to discharge his responsibilities under the General Agreement and the Security Agreement;

4. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's proposal that UNAMET should also incorporate the following components:

a. a political component responsible for monitoring the fairness of the political environment, for ensuring the freedom of all political and other non-governmental organizations to carry out their activities freely and for monitoring and advising the Special Representative on all matters with political implications,

b. an electoral component responsible for all activities related to registration and voting,

c. an information component responsible for explaining to the East Timorese people, in an objective and impartial manner without prejudice to any position or outcome, the terms of the General Agreement and the proposed autonomy framework, for providing information on the process and procedure of the vote and for explaining the implications of a vote in favour or against the proposal;

5. *Notes* the intention of the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal to send an equal number of representatives to observe all the operational phases of the consultation process both inside and outside East Timor;

6. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to conclude with the Government of Indonesia, as soon as possible, a status-of-mission agreement and *urges* the early conclusion of negotiations with a view to the full and timely deployment of UNAMET;

7. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate with UNAMET in the implementation of its mandate, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its staff in carrying out that mandate in all areas of East Timor;

8. *Approves* the modalities for the implementation of the popular consultation process scheduled for 8 August 1999 as set out in paragraphs 15 to 18 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 1999;

9. *Stresses once again* the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia to maintain peace and security in East Timor, in particular in the present security situation referred to in the report of the Secretary-General, in order to ensure that the popular consultation is carried out in a fair and peaceful way and in an atmosphere free of intimidation, violence or interference from any side and to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and other international staff and observers in East Timor;

10. *Welcomes in this regard* the decision taken by the Government of Indonesia to establish a ministerial team to monitor and ensure the security of the popular consultation in accordance with Article 3 of the General Agreement and paragraph 1 of the Security Agreement;

11. *Condemns* all acts of violence from whatever quarter and *calls* for an end to such acts and the laying down of arms by all armed groups in East Timor, for the necessary steps to achieve disarmament and for further steps in order to ensure a secure environment devoid of violence or other forms of intimidation, which is a prerequisite for the holding of a free and fair ballot in East Timor;

12. *Requests* all parties to ensure that conditions exist for the comprehensive implementation of the popular consultation, with the full participation of the East Timorese people;

13. *Urges* that every effort be made to make the Commission on Peace and Stability operative, and in particular *stresses* the need for the Indonesian authorities to provide security and personal protection for members of the Commission in cooperation with UNAMET;

14. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council closely informed of the situation, and to continue to report to it every fourteen days on the implementation of its resolutions and of the Tripartite Agreements and on the security situation in East Timor;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

APPENDIX VI

RESOLUTION 1264 (1999): ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 4045TH MEETING ON 15 SEPTEMBER 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President on the situation in East Timor,

Recalling also the Agreement between Indonesia and Portugal on the question of East Timor of 5 May 1999 and the Agreements between the United Nations and the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal of the same date regarding the modalities for the popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot and security arrangements (S/1999/513, Annexes I to III),

Reiterating its welcome for the successful conduct of the popular consultation of the East Timorese people of 30 August 1999 and *taking note* of its outcome, which it regards as an accurate reflection of the views of the East Timorese people,

Deeply concerned by the deterioration in the security situation in East Timor, and in particular by the continuing violence against and large-scale displacement and relocation of East Timorese civilians,

Deeply concerned also at the attacks on the staff and premises of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET), on other officials and on the international and national humanitarian personnel.

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Appalled by the worsening humanitarian situation in East Timor, particularly as it affects women, children and other vulnerable groups,

Reaffirming the right of refugees and displaced persons to return in safety and security to their homes,

Endorsing the report of the Security Council Mission to Jakarta and Dili (S/1999/976),

Welcoming the statement by the President of Indonesia on 12 September 1999 in which he expressed readiness of Indonesia to accept an international peacekeeping force through the United Nations in East Timor,

Welcoming the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia to the Secretary-General of 14 September 1999 (S/1999/975),

Reaffirming respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Indonesia,

Expressing its concern at reports indicating that systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian and human rights law have been committed in East Timor, and *stressing* that persons committing such violations bear individual responsibility,

Determining that the present situation in East Timor constitutes a threat to peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

1. *Condemns* all acts of violence in East Timor, *calls* for their immediate end and *demands* that those responsible for such acts be brought to justice;

2. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for coordinated humanitarian assistance and the importance of allowing full, safe and unimpeded access by humanitarian organizations and *calls upon* all parties to cooperate with such organizations so as to ensure the protection of civilians at risk, the safe return of refugees and displaced persons and the effective delivery of humanitarian aid;

3. *Authorizes* the establishment of a multinational force under a unified command structure, pursuant to the request of the Government of Indonesia conveyed to the Secretary-General on 12 September 1999, with the following tasks to restore peace and security in East Timor, to protect and support UNAMET in carrying out its tasks and, within force capabilities, to facilitate humanitarian assistance operations, and *authorize*, the States participating in the multinational force to take all necessary measures to fulfil this mandate;

4. *Welcomes* the expressed commitment of the Government of Indonesia to cooperate with the multinational force in all aspects of the implementation of its mandate and *looks forward* to close coordination between the multinational force and the Government of Indonesia;

5. *Under lines* the Government of Indonesia's continuing responsibility under the Agreements of 5 May 1999, taking into account the mandate of the multinational force set out in paragraph 3 above, to maintain peace and security in East Timor in the interim phase between the conclusion of the popular consultation and the start of the implementation of its result and to guarantee the security of the personnel and premises of UNAMET;

6. *Welcomes* the offers by Member States to organize, lead and contribute to the multinational force in East Timor, *calls on* Member

States to make further contributions of personnel, equipment and other resources and *invites* Member States in a position to contribute to inform the leadership of the multinational force and the Secretary General;

7. *Stresses* that it is the responsibility of the Indonesian authorities to take immediate and effective measures to ensure the safe return of refugees to East Timor;

8. *Notes* that Article 6 of the Agreement of 5 May 1999 states that the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal and the Secretary General shall agree on arrangements for a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority in East Timor to the United Nations, and *requests* the leadership of the multinational force to cooperate closely with the United Nations to assist and support those arrangements;

9. *Stresses* that the expenses for the force will be borne by the participating Member States concerned and *requests* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund through which contributions could be channelled to the States or operations concerned;

10. *Agrees* that the multinational force should collectively be deployed in East Timor until replaced as soon as possible by a United Nations peacekeeping operation, and *invites* the Secretary-General to make prompt recommendations on a peacekeeping operation to the Security Council;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General to plan and prepare for a United Nations transitional administration in East Timor, incorporating a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to be deployed in the implementation phase of the popular consultation (phase III) and to make recommendations as soon as possible to the Security Council;

12. *Requests* the leadership of the multinational force to provide periodic reports on progress towards the implementation of its mandate through the Secretary-General to the Council, the first such report to be made within 14 days of the adoption of this resolution;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.