The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to offer comments on General Assembly resolution 46/19 of 26 November 1991 entitled Zone of Peace and Cooperation in the South Atlantic.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcome the objectives of the resolution which are to promote peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic. In this regard, they wish to draw the Secretary General’s attention to positive developments in UK-Argentine relations which have contributed to the lessening of tension in the South West Atlantic. In particular, they wish to emphasise the continuing progress in bilateral cooperation on fisheries that has contributed to conservation of stocks and the continued contribution of the confidence strengthening measures, agreed at the Madrid talks in February 1990 and modified in September 1991 (General Assembly and Security Council Document A/46/596 - S/23164 of 24 October 1991) in avoiding incidents in the military sphere in the South Atlantic.
The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland would also like to inform the Secretary General that a high level group composed of officials from the UK and Argentine Governments has been set up to explore the scope for cooperation on activities deriving from their respective legislative measures relating to the continental shelf in the South West Atlantic.

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations avails himself of the opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

United Kingdom Mission
to the United Nations
12 November 1991
Mr. Jean Claude Aime
Chief of Staff, ASG
United Nations, New York

Boyko Tarabanov, Director
UN Information Centre in Moscow

Message by the President of Uzbekistan

We are sending you the original of the personal message by the President of Uzbekistan Mr. Ismal Karimov addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, which we faxed to you on 23 October.

Best regards.
Его Превосходительству
господину Бутросу-Гали
Генеральному Секретарю
Организации Объединенных Наций

Ваше Превосходительство!

От имени народа Узбекистана, Правительства Республики Узбекистан и от меня лично прошу принять искренние поздравления по случаю Дня Организации Объединенных Наций.

Благодаря огромному практическому опыту, накопленному за годы своей плодотворной деятельности, Организация Объединенных Наций завоевала широкое признание мировой общественности, в том числе в Узбекистане. В качестве полноправного члена ООН наше независимое государство стремится внести свой вклад в решение стоящих перед ООН задач, таких как сохранение мира, снижение напряженности, предотвращение конфликтов и прекращение военных действий.

В Узбекистане высоко ценят вклад, который вносите лично Вы, господин Генеральный Секретарь, в благородную деятельность Организации Объединенных Наций. У нас в республике с глубокой благодарностью было воспринято Ваше решение в ответ на наше обращение немедленно направить специальную миссию ООН для изучения реального положения дел в Таджикистане в целях принятия необходимых мер для стабилизации обстановки в регионе.

Пользуясь случаем позвольте, Ваше Превосходительство, выразить уверенность в том, что Организация Объединенных Наций и в дальнейшем будет последовательно выступать за объединение усилий мирового сообщества на благо человечества планеты.

С глубоким уважением

Ислам Каримов
Президент
Республики Узбекистан
Notes of the Secretary-General’s Meeting with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Held at United Nations Headquarters on Monday, 5 October 1992 at 11.00 a.m.

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Petrovsky
Ms. Buttenheim

H.E. Mr. Ubaidulla A. Abdurazzakov
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Farid Maqsudi
Chargé d’Affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United Nations

The Minister handed over a letter from President Karimov, who was most appreciative of the Secretary-General’s reaction to his earlier letter which had led to the dispatch of a UN fact-finding mission to Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The mission had interviewed many people and had witnessed the situation on the ground, which was "far from normal". The Uzbek Government believed that regional stability could be restored only when the civil war in Afghanistan came to an end. The Minister had visited Tehran several days earlier, where he had met President Rafsanjani and Foreign Minister Velayati. Afghan President Rabbani had paid a visit to Iran at the same time and had described the situation in his own country as so serious that there could be no stability without the intervention of surrounding countries or the UN. The Minister added that President Karimov had issued an invitation to President Rabbani to visit Tashkent with a view to improving Uzbek-Afghan ties. Meanwhile, the situation in Tajikistan was itself highly complicated; large amounts of weapons had been transferred there.

Continuing, the Minister said that his Government was doing its best not to interfere in the internal affairs of either Tajikistan or Afghanistan, although there were two million Uzbeks in the latter. The Dostum movement was gaining strength today, and Uzbekistan was concerned that Afghanistan would splinter into four parts. How the country evolved was up to the Afghan people; the central government should conduct its policy in a manner that reflected the views of all the people and was consistent with UN resolutions. At the same time, Uzbekistan as a neighbouring country could not but be concerned about the tension there, where
hundreds of thousands of people (many of them armed) were unemployed, where winter would be very harsh and where famine was not unlikely in the absence of international humanitarian assistance. If famine did occur, then much of the population might move north in search of shelter and food. A similar situation prevailed in Tajikistan, where there were few jobs and little food. The Uzbek Government was helping to the extent of its capability. The Minister pointed out that the leaders of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey were willing to make a joint effort in helping to restore stability in Afghanistan. In this connection, President Karimov hoped that the Secretary-General might consider assembling, under the aegis of the United Nations, a gathering of Heads of State from the neighbouring countries. Such a step might pre-empt "an ethnic fire" in the region.

The Secretary-General expressed appreciation for President Karimov’s message. Recalling his recent meetings with Afghan President Rabbani, Iranian President Rafsanjani and Pakistani Prime Minister Sharif in Jakarta, and more recently with Afghan Deputy Prime Minister Gailani in New York, he said that the UN was today concentrating its efforts on the provision of humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan. However, he had emphasized to President Rabbani that, if the UN were to play a mediating role, the Government of Afghanistan would have to request it. Until now, there had been no such request from Kabul. As he had explained to his interlocutors in Jakarta, the gravest threat to the region was the potential "Lebanonization" of Afghanistan, and its ramifications for neighbouring countries. Furthermore, as long as fighting continued in Kabul, international financial assistance would not be forthcoming. The consolidated appeal for $180 million launched the previous June had generated a weak response. Without a minimum of stability, it was unlikely that the international community would provide assistance when there were so many other crises in the world.

Continuing, the Secretary-General commended the Minister on the idea of holding a meeting of regional leaders but said it would have to be carefully prepared. An important consideration would be the financing of the decisions to be taken by such a gathering. Citing the experience of the London Conference on Yugoslavia, he noted that the deployment of observers or a peacekeeping operation in Afghanistan would be expensive. In his view, one state should take the initiative in organizing the meeting, then ask the UN for assistance. He recalled that during his meeting with President Yeltsin in Moscow, he had underlined the UN’s readiness to assist the CIS countries, as was the case with the EC and Yugoslavia. He reiterated that a request from Afghanistan and/or countries in the region would be essential otherwise the Security Council would not lend its backing, and the UN would open itself to charges of "neo-colonialism".
The Minister said that he would convey this advice to his President. He then recalled that the Uzbek authorities had facilitated the evacuation of the UN staff from Kabul, in response to which the Secretary-General apologized for not having thanked the Minister at the outset of the meeting. The Minister affirmed that his Government "stands ready to carry out the orders of the United Nations".

Lisa Buttenheim
12 October 1992
To His Excellency Mr. Butros Ghali,
Secretary General,
United Nations Organization

Your Excellency,

I cordially thank you for taking timely measures to send your representatives to Tadjikistan. Mr. R.Sommerense and Mr. V.I.Goriaev have held numerous meetings with the wide range of political forces in Tadjikistan and we can hope that they will prepare comprehensive information for your consideration.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan arrives in New-York on October 2, 1992 to participate in the work of the UN General Assembly. In this connection I would like to ask your kind consent to meet with him at any time convenient for you. He is ready to clear the matters that may interest you.

I hope that the further effective measures of the United Nations Organization aimed at averting the escalation of the conflict will become the active realization of the policy of preventive diplomacy proclaimed by you, and will serve the stability in the world and in the region.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Islam Karimov,
President of the Republic
of Uzbekistan

Tashkent
September 23, 1992
Генеральному секретарю ООН
Его Превосходительству
г-ну Бутросу Бутросу Гали

Ваше Превосходительство,

Сердечно благодарю Вас за принятие своевременных мер по направлению в Таджикистан своих представителей. Г-н Соммеренс Р. и г-н Горяев В.И. провели многочисленные встречи с широким кругом политических сил в Таджикистане и можно надеяться, что подготовят всеобъемлющую информацию для Вашего рассмотрения.

Министр иностранных дел Республики Узбекистан прибудет в Нью-Йорк 2 октября 1992 года для участия в работе Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН. В этой связи просил бы Вашего любезного согласия для встречи с ним в удобное для Вас время, который готов пройти в интересующие Васе Превосходительство вопросы.

Хотел бы надеяться, что принятие Организацией Объединенных Наций дальнейших эффективных мер по предотвращению эскалации конфликта было бы активным претворением в жизнь курса превентивной дипломатии, провозглашенной Вами, и отвечало бы интересам стабильности и мира в регионе.

Примите мои уверения в высоком к Вам уважении.

Президент
Республики Узбекистан
Ислам Каримов

g.Ташкент,
23 сентября 1992 года
WASHINGTON, D.C., 21 September (World Bank) -- The Republic of Uzbekistan today joined the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD]). Mullajonov Faizulla Makhsudjonovich, Chairman of the Board of the Central Bank of Uzbekistan, signed the Bank's Articles of Agreement during a ceremony held at the United States Department of State.

The country becomes the 171st member of the IBRD, which is the World Bank Group's main lending arm that provides loans at market rates to member countries to help them finance development projects.

To fulfill its financial obligations as a member of the Bank, Uzbekistan is making a payment of $12.1 million to the institution.

Uzbekistan applied for membership in the Bank on 21 February. It is the thirteenth former Soviet republic to have joined the Bank. The Russian Federation joined on 16 June; Estonia, on 23 June; Lithuania, on 6 July; Belarus, on 10 July; Kazakhstan, on 23 July; Georgia, on 7 August; Latvia, on 11 August; Moldova, on 12 August; Ukraine, on 3 September; Armenia, on 16 September; and Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan, on 18 September. Turkmenistan and Tajikistan have applied for membership in the Bank but have not yet joined.
The Uzbek President, Islam Karimov, received on Wednesday a delegation from the United Nations which came to seek information on the situation in Central Asia, according to the Russian Television.

"We wish to have objective information on the situation in the region, and we are going to formulate recommendations with a view to preventing escalation of tension and chaos in all Central Asia", declared Mr. Raymond Sommereyns, Director of the United Nations Department in Charge of Special Question and the Head of the delegation, interviewed by the Central Television of CIS.

In the course of the discussion with the delegation, Mr. Karimov believed, according to Itar-Tass agency, that tension in Central Asia was aggravated by the war in Afghanistan and by the explosive situation in Tajikistan, where the conservative leader, Rakhmon Nabiev was overthrown at the beginning of September by the Democratic Islamic opposition, after months of turmoil in the country. The situation remains precarious in the south, where Mr. Nabiev has many partisans.

The Uzbek President expressed satisfaction at the arrival of additional troops of CIS to the borders between Tajikistan and Afghanistan these last days. In his view, these troops, composed of Russian, Uzbek, Casaks and Tajikistan soldiers contributed to the lessening of tension by slowing down the rate of "infiltrations" from Afghanistan.

(Translated by A. Abbadi)
SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SEND FACT-FINDING MISSION TO TASHKENT.
IN CONNECTION WITH RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA

The following statement is attributable to the Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali:

In connection with the recent developments in Central Asia and at the request of the Government of Uzbekistan, the Secretary-General is sending a fact-finding mission to Tashkent. This mission will be headed by Raymond Sommereyns, Director, Department of Political Affairs.

This mission will be departing this weekend.
September 10, 1992

MOS/L/HQ/484

REFERENCE: ____________

On 9 September we sent you by fax the text of the message of the President of Uzbekistan Mr. Islam Karimov to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali in which he asks for a UN fact-finding to be sent to the Central-Asian region. Now we are sending you by pouch the original of the letter.

Best regards.
To: UN Secretary General
Mr. Boutros Ghali

Your Excellency,
I have the honour to address you with words of sincere respect and gratitude for great efforts United Nations Organization implements under your leadership for strengthening peace and accord between peoples and countries.

In this connection I’d like to attract your attention to abrupt aggravation of the situation in one of the densely populated regions of the world - Central Asia.

As you know, the peoples living in this ancient oasis of the world civilization have a rich history. They are closely connected with rising spiritual roots, cultural traditions and customs, humane relations and destinies, religious values and national achievements.

The main thing is that during the centuries in Central Asia there was created the inseparable unite of people and nationalities connected with indivisible historic past, which is neither psychologically nor morally perceiving artificially created distinctive barriers between themselves.

It should be taken into consideration that any resistance, collision, antagonism in relations between big groups of peoples and nationalities always had highly fatal consequences for all region, in any place it occurred.

It is already half a year that our region of 50 million people live with presentiment of great trouble, holding their breath and with shudder are following the events which take place in brotherly Tadjikistan. Here battles and shots are still on. Day by day the tension and resistance of various political power and groupings are growing. More and more innocent people, women, old people, civilians parish. The rights and freedoms of national minorities are violated. The
number of refugees - people of different nationalities from regions where tensed battles are going on, is increasing. They have to look for asylum in other countries.

Nowadays the official government structures in Tadjikistan have lost the power. The constitutional system, the possibilities of democratic changes are under the threat. There have appeared the real danger of spreading of collaps, civil and national resistance, anarchy and chaos throughout the region.

The anxiety of the people of Central Asia is rising in the circumstances that in the direct participation and assistance of boadered states modern weapons and arms are still penetrating into Tadjikistan.

It is obvious and immeny that sovereign right of the people of Tadjikistan is to solve their internal affairs and to determine the destiny in accordance with their own decision. But for the implementation of its inalienable right the favourable external conditions are to be created for the coragious, industrious, and, Alas, longly suffered people of brotherly republic. First of all, it is necessary to stop the flow of armaments into the region.

In this condition the problem of preserving existing borders and territorial integrity of Central Asian States getting the main significance. It should be obvious that present borders of Tadjikistan with bordering states are stable, inviolable borders of Central Asian states. Any efforts to disturb the borders will be considered as common challenge to the political interests, national security and territorial integrity of all people living in this region, and they go against the principles the UN Charter and in he Helsinki Final Act.

People of Tadjikistan are connected by thousands of polotical, economic, spiritual and geographically genetic ties with their brothers, relative nations throughout Central Asia.
We notice with great regret that there are some external forces, which desire to plant and grow the seeds of national conflicts. Let me hope, Your Excellency, that UN and the UN Security Council will attract attention of their members, world community to the inadmission of interference into internal affairs of Tadjikistan. All conflicts and problems are to be solved solely by political means. Central Asia shouldn't be a new centre of tension in the world map, the centre of absurd flame of peoples' victims, and subject of geopolitical games of other states.

We strongly request you, Mr. Secretary General, to send immediately a special UN commission to study the real situation and to adopt urgent measures in the framework of your authoritative organization for stabilization of situation and reaching the lasting peace in this region.

Timely and effective aid, provided by the international community could become a determining factor of support for democratization process, political and economic reforms, commences in our young sovereign states. Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Islam Karimov
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Генеральному секретарю ООН
господину Бутросу Гали

Ваше Превосходительство,

имею честь обратиться со словами искреннего почтения и признательности за огромную работу, которую под Вашим руководством проводит Организация Объединенных Наций по упрочению мира и согласия между народами и странами.

В этой связи хотел бы обратить более пристальное внимание на резко обостряющуюся ситуацию в одном из наиболее густонаселенных районов мира — Средней Азии.

Вам хорошо известно, что народы, проживающие в этом древнем оазисе мировой цивилизации, имеют богатейшую историю. Они тесно переплетены восходящими духовными корнями, культурными традициями и обычаями, человеческими связями и судьбами, религиозными ценностями и национальными достижениями.

Главное — в течение веков в Средней Азии образовалась связанное всем историческим прошлым нерасторжимое, как бы родственное единство людей и народов, которые ни психологически, ни нравственно не воспринимают искусственно возводимые разделительные барьеры между собой.

Следует учесть, что любые противостояния, столкновения, антагонистические проявления во взаимоотношениях больших групп людей и народов всегда имели здесь весьма пагубные последствия
для всего региона, в какой бы его точке они не происходили.

Бот уже полгода 50-ти миллионное население нашего края живет с предчувствием большой беды, затаив дыхание и с содроганием следит за событиями, происходящими в братском Таджикистане. Здесь не стихают бои и безостановочно гремят выстрелы. Изо дня в день нарастают напряжение и противостояние различных политических сил и группировок. Все больше и больше гибнет ни в чем не повинных людей, женщин, стариков, гражданского населения. Нарушаются права и свободы национальных меньшинств. Нарастает число беженцев - людей разных национальностей из районов, где происходят напряженные братоубийственные столкновения. Они вынуждены искать приют в других странах.

К настоящему моменту в Таджикистане потеряна власть официальных государственных структур. Под угрозой находятся конституционный строй, возможность демократических преобразований. Возникла реальная опасность расшатывания гражданского и национального противостояния, анархии и хаоса на весь регион.

Тревога всех народов Средней Азии возрастает тем обстоятельством, что при прямом участии и содействии сопредельных государств продолжается проникновение современного оружия и боеприпасов в Таджикистан.

Естественно и неприкосновенно суверенное право народа Таджикистана решать внутренние дела и определять судьбу по своему усмотрению. Однако для реализации своего нептремлемого права мужественному, трудолюбивому и, увы, многострадальному народу братской республики должны быть созданы благоприятные внешние условия. В первую очередь надо приостановить приток боевого оружия в регион.
В этих условиях особую важность приобретает вопрос сохранения ныне существующих границ и территориальной целостности государств Средней Азии. Должно быть ясно — установившиеся границы Таджикистана с сопредельными странами являются одновременно незыблемыми, неприкосновенными границами государств Средней Азии. Любые попытки нарушить их станут общим вызовом политическим интересам, национальной безопасности и территориальной целостности всех народов, проживающих в этом крае, и идут в разрез с принципами, зафиксированными в Уставе ООН и в Заключительном Акте СБСЕ.

Народы Таджикистана тысячами нитей неразрывно, навсегда связаны политически, экономически, духовно, наконец — национально-генетически со своими братьями, народами-родственниками всей Средней Азии.

Мы с большим сожалением отмечаем, что есть внешние силы, которые хотели бы посеять и врастить в нашем регионе семена национальной розни, политического и гражданского противостояния. Позвольте надеяться, Ваше Превосходительство, что ООН, его Совет Безопасности обратит внимание своих членов, мирового сообщества на недопустимость вмешательства во внутренние дела Таджикистана. Все конфликты и проблемы следует решать исключительно политическим путем. Средняя Азия не должна стать новым очагом напряженности на мировой карте, полыхания очередного бессмысленного пламени человеческих жертв, объектом геополитических игр других государств.

Убедительно просили бы Вас, господин Генеральный секретарь, незамедлительно направить специальную комиссию ООН для изучения реального положения дел и принятия неотложных мер в рамках
Вашей авторитетной организации для стабилизации обстановки и установления прочного мира в этом регионе.

Своевременная и действенная помощь, оказанная международным сообществом, явилась бы определяющим фактором поддержки процессов демократизации, политических и экономических реформ, начавшихся в наших молодых суверенных государствах.

Примите ещё раз мое почтение к Вам.

С глубоким уважением

Президент
Республики Узбекистан

Ислам Каримов
Mr. Samir Sanbar, Director  
UN Information Centres Division  
DPI, United Nations, New York

Boyko Tarabanov, Director  
UN Information Centre in Moscow

Subject: Letters of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan

Please, find attached two letters of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan, which have been received by our office.

Would be appreciate for transmitting of these letters to Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary-General of the United Nations and Mr. Sukhodrev, Director, General Assembly Affairs, Department of Political Affairs.
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the honour to express its gratitude to the Secretariat of the United Nations for the invitation and the kind offer of assistance it has extended to the Republic of Uzbekistan to participate in the work of the forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs intends to send one high-ranking diplomatic official to New York seven days prior to the opening of the session of the United Nations General Assembly to carry out preparatory work. A two-man delegation from the Republic of Uzbekistan will arrive for the opening of the session, and it will be headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Mr. Ubaidulla Abbasovich ABDURAZZAKOV. The Minister plans to take part in the work of the session for a period of seven days and the Ministry would be grateful if the Minister could be afforded the opportunity, during that period, of speaking in the general debate.

The Ministry thanks you in advance for your kind assistance and takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

Tashkent, 12 August 1992

His Excellency Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York
USA
MINISTERSTVO INOSTRANNYKH DEL REPUBLIKI UZBEKIYAN

No. OMO/2687

Ваше Превосходительство господин Генеральный секретарь,

Министерство иностранных дел Республики Узбекистан имеет честь выразить благодарность Секретариату Организации Объединенных Наций за приглашение и любезную готовность оказывать со-действие успешному участию Республики Узбекистан в работе 47-й сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН.

Министерство иностранных дел намерено для проведения подготовительной работы направить в Нью-Йорк одного дипломатического работника высокого ранга за семь дней до закрытия сессии Генеральной ассамблеи ООН. Делегация Республики Узбекистан в составе двух человек прибудет к открытию сессии, и ее будет возглавлять Министр иностранных дел Республики Узбекистан Убайдulla Аббасович Абдураэзааков. Г-н Министр планирует участвовать в работе сессии в течении семи дней, и министерство будет благодарно, если И-ну Министру будет предоставлена возможность в течении этих дней выступить в основных дебатах.

Министерство гаране выражает признательность за любезное содействие и пользуется случаем, чтобы возвратить Вам, господин Генеральный секретарь, уверение в своем самом высоком уважении.

Ташкент, 12 августа 1992 года

Его Превосходительству г-ну Бутросу Бутросу-Гали
Генеральному секретарю ООН
Нью-Йорк
США
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

No. OMO/2688

Dear Mr. Sukhodrev,

I have the honour to inform you that a delegation from the Republic of Uzbekistan intends to participate in the work of the forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly and wishes to take part in the general debate.

We know the difficulties which you are encountering as a result of the growing number of speakers in the general debates. None the less, since the head of the delegation of Uzbekistan will only be in New York for seven days, we request that you consider the possibility of including his name in the list of speakers for the first or second week of the work of the General Assembly.

I thank you in advance for your kind assistance and request that you be so good as to inform us of the date on which the head of our delegation is to speak.

Your sincerely,

(Signed) Ubaidulla ABDURAZZAKOV
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Viktor Sukhodrev
Director, Office of General Assembly Affairs
United Nations
New York
USA
Уважаемый господин директор.

Имею честь информировать Вас о том, что делегация Республики Узбекистан намерена участвовать в работе 47-й сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН и выражает желание принять участие в основных выступлениях.

Мы знаем о сложностях, с которыми Вы сталкиваетесь в связи с возрастшим числом участников основных выступлений. Однако, ввиду того, что глава делегации Узбекистана будет находиться в Нью-Йорке только в течение семи дней, прошу Вас рассмотреть возможность включения главы делегации Узбекистана в список выступающих в период первой или второй недели работы сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН.

Заранее выражаю свою благодарность за любезное содействие и прошу найти возможность проинформировать нас о дате выступления главы нашей делегации.

С уважением,

У. Абдуразаков
Министр иностранных дел

Господину Виктору Суходреву
Директору по делам Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН
Нью-Йорк
США
TO: Ms. Mary Bess Spurlock  
Executive Officer  
Department for Political Affairs  

FROM: Raymond Sommereyns  
Director, Officer-in-charge Preventive Diplomacy and Peacemaking, DPA  

SUBJECT: Travel arrangements for mission to Uzbekistan  

DATE: 14 August 1992  

DATE: 14 August 1992  

1. In accordance with Mr. Petrovsky's instructions (in agreement with Mr. Wyzner of DPI), I represent the United Nations side in the joint UN-UNDP missions for the establishment of United Nations Interim Offices in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. These missions (together with similar ones to four other CIS republics) are undertaken in implementation of the Secretary-General's initiative, contained in his letter to the Governments concerned, dated 20 March 1992. As you know, my mission to Kazakhstan took place from 15 to 20 June 1992.

2. The Government of Uzbekistan has now indicated that it is expecting to receive the joint mission, starting on 24 August 1992. On that date I therefore need to join the UNDP part of the mission in Tashkent. I would be grateful if your office could initiate the necessary arrangements for my travel. As agreed between the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP, the mission is to have five working days in the host country. I have therefore planned the following itinerary:

Saturday, 22 August  
Depart New York via Zürich/Moscow to Tashkent.

Monday, 24 August  
Arrival in Tashkent.

The return trip would start on Sunday 30 August and bring me via Moscow/Geneva to New York where I would hope to arrive on 1 or 2 September. (depending on available flights).

3. Thank you for your assistance.

cc: Mr. Petrovsky  
Mr. Aimé
20 March 1992

Excellency,

I have the honour to inform you that, having in mind the interest expressed by your Government and as a practical means of ensuring an effective United Nations in a changing world, the Organization is proceeding with the establishment of an Interim Office in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The activities of the United Nations Interim Office will focus on both development and public information issues. I have entrusted the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information with the responsibility to pursue the matter with the utmost urgency.

In order to accommodate the requirements of the Republic of Uzbekistan and of the United Nations in this regard, a number of issues will require further clarification concerning which you will be contacted by the aforementioned officials. These issues would include, among others, the preparation of the necessary agreements, the identification of and arrangements for adequate premises, local staff and facilities, as well as the preliminary review of the development assistance and information requirements of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

I count on your personal support in the realization of this plan, to which I accord the highest priority.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali

His Excellency
Mr. Ubaidulla Abdurazzakov
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Tashkent
NOTE ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING WITH
THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF UZBEKISTAN
H.E. MR. UBAIDULLA ABDURAZZAKOV

held on 3 march 1992 at 12.00 a.m.

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Vladimir Petrovsky
Mrs. F. Barrillon Pomés

H.E. Mr. Ubaidully Abdurazzakov
Mr. Farid Maqsudi, Representative of
the President of Uzbekistan in
the USA
An interpreter

The Foreign Minister conveyed the gratitude of his President
to the Secretary-General for his assistance in facilitating his
country's admission to the United Nations. The government of
Uzbekistan was determined to strictly adhere to all the
provisions of the Charter and to cooperate fully in all the
Organization's activities.

The Secretary-General thanked the Minister for his visit and
reiterated his warm congratulations. He was confident that the
presence of Uzbekistan in the United Nations would promote the
universality of the Organization and he hoped that intense
relations of cooperation would be established between Uzbekistan
and the UN. Most of all, the Secretary-General very much hoped
that the participation of Uzbekistan in the work of the UN would
help the process of democratization of international relations.
During the last two years, there had been a lot of talk about the
democratization of Member States, but not much had been said
about the democratization of international relations. Such a
goal could not be attained unless all Member States paid more
attention to international affairs. Therefore, more important
than the membership of Uzbekistan was its participation in all the
decisions of the Organization.

The Minister then introduced two requests to the Secretary-
General: the opening of a UN Information Centre in Tashkent and
the opportunity to receive the Secretary-General on an official
visit in Uzbekistan. The Minister was hoping that the Secretary-
General would find the time to visit the beautiful cities of
Samarkand and Boukhara. That central asian region was the
repository of a highly sophisticated civilization which the
Secretary-General would probably enjoy.
In reply, the Secretary-General said that he would do his best to facilitate the opening of an Information Centre in Tashkent and also to visit the new Member States of the United Nations. Turning to Mr. Petrovsky, he nevertheless alluded that he ought first to visit the Permanent Members.

The Foreign Minister having wished the Secretary-General every success in his activities and the Secretary-General having asked him to convey to his President and to the people of his country his warm congratulations, the meeting ended at 12.20 p.m.

Florence Barrillon Pomès
RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/46/L.61 and Add.1)]

46/226. Admission of the Republic of Uzbekistan to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 29 January 1992 that the Republic of Uzbekistan should be admitted to membership in the United Nations, 1/

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2/

Decides to admit the Republic of Uzbekistan to membership in the United Nations.

82nd plenary meeting
2 March 1992

1/ A/46/861.
2/ A/46/843-S/23451.
92-34671