

Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to monitor all agreements concluded between the two parties in that Member State. Having consulted with the parties the Secretary-General proposed that the military component of the Mission be composed of contingents from the following Member States, all of which had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Spain and Venezuela.

In a letter dated 1 July 1991,¹³⁸ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 June 1991¹³⁷ concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3010th meeting, on 30 September 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace".

Resolution 714 (1991)
of 30 September 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, by which it lent its full support to the Secretary-General for his mission of good offices in Central America,

Also recalling its resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, by which it established the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,

Welcoming the New York Agreement signed 25 September 1991 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional,¹³⁹ which provides guarantees and conditions on which to reach a peaceful settlement to the armed conflict, including, *inter alia*, the provisions concerning the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace, permitting the reintegration of the members of the Frente Farabundo Martí within a framework of full legality into the civil, institutional and political life of the country,

Welcoming also the oral report of the Secretary-General made at the consultations held on 30 September 1991,

1. *Commends* the parties for the flexibility and seriousness which they demonstrated during the

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions of the Governments of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General - Colombia, Mexico, Spain, and Venezuela - which have advanced the peace process in El Salvador;

4. *Urges* both parties, at the next negotiating round, which will begin on 12 October 1991, to proceed at an intensive and sustained pace to reach at the earliest possible date a cease-fire and a peaceful settlement to the armed conflict in accordance with the framework of the New York Agreement;¹³⁹

5. *Reaffirms its full support* for the urgent completion of the peace process in El Salvador, and expresses its readiness to support the implementation of a settlement;

6. *Urges* both parties to exercise maximum and continuing restraint, particularly with respect to the civilian population, in order to create the best climate for a successful last stage of the negotiations;

7. *Calls upon* both parties to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in el Salvador.

Adopted unanimously at the 3010th meeting.

Decision

At its 3016th meeting, on 6 November 1991, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - report of the Secretary-General (S/23171)".²⁷

Resolution 719 (1991)
of 6 November 1991

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, 675 (1990) of 5 November 1990 and 691 (1991) of 6 May 1991, as well as the statement made by the President of the Security Council on its behalf on 7 November 1989,¹²⁸

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 28 October 1991;¹⁴⁰

2. *Decides* to extend, under its authority, the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, as defined in resolution 644 (1989), for a further period of five months and twenty-three days, that is, until 30 April 1992, bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General and the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources.