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Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union; cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization; cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization; cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community; cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries; cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe; cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization; cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community; cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie; cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union; cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States; cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons; cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum; cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization; cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

Security Council Sixty-third year



Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Paragraphs 30 and 31 *should read*

30. The year 2007 marked a historic moment for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as it undertook the first specific step towards realizing the ASEAN Community envisaged in the Vientiane Action Programme of 2004. At its thirteenth summit, in Singapore, 10 Heads of State and Government signed the ASEAN Charter, serving as the constitutional framework for community-building. The Charter enshrines strong democratic principles and includes a provision on the establishment of a human rights body as a new organ of ASEAN. The States members of ASEAN are working to ratify the ASEAN Charter in time for its entry into force at the fourteenth ASEAN Summit in Thailand in December 2008. ASEAN is also exploring plans to establish a commission for the promotion and protection of the rights of women and children for which the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and UNICEF are providing expert advice. The United Nations welcomed the adoption of the ASEAN Charter.

31. In 2006, the General Assembly granted observer status to ASEAN. On the occasion of the annual ASEAN/United Nations ministerial meeting in New York in 2007, the two Secretaries-General signed a memorandum of understanding, which provides the basis for close cooperation on matters of mutual interest, including in the political, economic and socio-cultural areas. The establishment of the Tripartite Core Group, consisting of representatives of the Government of Myanmar, ASEAN and the United Nations, to support international humanitarian relief efforts to Myanmar in the aftermath of cyclone Nargis, has been one tangible example of the new, mutually beneficial partnership. ASEAN is in the process of according dialogue partner status to the United Nations.
