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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 26 April 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, announced at the outset of today's noon briefing that Carlos Alzamora, Executive Secretary of the Compensation Commission, which was set up by the United Nations in connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, was present and would talk with correspondents later in the briefing.

Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General was in Sydney and this morning had delivery the keynote address at the opening session of the 1995 Global Cultural Diversity Conference. The text of his statement was available to correspondents and was also available on the United Nations Radio Bulletin Board, box 6-1. (For the text of the Secretary-General's speech see Press Release SG/SM/5620.)

Following the session, the Secretary-General was presented by the Australian postal authorities with the United Nations Fiftieth Anniversary Commemorative Stamp. He then met with peace-keepers from the Australian Defence Force, the Australian Federal Police and the AustrZW

l Commission, who had served with various United Nations operations. The Secretary-General, in expressing his gratitude, particularly noted the work of Australians in the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) under the leadership of General Sanderson; the Australian medical unit in the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR); and the work of Australia's civilian police officers in several peace-keeping missions, including with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

In the afternoon, Mr. Sills went on, the Secretary-General met with the Special Representative of the United Nations for Human Rights in Cambodia, Justice Michael Kirby. Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, and Jose Ayala Lasso, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, joined the Secretary-General for this meeting.

Mr. Sills recalled that there had been a question raised by the Government of Cambodia about the extension of the United Nations Human Rights Centre in that country. In a recent meeting in New York, Cambodia requested that the Centre be closed. The Secretary-General had said that he would send an

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envoy there to discuss the matter further with the Government, but he did not agree at that point to the request to close the Centre down. Mr. Goulding would leave next week as the Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Cambodia to discuss with the Government the future of the Human Rights Centre there.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General had met with Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Gareth Evans. Australia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Richard Butler, had also attended the meeting. Discussions included the reform of the United Nations, including the expansion of the Security Council and the current status of the debate in New York on that issue. They also discussed peace-building, peace-keeping, and the situation in Burundi in the context of preventive action by the United Nations. The Secretary-General briefed Minister Evans on his recent talks in Indonesia on East Timor and reviewed the prospects of the Secretary-General's good offices in that regard. Later, the Secretary-General met with the Premier of New South Wales, R.J. Carr, and attended a dinner hosted by Prime Minister Paul Keating for the participants in the Global Cultural Diversity Conference.

The Security Council was meeting in consultations this morning on the situation in Rwanda, Mr. Sills said, adding that there was a draft Presidential statement on the matter. In addition, the Council was also discussing a draft statement on Nagorny Karabakh. (Note: After the briefing, the Council held a formal meeting to adopt that Presidential statement.)

Also in the Council's programme was the situation in Tajikistan. Mr. Sills said the meeting in Moscow between the Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Tajikistan, Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, and representatives of the Government and of the opposition, had just concluded in the last hour. A final report was not yet available. The Secretary-General had sent a letter to the Council this morning requesting an extension of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) until he was in a position to report on the results of the talks. That should not be more than a few days, Mr. Sills said, adding that the extension of UNMOT's presence depended on whether the cease-fire there, which was due to expire today, remained in force.

There would be a meeting of the troop contributors to the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) this afternoon, Mr. Sills said, adding that a draft resolution on the Operation should be taken up by the Council on Thursday.

On the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said the Civil Affairs officers of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had met earlier today with Bosnian Serbs on the status of the Sarajevo airport, and they would meet again tomorrow. A United Nations flight from Zagreb to Sarajevo had again been turned back this afternoon because of Serb objections to civilians aboard the plane. He anticipated that the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Yasushi Akashi, would be going to Sarajevo and Pale, probably over the weekend, to try once more for an extension of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, which would expire at the end of the month.

Concerning the operational area, Mr. Sills said there had been a skirmish in the Jewish cemetery area in Sarajevo yesterday between Government and Bosnian Serb troops; two buses were fired on in Sarajevo yesterday with small arms fire and five civilians were wounded. Military activity continued in the north-east in the Doboj finger and in the Posavina corridor. Adding to a reply he had given yesterday concerning people jailed in Sarajevo, Mr. Sills said there was a strong indication that several journalists, two from Switzerland, who were working in a project by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and five people, four French and one American, from Pharmacists without Borders, might be placed on trial today by Bosnian Serb authorities. He reiterated that the United Nations rejected the charges against them and it was pushing through its Civil Affairs Office in Sarajevo for their unconditional release.

Turning to the situation in Rwanda, Mr. Sills said a late afternoon update from yesterday from the Integrated Operation Centre, based on reports from the Government of Rwanda, non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations, UNAMIR and United Nations agencies was available to correspondents. Recalling a statement by the Secretary-General over the weekend concerning the dispatch of an envoy to Kigali to deliver a message from him to the Government, Mr. Sills said Aldo Ajello, former Special Representative in Mozambique, would serve as the envoy and would leave today for Rwanda.

On the situation in the Kibeho camp, Mr. Sills said about 2,000 people were still in the camp and about 1,000 of those had been left behind in the medical centre after the camp was closed. According to some reports, that group included some hard-core interahamwe militants. There were indications that they had arms and had said that they would not give themselves up. The medical centre was surrounded by Government troops. Mr. Sills recalled that a statement had been issued yesterday expressing concern over the fact that women and children were being put at risk because they were inside that centre and the Government had given an ultimatum for them to evacuate the centre or "they would blast it out". The Secretary-General's Special Representative in Rwanda, Shaharyar Khan, had asked the Government for assurances that that would not be done. Assurances had now been given by the Rwandan President that the Government would try to solve the matter peacefully. Since then, women and children had been moved out of the medical centre compound and were safe. There were now some 200 people left in the compound and the siege continued. "I'm not too optimistic about a peaceful outcome", Mr. Sills said.

Referring to a statement he had made yesterday, Mr. Sills stressed that of the 200,000 people who had left the camps in the south, some of them had arrived back in their communities but others were en route.

Mr. Sills said that at 3 p.m. today, there would be a press conference in room 226, by the President of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka). On Thursday, 27 April, at 10 a.m.,

Anatoli Zlenko, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, would talk to correspondents on the subject of the ninth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe; and on Monday, 1 May, at 11 a.m., Gilberto Schlittler, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Guatemala Peace Process, would also give a press conference in room 226. Mr. Sills drew attention to a press release issued yesterday on Mr. Schlittler's appointment (SG/A/604).

Replying to a question on why people in the Kibeho camp were armed and what had been the failure that had allowed the Hutu to bring weapons into the camp, Mr. Sills said there was no way the United Nations could have disarmed all the people in the camps, given UNAMIR's limited resources. There had been efforts to disarm them, by UNAMIR in the camps inside Rwanda and by other means in camps in the United Republic of Tanzania and in Zaire. But there had been only limited success.

To a question on the situation of the cease-fire in the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills replied that the earlier report he had received
indicated that there had been no appreciable movement on the positions of the two sides. He recalled that, as he had mentioned yesterday, Mr. Akashi would be looking into the possibility of a shorter-term agreement instead of an extension of the full four months.

A correspondent said that there was a possibility that next month United States funding for the United Nations would suffer a cutback. He asked whether there were contingency plans to deal with that situation if it materialized. Mr. Sills said there were contingency plans for all sorts of things. The Organization had every indication from the American Administration that it would seek full funding for the payment of its assessed contribution to the regular budget. He stressed that those assessments were treaty obligations, and the Organization hoped Member States would honour them. If sizeable cutbacks were necessary, they could only be made in mandated programmes, and it would be for Member States to say how the Secretariat should deal with the situation.

A correspondent referred to a report according to which a member of a group allegedly connected with the Oklahoma bombing had written a letter several months ago to the Secretary-General, saying that United Nations soldiers were apparently conducting exercises in northern Michigan and warning that if so they would be attacked by his group. He asked whether the United Nations had taken any action regarding that letter. Mr. Sills said the Organization received a very large number of letters addressed to the Secretary-General, and on some occasions they were referred to Missions. He would check the log on that particular letter. "I don't think we have United Nations troops conducting manoeuvres in Michigan right now, so I'm not particularly concerned with threats of an attack on them," he added.

Note: The third paragraph of the notes from the press briefing of Tuesday, 25 April should read as follows:

Recalling a question asked on Friday, 21 April, Mr. Sills

stated the following: "The Secretary-General has, since the beginning of his dialogue with the Government of Myanmar, urged that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi be released as soon as possible and that, meanwhile, she be allowed broad contacts with the outside world. He has recently learned with grave concern that Dr. Michael Aris, the husband of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, has bene unable to obtain a visa to visit his wife. He has expressed to the Government of Myanmar the hope that this situation will be promptly reviewed."

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TO:	Mr. Shahryar Khan, SRSG UNAMIR
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DATE:	26 April 1995
PAGE:	1 of 18

For your information. Best regards.

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ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOS

A Rwandan refugee holds a child, who he found abandoned in the exodus from Kibeho camp, so a nurse at a camp in Butare can feed the youngster.

200 Rwandans, Army in Standoff

As Most Refugees Depart, Rulers Call for Probe of Weekend Deaths

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Foreign Service

KIGALI, Rwanda, April 25— Thousands of Hutu refugees driven from a camp in southwestern Rwanda streamed toward their homes and an uncertain future today while about 200 holdouts, fearing for their lives, stayed put at the camp hospital in a standoff with the Tutsi-led army.

The Rwandan government, dominated by Tutsis victorious in last summer's civil war, called for an independent investigation to determine how many people died when soldiers opened fire on the camp's inhabitants Saturday during an operation to force the Hutu refugees to return to their towns and villages.

The [illegible] bloodshed has raised a cry of indignation in foreign capitals, matched by threats of cutoffs in aid to this largely devastated central African nation. An estimated 500,000 people were killed in last year's conflict, mainly Tutsi civilians slaughtered by Hutu soldiers and allied militias—some of whose members are believed to be among the refugees.

About 2,000 people died at Kibeho camp, about 80 miles southwest of Kigali and 20 miles west of the town of Butare, when army troops allegedly shot camp residents at close range and fired grenades and mortars at them, setting off a stampede of terrified refugees.

The violence was the deadliest since the civil war last year and has united intense debate over responsibility of the United Nations and advanced nations to help Rwanda police end the bitter ethnic rivalry that has divided the Hutu majority and the Tutsi minority for decades, erupting periodically into bloodshed.

That antagonism exploded last April when the extremist Hutus began massacring Tutsis after Rwanda's Hutu president was killed. At the end of three months of ethnic slaughter and civil war, however, Tutsi-led forces wrested power from the Hutu government and took over in Kigali with a pledge to reunite the country. Despite the reconciliation pledge, thousands of Hutus fled their homes after the war, afraid that Tutsis would launch a massive campaign of revenge.

It is the first time that Tutsis, who played a dominant role in Rwanda for years under Belgian rule, have been in power since the country won independence in 1962 and they have been seeking to win credibility among foreign governments and the United Nations.

Taken aback by the damage to their image, government officials contend that about 300 people were killed during Saturday's shooting and have lashed out at the media and the United Nations, saying they leaped to blame the army for the outbreak of violence. U.N. estimates put the death toll at about 2,000.

"We feel betrayed because we have not been properly understood," said Seth Sendashoga, Rwanda's interior minister. "We have been judged before the facts have been established." He added that the government would accommodate an inquiry by outside human rights investigators if it would "establish the facts . . . and give us an idea of what happened."

"If we establish that this incident could have been carried out without so much violence," then the government will prosecute the soldiers responsible, Sendashoga said.

Sendashoga, one of the officials responsible for Rwanda's refugee camps, said thousands of Hutu refugees from the Kibeho camp contin-

See RWANDA, A28, Col. 3

Hutu mother and her child in back of U.N. truck at Butare transit camp.

200 Rwandans Hole Up at Beset Camp

RWANDA, From A25

ued to travel back to their home communities today. But about 200 refugees—some armed—remain holed up in the hospital compound at the camp, saying they fear that troops will kill them if they try to leave.

Troops at the camp blocked food and water from being delivered to the holdouts. But army commanders, who say many of the refugees participated in last year's massacres, have promised the United Nations and human rights organizations that the refugees will not be harmed upon leaving the area.

About 300 refugees left the camp late Monday and were not harmed by soldiers, U.N. officials said.

Before last Saturday, at least 80,000 Rwandans inhabited the Kibeho camp, invaded by thousands of troops a week ago when the government decided to shut it down.

Government officials and the United Nations have hustled to deploy monitors to try to protect thousands of former Kibeho residents from vengeful Tutsis.

U.N. officials said that two monitors will be placed in each of the 13 communes in southwestern Rwanda to which the refugees are returning. There have been reports of Hutus being set upon by Tutsi neighbors, who accuse them of taking part in last year's massacres.

U.N. officials continued to receive criticism on two fronts today, as human rights organizations accused them of lowering their original estimate of Saturday's death toll and relief groups said the peacekeepers should have tried to stop the killing.

On Sunday, U.N. spokesmen announced that 2,000 people had died after earlier saying that about 8,000 refugees had perished. Human rights groups have said that U.N. officials changed the estimate to appease the Rwandan government.

"We are not deceiving anyone," said U.N. Special Representative Shaharyar M. Khan. "We are very clear. The figure stands at what we said on Sunday evening."

He said that the United Nations changed the figure after its force commander and several officials conducted a more "scientific count" of the bodies at the camp.

Khan also fended off critics who blasted peacekeepers for not intervening during Saturday's slayings. He said that the troops were restricted by their mandate to fire only to defend themselves.

But Khan suggested that the world body should review that mandate, saying that there is "an argument in favor of expanding [the mandate] and ensuring that we have the muscle to do what we should do. . . . If we are not able to provide protection, perhaps we should have fewer people, doing very limited work, helping on humanitarian issues and so forth."

Last weekend's violence has stoked a debate over how much responsibility foreign governments should take in helping to rebuild this country. A number of nations have pledged more than $500 million in aid to Rwanda, but the government says that many of the nation's essential institutions—such as its justice system—are still in shreds for lack of resources.

Others note the government has not yet crafted a coherent plan to assure international donors that their funds will be used wisely. "They haven't got their act together," said a U.N. official, who asked not to be identified.

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DH/1880 26 April 1995

W E D N E S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

--- Security Council expresses concern at conflict in and around Nagorny Karabakh region; urges parties to conclude political agreement as soon as possible.
--- Secretary-General, in Sydney, has meetings with Australian Foreign Minister and Special Representative for Human Rights in Cambodia.
--- Aldo Ajello to deliver message from Secretary-General to Government of Rwanda regarding recent killings of internally displaced persons.
--- Secretary-General asks Security Council to extend UNMOT mandate pending report on outcome of talks between Tajik parties in Moscow.
--- FAO expresses concern about world food security; notes marginal production gains in developing countries and declining availability of food aid.
--- Government of Haiti says it is committed to peace and stability, and to cooperating with UNMIH; stresses importance of free, democratic and honest elections.
--- Ninth United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders to be held in Cairo from 29 April to 8 May.
--- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to hold twelfth session in Geneva from 1 to 19 May.
--- Board of Trustees of International Research and Training Institute for Advancement of Women meets in Santo Domingo.

The Security Council today expressed satisfaction that the cease-fire in the Nagorny Karabakh region had held since it was agreed upon on 12 May 1994. However, in a statement read out by its President, Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), the Council reiterated its concern at the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, and at the tensions between Azerbaijan and Armenia. It expressed particular concern at recent violent incidents, and emphasized the importance of using the mechanism of direct contacts for the settlement of incidents, as agreed upon last February. It urged the parties to the conflict to take all necessary measures to prevent such incidents in future.

The Council reiterated its support for the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Conference to assist negotiations for

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a political agreement on the settlement of the conflict. It stressed that the parties themselves bore the main responsibility for reaching a peaceful settlement, and stressed the urgency of concluding a political agreement. The Council emphasized that such an agreement was a prerequisite for the deployment of a multinational Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) peace-keeping force. It confirmed its readiness to provide continuing political support, including through a resolution on the possible deployment of an OSCE force following an agreement for cessation of the conflict. The United Nations also stood ready to provide technical advice and expertise.

Continuing his official visit to Australia, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has had a meeting with Foreign Minister Gareth Evans. They discussed reform of the United Nations, including the expansion of the Security Council, peace-building, and the strengthening of democratic institutions. They also dealt with the situation in Burundi and preventive action by the Organization. The Secretary-General briefed Mr. Evans on his recent talks in Indonesia on East Timor, and reviewed the prospects of his good offices in that regard.

The Secretary-General also met with the Special Representative for Human Rights in Cambodia, Justice Michael Kirby. That meeting was attended by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Marrack Goulding, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso. They discussed the mission to be undertaken by Mr. Goulding next week to discuss the future of the Human Rights Centre in Cambodia with the Cambodian Government.

The Secretary-General has asked Aldo Ajello to deliver a personal message from him to the Government of Rwanda following the recent killings of internally displaced people by the Rwandese Army, according to a United Nations spokesman. Mr. Ajello, who recently served as the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Mozambique, left New York today.

Meanwhile, women and children have been allowed to leave a medical centre which has been surrounded by Rwandese troops in the Kibeho camp. Some "hard-core Hutu militants" are still in the centre, and are armed and unwilling to give themselves up, the spokesman said, quoting reports from Rwanda.

The Secretary-General has asked the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) until he can report on the outcome of talks between the Tajik parties, according to a spokesman for the Organization. The talks between the Government of Tajikistan and the opposition, which were convened by Special Envoy Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, concluded in Moscow today.

The spokesman noted that the continuation of UNMOT depended on the maintenance of the cease-fire in Tajikistan. That cease-fire expired today.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has expressed concern about world food security, noting only minor improvements in the situation in developing countries. The FAO's Committee on World Food Security is currently meeting in

Rome.

World production of staple foods increased by some 2 per cent from 1993 to 1994, according to FAO Director-General Jacques Diouf. However, most of that increase occurred in developed countries, due mainly to more coarse grain production in the United States. In the developing countries and low-income food-deficit countries, which are most vulnerable to crises, the production increase was only marginal. Meanwhile, higher international prices for wheat and rice meant higher import bills for needy countries.

Mr. Diouf expressed particular concern about the incidence of chronic undernutrition, which affected at least 800 million people in the developing countries alone. That situation was exacerbated by the declining availability of food aid. Total cereal food aid committed for 1994-1995 had fallen below 10 million tons for the first time in more than a decade.

The Government of Haiti has said it is deeply committed to peace and stability in the country. In a letter to the Security Council President 25 April, it said the Haitian people had demonstrated their readiness to cooperate with the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) for the sake of economic and social development. The Government made those comments in response to the Council President's statement on Haiti last Monday.

The Haitian Government stressed its commitment to organizing freee, democratic and honest elections. It was counting on the success of the upcoming national elections to make the process of restoring democracy irreversible. Those elections would be held on scheduled, the Government added.

The Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will be held in Cairo from 29 April to 8 May. The event -- the first United Nations Crime Congress to be held in Africa -- is being hosted by the Egyptian Government. Multinational crime syndicates, money laundering, crimes against the environment, violent criminality and victims' rights will be at the top of the agenda.

The Congress will be attended by delegates of more than 140 governments and representatives of international agencies and non-governmental organizations, along with jurists, senior police officials, criminologists and other experts from around the world. They will compare national experiences, endorse policies and take steps to improve international cooperation in the crime control field.

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights will hold its twelfth session in Geneva from 1 to 19 May. The Committee will consider the measures taken by the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Portugal, Suriname and Sweden to implement the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. There are currently 131 States parties to the Covenant.

In addition to the five reports scheduled for consideration, the Secretary-General has received initial reports from Mauritius, Algeria, Paraguay, El Salvador and Guatemala; a second periodic report from the Dominican Republic; and third periodic reports from Colombia, Norway, Ukraine and Spain.

The Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women has begun its fifteenth session in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The Institute was established 20 years ago to promote research and training programmes on the integration and mobilization of women in development.

In her opening statement, the President of the Board of Trustees, Ms. Postel-Coster, said there would be no sustainable development, no end to the violation of human rights, and no equality as long as women's concerns were marginalized. For that reason, the empowerment of women had become such a prominent concept. To better fulfil its mandate, the Institute's place in the interface between research, training, communication and policy should be redefined.

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DH/1881 27 April 1995

T H U R S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

--- Security Council condemns recent killings at Kibeho camp in Rwanda; welcomes Government's decision to establish independent inquiry and to bring those responsible to justice; expresses concern about generally deteriorating security situation in country.

--- Tajik parties agree to extend cease-fire agreement until 26 May and to convene fourth round of peace talks; Security Council decides to maintain UNMOT presence in Tajikistan pending report of Secretary-General.

--- Secretary-General, continuing Australia visit, meets with Minister for Development Cooperation and NGO representatives in Melbourne.

--- In address to Melbourne Conference, Secretary-General says United Nations should be renewed to take advantage of new opportunities for international cooperation.

--- Commission on Sustainable Development adopts 10 decisions on implementation of Agenda 21; begins high-level segment of current session.

--- ESCAP begins fifty-first session in Bangkok with theme of strengthening regional cooperation in human resources development.

--- IAEA says 480 nuclear power plants were operating or being built around world in 1994.

The Security Council today condemned the killing of numerous civilians at the Kibeho camp for internally displaced persons on 22 April. In a statement read out by its President, Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), the Council said it was encouraged by the Rwandese Government's decision to carry out a full investigation and to bring to justice those responsible. It welcomed the Government's decision to establish an independent inquiry with United Nations and other international participation to carry out that investigation. The Council asked the Secretary-General to report without delay on the events at Kibeho and on the role of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

The Council expressed concern about the generally deteriorating security situation in Rwanda. It underlined that the Rwandese Government bore primary responsibility for maintaining security throughout the country and for the safety

of internally displaced persons and returnees. The Council noted, however, that the Government had made considerable efforts for national reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation in recent months. It called on the Government to intensify those efforts and on the international community to continue to support them.

The Council expressed grave concern regarding the overcrowding in Rwanda's prisons, which had resulted in the deaths of numerous persons. It asked the Secretary-General to urgently consider measures which could be taken to improve the conditions of those in detention or under investigation. The Council urged States to arrest and detain persons against whom there was sufficient evidence of responsibility for acts within the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, in accordance with resolution 978 (1995). It asked the Secretary-General to facilitate the rapid establishment of the Tribunal.

The Security Council has agreed to continue the presence of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) in that country. It did so at the request of the Secretary-General, pending a report on the outcome of talks between the Tajik parties which concluded in Moscow yesterday. In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 26 April, the Council expressed concern at the continuing military activities on the Tajik-Afghan border. It noted that an effective cease-fire remained a necessary condition for the deployment of UNMOT.

A United Nations spokesman today announced that the Tajik Government and opposition had agreed in Moscow to extend the current cease-fire agreement for one month to 26 May. They had also agreed to hold the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks in Kazakhstan on 22 May. Meanwhile, the President of Tajikistan and the leader of the opposition would endeavour to have a meeting within two weeks. The Moscow talks were convened by the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Tajikistan.

Continuing his visit to Australia, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met this morning in Sydney with representatives of the Australian Red Cross and participated in a forum entitled "Dignity for Women in War". He said humanitarian assistance for victims of armed conflict was a United Nations priority.

The Secretary-General then departed for Melbourne, where he reiterated his gratitude to the Government and people of Australia for their support of the United Nations since 1945. He attended a State luncheon hosted by the Governor of Victoria, Richard McGarvie, and later met with the Minister for Development Cooperation and Pacific Island Affairs, Gordon Bilney. He then met with representatives of various NGOs, at a meeting arranged by the Australian Council for Overseas Aid.

Later, at a special ceremony at Melbourne University, the Secretary-General was presented with an Honorary Doctorate of Laws in recognition of his contribution to international peace. He then delivered the keynote address at a Conference entitled "Great Expectations: The United Nations at Fifty".

In his address to the Conference at Melbourne University, the Secretary-General said the United Nations should be renewed

in order to take advantage of the new opportunities for international cooperation. The world was no longer divided into two opposed camps, and technology had made cooperation possible to an unprecedented degree. However, the end of the cold war had also led to an era of physical, social and political imbalance.

Today, the world faced urgent problems of scarce resources, environmental degradation and natural disasters, the Secretary-General noted. Mass migrations, disease and economic instability defied the ability of individual States to control them. Many people had sought security in narrow ethnic identities, resulting in a terrible rise of conflict within States, rather than between States.

In that context, he continued, the international community must preserve the achievements of the past, while preparing for the challenges and changes of a new era. New forms of cooperation must be explored, so that individuals could find a sense of belonging without turning to ethnic exclusivity. New ways to safeguard the protection of minorities must be developed, and new models of confederation discovered. The United Nations was ready to meet those challenges, he said, citing the Organization's achievements in diplomacy and peace-keeping, and its contributions to development and democratization.

The Commission on Sustainable Development yesterday began the high-level segment of its current session, hearing addresses by 11 Ministers. Opening the meeting, Chairman Henrique Brandao Cavalcanti (Brazil) stressed the interdisciplinary character of the Commission's work. He said one of its central objectives was to integrate the issues cutting across economic, social, environmental and institutional categories, and bring them together as fundamental tools of a sustainable strategy.

Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, said the role of the high-level segment was central to the work of the Commission. The political presence represented by the segment fostered coordination and offered the possibility of real action on implementation of sustainable development programmes.

Earlier yesterday, the Commission adopted 10 decisions on implementation of Agenda 21 -- the Programme of Action of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) -- and referred seven back to its drafting groups for further consultation. The decisions adopted related to, among other issues, integrating environment and development in decision-making, financial resources and mechanisms, combating poverty, and changing consumption and production patterns.

The fifty-first session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has begun in Bangkok, Thailand.

Among the subjects to be considered at the session are the environment, poverty alleviation, transport and communications, statistics and the special needs of the region's least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. This year's theme is strengthening regional cooperation in human

resources development, with special reference to the social implications of sustainable economic growth in Asia and the Pacific.

In a message to the ESCAP session, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali stressed the need for nations in the region to move ahead together through cooperation. He said cooperation was more essential than ever to confront such global threats as environmental degradation, international crime and natural disasters. The Secretary-General's message was read out by ESCAP Executive Secretary Adrianus Mooy.

A total of 480 nuclear power plants were operating or being built around the world in 1994, based on data reported to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Power Reactor Information System. During the year, four nuclear power plants were connected to electricity grids in China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Mexico, bringing the number of operating reactors to 432 in 29 countries. Meanwhile, 48 reactors were being constructed in 15 countries.

Nuclear power's share of electricity production remained high in seven countries -- Lithuania, 76.4 per cent; France, 75.3 per cent; Belgium, 55.8 per cent; Sweden, 51.1 per cent; Slovak Republic, 49.1 per cent; Bulgaria, 45.6 per cent and Hungary, 43.7 per cent. Eighteen countries relied on nuclear power plants for at least a quarter of their total electricity needs.

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DH/1878 24 April 1995

M O N D A Y H I G H L I G H T S
--- Secretary-General, in Indonesia, condemns killing of thousands of internally displaced persons at Kibeho camp in Rwanda; demands immediate end to atrocities.
--- Security Council establishes list of twelve candidates for Judges on International Tribunal for Rwanda.
--- Security Council welcomes transfer of responsibilities from Multinational Force to UNMIH; calls on Government and people of Haiti to help Mission help them, saying they bear primary responsibility for national reconstruction.
--- Secretary-General has meetings with President of Indonesia and heads of United Nations agencies in Jakarta; addresses Bandung Conference commemorative meeting.
--- Russian Federation expresses strong support for indefinite and unconditional extension of NPT; Iraq says one State has refused to accede to Treaty while acquiring nuclear weapons.
--- Three French peace-keepers killed in accidental explosion while defusing ammunition in Sarajevo; UNPROFOR honour guard comes under fire at city airport.
--- Prosecutor of International Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia names Bosnian Serb leaders as suspects in war crimes investigation.
--- Secretary-General says retention of full-time Special Representative for Somalia cannot be justified.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has expressed shock and horror at the indiscriminate killing of thousands of internally displaced persons at the Kibeho camp in Rwanda. The Secretary-General condemned that action in the strongest terms, and demanded an immediate end to the atrocities. He said he was sending an envoy to Kigali to deliver a personal message to the Rwandese Government.

The killings occurred on Saturday, after some internally displaced persons tried to break out of the Rwandese Army cordon around the Kibeho camp. Troops opened fire to control the break-out, killing many of them. A second attempted break-out three hours later led to heavy retaliatory firing by the Army. Special Representative Shahryar Khan put the number of casualties from the firing and the resulting stampedes at 5,000 killed and 600 to 700 wounded. However, the spokesman

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stressed that those figures were rough estimates, and noted that some of the dead had been buried before United Nations personnel arrived on the scene.

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has been evacuating the wounded for medical treatment, while its engineers have been repairing roads into the camp. The Mission has provided 80 vehicles for displaced persons wishing to leave the area, and peace-keepers have taken some 400 children under their protection. Non-governmental organizations have also provided humanitarian assistance.

Meanwhile, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) Sadako Ogata condemned the killings at Kibeho and urged the Government to ensure that survivors were treated humanely. She said the brutality of the action was disproportionate to any objective of moving displaced ~EplVL%Z,Mp.He United Nations High Co mmissioner for Human Rights has redeployed field officers to monitor the Kibeho area and to facilitate the return of displaced people to their homes.

The Security Council today established a list of twelve candidates for Judges on the International Tribunal for Rwanda, in accordance with Article 12 of the Statute of the Tribunal. The Council took that action by unanimously adopting resolution 889 (1995).

The following twelve nominees received the required nine votes from members of the Council: Lennart Aspegren of Sweden; Kevin Haugh of Ireland; Leity Kama of Senegal; T.H. Khan of Bangladesh; Wamalungwe Mainga of Zambia; Yakov Ostrovsky of the Russian Federation; Navanethem Pillay of South Africa; Edilbert Razafindralambo of Madagascar; William Sekule of the United Republic of Tanzania; Anne Marie Stoltz of Norway; Jiri Toman of the Czech Republic and Switzerland; and Lloyd Williams of Jamacia and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

The Security Council today welcomed the transfer of responsibilities from the Multinational Force to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) on 31 March. In a statement by its President, Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), the Council shared the Secretary-General's view that the transfer was a milestone in international efforts to bring peace and stability to Haiti.

However, the Council said much remained to be done to institutionalize democracy in Haiti. It reiterated the Secretary-General's call for the people of Haiti and their leaders to help UNIMH help them. While the Mission would help the Haitian Government sustain a secure and stable environment, a functioning and fair justice system and the early deployment of an effective police force were central to Haiti's long-term stability.

The Government and people of Haiti bore the primary responsibility for the country's political, economic and social reconstruction, the Council continued. However, the sustained commitment of the international community was indispensable for long-term peace and stability. The Council underlined the importance of free, fair and secure elections for the democratic future of Haiti. It urged the Government to take all necessary steps to ensure the success of the elections, and in particular to register as many voters as possible. The Council also emphasized that the Presidential elections should

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FROM DPIIDS

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24 April 1995

HIGH COMMISSIONER CONDEMNS BRUTALITY IN RWANDA

GENEVA, 24 April (UNHCR) -- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) today condemned the brutal killing of thousands of internally displaced people in south-western Rwanda and urged the Government to ensure that survivors are treated humanely.

Noting that UNHCR last week had publicly deplored the Rwandese military's forcible closure of camps for the internally displaced, High Commissioner Sadako Ogata said she was appalled and outraged by the brutal events over the weekend that left thousands dead and wounded, and forced tens of thousands of people to flee with nothing but the clothes on their backs.

"Whatever the circumstances, the brutality of the action is flagrantly disproportionate to any objective of moving displaced persons from these camps", Mrs. Ogata said. "Furthermore, I am deeply concerned about the wider implications of these events. They will affect hundreds of thousands of internally displaced people and will lead to an increase of fear and tension in the region which may provoke new cross-border movements as well as create further obstacles to the return of refugees from neighbouring countries. In this connection, I urge governments in the region to keep their borders open and to respect the principles of asylum."

The UNHCR in Rwanda has been working with the Government to lay the groundwork for the voluntary repatriation of some 2 million Rwandese refugees from four neigbouring countries. Although the UNHCR did not work in the camps for the internally displaced in Rwanda, it participated with other agencies late last year and earlier this year in "Operation Retour" by providing transport, aid and monitoring for internally displaced people who volunteered to go back to their homes. In recent weeks, however, "Operation Retour" had come to a virtual standstill. On 18 April, government troops began forcibly closing the camps, prompting a request from the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General that UNHCR send trucks to the region to assist in transporting those internally displaced people who wished to go home.

"For obvious humanitarian reasons, my office has joined other agencies in attempting to bring immediate relief to the

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survivors around the Kibeho camp," Mrs. Ogata said. "We urge the Government to ensure the safe and humane treatment of the tens of thousands of people who have fled the camps as well as the remaining civilian population in Kibeho."

On Sunday, the UNHCR sent additional staff and vehicles to Butare, 15 kilometres from Kibeho, to help with the humanitarian emergency. Staff members on Monday reported that more than 50,000 people fleeing Kibeho had reached Butare. Thousands more were on roads in the region. Some 7,000 people had received help at a UNHCR way station, where food, water and other aid was provided. In addition, an estimated 10,000 displaced people were reported to have arrived in Kigali and thousands more are reported going back to their home villages, where an uncertain reception awaits them. On Sunday, vehicles from the UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration transported some 10,000 people.

The UNHCR is particularly concerned about an estimated 2,500 unaccompanied children, many of whom may have lost their parents in the brutal events at Kibeho.

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FROM DPIIDS
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(PART I OF II)

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 25 April 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General had arrived in Australia to begin a five-day visit there.

In Sydney, Mr. Sills continued, the Secretary-General was accompanied by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Marrack Goulding, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso. On his earlier trip to Indonesia he had been accompanied by his Senior Adviser, Under-Secretary-General Chinmaya R. Gharekhan, he added.

Mr. Sills recalled a question asked at the briefing on Friday, 21 April, concerning the situation in Myanmar and the attitude of the Secretary-General towards the case of the continuing detention of "Burmese" Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and the possibility of her husband visiting her. He recalled his reply to it, that since the beginning of the dialogue with the Government of Myanmar the Secretary-General had been urging that she be released as soon as possible. He added that the Secretary-General had recently learned that her husband had been denied a visa to go to the country and visit his wife and had expressed to the Government the hope that this situation would be reviewed promptly.

Turning to today's schedule of the Security Council, Mr. Sills said there was a draft resolution circulating on Croatia. It was a very preliminary draft and he did not expect the Council to consider it formally until Thursday. There would be a meeting of troop contributors to the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) tomorrow, and the Council would await the outcome of that meeting before considering a draft resolution. At the time of the briefing, the Council was discussing a statement on Nogorny Karabakh. It was also scheduled to receive an update on the situation in Rwanda, Mr. Sills said, adding that there was also a draft presidential statement on Rwanda circulating. Further this afternoon, the Council would have a briefing on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Yesterday, the Council had selected 12 judges for the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the matter now would go to the General Assembly. (See Press

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Release SC/6023, of 24 April, for names of the judges selected.)

On the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Yasushi Akashi, was scheduled to chair at 11 a.m. today in Dubrovnik the first meeting in over two years of the Joint Inter-State Commission on the Prevlaka Peninsula. The meeting would focus on the differences between the two sides on the implementation of the Prevlaka Accords. Under the new mandate for UNCRO, the United Nations has continued responsibility for maintaining those agreements.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said that in Bosnia and Herzegovina today the reports were that there had been an increase in military activities almost everywhere. In Sector North, a Polish battalion observation post reported artillery fire towards the Bihac pocket and nearly 40 explosions had been recorded from within Bosnian territory. At 6 p.m. yesterday, there had been a serious incident when four civilians highjacked a car belonging to United Nations military observers, who did not carry arms. In Bihac there had been 17 detonations recorded between 1300 hours yesterday and 500 hours this morning, which were assessed to have come from territory controlled by Serbian positions firing into the safe area. The extreme south-eastern area of Sector South was reported as stable but tense. There were over 40 trucks still lined up at the Lipovac crossing between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Croatia.

In a favourable development, the obstructions by the Croatian Serbs in the Zagreb-Belgrade highway had been removed peacefully at 5:15 a.m., local time, today. There were 1,800 firing incidents reported yesterday in Sector Sarajevo with numerous detonations heard on the eastern part of the city between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. In addition, eight flights had landed at the airport, the last of which had been hit by three rounds; as a result of that firing, assessed to have come from Butmir, a Bosnian government-controlled area, flights had been cancelled into the airport today. A soldier from the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had been fired at in "sniper alley", in what was assessed to be an intimidation, rather than an assault, because the fire had gone over his head. There was an increase in firing incidents in the Travnik area. Yesterday afternoon, a Canadian battalion patrol was detained for several hours before being released. In Sector North-East, there had been over 600 detonations. In the Posevina Corridor and the southern end of the Majevica hills there was increased fighting. Four artillery and mortar rounds had impacted on the Tuzla airbase in the area of the runway, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Akashi had announced that he would go back to Sarajevo and Pale over the weekend to make a further attempt on the extension of the cessation of hostilits agreement, which would expire at the end of the month. Mr. Sills added that Mr. Akashi was looking for a shorter extension than the four months originally sought. There was also the possibility of a meeting tomorrow at the Sarajevo airport between the two sides to clarify the agreement on the usage of the airport. Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the

International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, had a three-hour meeting yesterday in Knin with the local Serb authority leaders with the purpose of continuing his consultations on the mandate of UNCRO in Croatia. He would be returning to Zagreb today and would go to Geneva tomorrow.

On the situation in Rwanda, Mr. Sills told correspondents that an update on the humanitarian situation in that country, issued this morning by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, was available in his office. Summarizing information provided in that update, he said that internally displaced persons continued to move en masse from the camps in the south-west towards Butare and other communities. According to estimates by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 80 per cent of the displaced people were from the Butare region and it was therefore natural that they would seek to go back there. As of yesterday morning, it was estimated that just under 200,000 thousand internally displaced people had returned to their communities. There were difficulties with governments concerning transporting the wounded from Butare to Kigali. Also, poor road conditions had made transport of relief supplies difficult, but supplies available in the area at the moment seemed adequate for meeting immediate emergency needs. The United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) was providing security and support for the distribution of relief supplies.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Rwanda, Shaharyar Khan, had asked for assurance by the President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu, that the army would not attack the remaining people in Kibeho, Mr. Sills continued, adding that they were about 1,000 who were surrounded and that there were reports that the army was denying them food and water. The Spokesman said that the count of 5,000 people killed that he had given yesterday had been revised to an estimated 2,000 people.

Mr. Sills then announced that this afternoon a press release related to the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) (Istanbul, June 1996) would be available to correspondents. The session had opened yesterday in Nairobi.

In addition, he announced that at 3 p.m. tomorrow, in room 226, there would be a press conference by the President of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka). Also, Carlos Alzamore, Executive Secretary of the Compensation Commission, which was set up by the United Nations in connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, would be present at the briefing tomorrow to meet with correspondents.

Mr. Sills said he had no additional information from the talks in Moscow on Tajikistan concerning the extension of the cease-fire, which would expire tomorrow. On Angola, he said Alioune Blondin Beye, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, had met yesterday with Jonas Savimbi, of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), and, among other other issues, they had discussed the plans for

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the meeting between Mr. Savimbi and the Angolan President, Eduardo dos Santos, in Lusaka. According to the Government of Zambia, that meeting would take place on 5 May, but he could not officially confirm that date. He stressed the importance of that meeting for moving ahead with the deployment of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III).

A correspondent said that according to what she had heard that all of Bosnia was burning as a consequence of a Muslim offensive. She asked what cease-fire was left for Mr. Akashi to extend. Mr. Sills said that the cease-fire agreement was obviously not in the best of shape; however, over the life of the cessation of hostilities agreement, it had had helped considerably. He felt that an extension would be better than abandoning it. If it were extended, there was the hope that there would be more of a commitment of the parties to honouring it. "But I certainly cannot disagree with your conclusion that it is in shambles right now", he said.

In what way was the Secretary-General expressing displeasure to the "Burmese" Government and had he had a response, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said there had been no response and he had no information on how his displeasure had been expressed, adding that Assistant Secretary-General Alvaro de Soto was the person handling the matter.

Replying to questions on the situation in Rwanda, Mr. Sills said there were very few UNAMIR personnel in the area of the Kibeho camp. Some of the Zambian soldiers were there but he did not yet have an exact number. They had been, however, outnumbered significantly by the government troops. It was within their mandate to protect the civilians but he wondered what a small number of UNAMIR troops could have done. As the press had reported, they had been kept away from the area by government troops. Mr. Khan, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, was discussing the matter with the Government; and one of the possibilities which had been recommended to him was an independent investigation of the events.

Who was briefing the Security Council today on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina? a correspondent asked, also inquiring about who was counting the number of detonations in Bosnia and why that was being done. Mr. Sills said Assistant Secretary-General Rosario Green would brief the Council on Bosnia. As for the number of detonations, he said that practice had been established for sometime and served as an indicator of the intensity of hostilities.

Asked for comments on the American Broadcasting Corporation television programme aired last night on the United Nations mission on Bosnia, Mr. Sills said the programme that, from a journalistic standpoint, the programme was very well done. He had problems with the use of an internal memorandum that had been taken illegally and given to the press. He was pleased by the closing comment by Peter Jennings making the point that the United Nations was an instrument that could do a lot of good if it were used properly by Member States.

Noting that the general debate of the NPT Conference was about to conclude, a correspondent asked what the next step would be . Mr. Sills said that the three main committees would

begin meeting daily; the drafting committee would also begin its work this week. Everything was on schedule, and the tone of the meeting was positive. There had been no decision yet on the voting procedure.

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DH/1879 25 April 1995

T U E S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S
--- Secretary-General begins five-day official visit to Australia; addresses Global Conference on Cultural Diversity in Sydney.
--- Special Representative for Rwanda puts number of internally displaced people killed in Kibeho camp at 2,000; UNAMIR provides security and support for relief operations.
--- UNPROFOR reports increased military activity throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina; Special Representative continues efforts to extend cessation of hostilities agreement.
--- 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference concludes general debate.
--- Secretary-General appoints Gilberto Schlittler as Special Envoy for Guatemala peace process.
--- Committee against Torture begins fourteenth session in Geneva.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today left Indonesia to begin a five-day official visit to Australia. He was accompanied by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Marrack Goulding, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso.

In an address to the Global Conference on Cultural Diversity in Sydney, the Secretary-General said cultural diversity was a central issue for the United Nations and must be integrated into all aspects of its work. He noted that the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights established culture as a fundamental right. The Organization's raison d'etre was to foster the integrity of cultures and to promote understanding and dialogue among the peoples of the world.

The Secretary-General identified three pillars of a global culture: a culture of peace, a culture of development and a culture of democracy. Peace required the interaction of different cultures, while development depended on education. Democracy could not succeed without a commitment to diversity, he concluded.

Special Representative Shahryar Khan has revised his estimate of the number of internally displaced people killed by Rwandese troops on Saturday to 2,000, a United Nations spokesman said today. He has also asked the President of

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Rwanda for assurances that the Army will not attack the 1,000 people remaining in the Kibeho camp. However, there have been reports that the Army has been denying them food and water.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has been seeking permission to transport those wounded on Saturday to Kigali. The Mission is also providing security and support for the distribution of relief supplies. Heavy rains and poor road conditions have made movement difficult, but there are sufficient supplies on hand to meet immediate emergency needs.

Almost 200,000 internally displaced people have already returned to their home communes, the spokesman noted. The United Nations has deployed military observers and human rights monitors in those communes.

There has been an increase in military activity almost everywhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to a United Nations spokesman. The Bihac safe area was shelled from Serbian positions yesterday, while 1,800 firing incidents were reported around Sarajevo. The city's airport was closed today after an incoming cargo plane was hit by three rounds fired from Government positions.

Special Representative Yasushi Akashi will travel to Pale and Sarajevo this weekend in another attempt to secure an extension of the cessation of hostilities agreement which expires on 30 April, the spokesman continued. Mr. Akashi will be looking for a shorter extension than the four months originally sought. He is hopeful, but not optimistic, that progress can be achieved, although the positions of the parties remain far apart.

The 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) today concluded its general debate. The four-week Conference of the 178 States parties is meeting to review the operation of the Treaty and to decide whether it should be extended indefinitely or for a fixed period or periods.

Gunnar Palsson of Iceland expressed support for the indefinite and unconditional extension of the Treaty. However, its effectiveness would only be guaranteed through the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty and a ban on the production of fissile materials. He also expressed concern over the discharge of radioactive waste into the marine environment by nuclear reprocessing facilities.

Philip Richard Owade of Kenya noted that the General Assembly had repeatedly called for assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons for non-nuclear-weapon States. He welcomed Security Council resolution 984 (1995) on positive security assurances, but said it did not explicitly address the question of negative assurances. The only definite assurance against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons was their total elimination.

The Secretary-General has appointed Gilberto Schlittler as his Special Envoy for the Guatemala peace process, at the level of Assistant Secretary-General. Mr. Schlittler, a national of Brazil, has been head of the Guatemala Unit in the Department of Political Affairs since its establishment in October 1994.

As Special Envoy, Mr. Schlittler will continue to direct

the work of the Guatemala Unit and coordinate all activities relating to the peace process, including the work of the Moderator.

The Committee against Torture yesterday began its fourteenth session in Geneva by adopting its agenda. The Committee also heard a statement by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ibrahima Fall, who gave an overview of recent events relevant to its work. Mr. Fall noted that the International Convention against Torture and other Cruel and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment now had 88 States parties. Regrettably, however, it was the United Nations human rights treaty with the lowest number of accessions and ratifications.

During the two-week session, the Committee's experts will examine information appearing to indicate that torture is being systematically practised in a State party to the Convention. They will also consider communications from individuals claiming to be victims of a violation by a State party of the provisions of the Convention.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 24 April 1995

PART 2 OF 2

To a follow-up question, Mr. Sills said that the United Nations would continued to negotiate with the Bosnian Serb leadership because they were parties involved in the situation; that in no way prejudged what the Tribunal did. He added that, however, anything that would make the situation more difficult was a matter of concern, although in no way was he questioning what the Tribunal was doing.

Referring to a report on CBS last night, on "60 Minutes", concerning events in Oklahoma City, in which a militia member had said that the United Nations was trying to conquer the United States, a correspondent asked whether the Organization had any comment on that type of fear and hatred that was "out there". Mr. Sills said it was easy to dismiss those people as "crackpots." He said he tended to laugh at statements such as the United Nations is combining with NATO to introduce Soviet war materials to take over the United States. But those people sometimes did things with horrible effects as evidenced by the bombing in Oklahoma City. Guilt had not been proven, he said, adding that some of the crazier allegations regarding the United Nations by these fringe groups could be encouraged by allegations that the United Nations was replacing the sovereignty of Member States. On 24 October, there were celebrations of United Nations Day all over the world. Last year, in at least two locations in the state of Michigan, a group had tried to interrupt the ceremony and interfere with the raising of the United Nations flag. It was not enough to dismiss such people and such behaviour as crackpots because they could have some very negative and terrible effects, as had just been seen in Oklahoma City.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 24 April 1995

PART 1 OF 2

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General, continuing his trip to Indonesia, had this morning addressed a ceremony commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the Bandung Asian-African Conference; his speech had been made available to correspondents at Headquarters.

This evening, Mr. Sills continued, the Secretary-General would attend a dinner hosted by the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Ali Alatas, in honour of heads of delegations attending the Conference. He would leave Bandung for Australia tomorrow to begin a five-day visit to that country.

Mr. Sills said that over the weekend the Secretary-General had had a meeting with President Soeharto, of Indonesia. They had discussed a number of matters, including those related to peace-keeping operations and East Timor. In addition, President Soeharto had elaborated on the Indonesian initiative on the former Yugoslavia, which involved making his Government's services available to facilitate a comprehensive agreement. The Secretary-General had welcomed that initiative by Indonesia.

The Spokesman, noting that the two speeches by the Secretary-General over the weekend had been made available to correspondents, said that on Sunday the Secretary-General had met in Jakarta with representatives of the United Nations agencies in Indonesia.

Mr. Sills said the following statement had been issued yesterday. attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General:

"The Secretary-General has learned with shock and horror of the indiscriminate killing of thousands of unarmed civilians, including women and children, in a camp for internally displaced persons at Kibeho, Rwanda. He condemns this action in the strongest terms and demands an immediate end to these atrocities. The Secretary-General has decided to dispatch this week an envoy to Kigali to deliver a personal message to the Government." (See Press Release SG/SM/5619, issued today.)

Mr. Sills added the he did not know yet who that envoy

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would be.

Summarizing reports he had received from Kigali and from Geneva concerning events in Rwanda over the weekend, Mr. Sills said that based on information received from Shaharyar Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Rwanda, it was now estimated that about 5,000 people had been killed at Kibeho, either by fire or stampeding; 600 to 700 people were injured; and 7,000 internally displaced persons were still in Kibeho. Mr. Sills stressed that those numbers must not be considered as definitive, due to the confused and incomplete information available. He cited press reports, which were accurate, stating that a number of the deceased had been buried very rapidly by government forces before the United Nations had gained access to the area.

Among actions being taken by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), Mr. Sills said that it had been evacuating as many wounded as possible by helicopters to get them to medical care; engineers were working on repairing the roads to the camp to facilitate evacuation; and 80 vehicles were being used to transport those who wanted to go back to their communities. A large number (estimated at 20,000) of internally displaced persons had gone to the Butare Stadium, where UNAMIR was providing them with humanitarian assistance. Military observers were there. The UNAMIR was also providing transport to the centres of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Three UNAMIR companies, made up of Zambian troops, which are in the south-west zone where Kibeho is located, had done what they could to protect the unarmed civilians and they now had 400 children under their protection, he went on. The three other internally displaced persons camps in the area had a total of about 80,000 people, and had also been closed. As best could be determined, they had left those camps voluntarily and there were no casualties.

Mr. Sills said that statements on the situation in Rwanda from the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UNHCR, respectively, were available to correspondents in his office. He quoted from the latter statement, in which Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said that "whatever the circumstances, the brutality of the action is flagrantly disproportionate to any objective of moving displaced persons from these camps". (For the full version of her statement, see Press Release REF/1105, issued today.)

Further on the situation in Rwanda, Mr. Sills said the Australian medical battalion in the area was working to help wounded people as much as possible, and non-governmental organizations were also involved actively in efforts to get food and water to the refugees. Of particular concern was the situation of unaccompanied, presumably orphaned, children, he added.

Turning to other issues, Mr. Sills said the Security Council in consultations this morning had approved a presidential statement on Haiti; a formal meeting was expected

to be held at 4 p.m. for the statement to be read out. Just before the noon briefing, Council members had begun discussing Rwanda; they had two reports of the Secretary-General on the matter for consideration. However, the events of the last few days in Rwanda would undoubtedly be discussed. Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Rosairo Green would brief the Council in that regard.

There had not yet been agreement on a statement on Nagorny Karabakh, he continued. Also on today's agenda was the Secretary-General's report on Croatia. Under other matters, Council members would today elect the judges of the International Tribunal on Rwanda. Each member of the Council could vote to a maximum of 18 of a list of 20 candidates proposed. There was a ballot box in the Council chamber and the voting was expected to be completed by 4 p.m. today.

On the situation in the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that the Zagreb-Belgrade highway had been closed at 6 a.m. local time this morning by the Krajina Serbs, who had announced they would keep it closed until 6 a.m. tomorrow, for a 24-hour period. If that plan was observed, Mr. Sills said, there might not be a problem because the Croatian government had indicated that it would only take action if the highway was not reopened by 6 a.m. tomorrow. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Yasushi Akashi, was confident that the issue would be resolved peacefully, as the highway and the Economic Agreement, of which it was a part, were very central to cooperation between the Croatian Serbs and the Croatian Government .

The Spokesman went on to say that the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, Thorvald Stoltenberg, was in Knin today for talks. Yesterday, a Norwegian observation post came under Serb attack. The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) requested an air presence by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which was provided for three hours. The Serbs fired against the NATO aircraft -- a Dutch and an American airplane -- but they were not hit. At Ilidza, a weapons collection point was entered by the Serbs in spite of four warning shots fired over their heads by United Nations personnel. They fired four 120 mm rounds and left without taking the weapons. Bosnian government forces fired out of the Tuzla safe area at least one artillery round against Serb positions in the Ozren mountain. This morning an honour guard of UNPROFOR took the caskets of the French soldiers who were killed over the weekend in an ammunition explosion, to put them in the airplane to be flown back to France. They were fired at, but there were no casualties or injuries. Mr. Sills stated that it was particularly disgraceful that that would happen when taking bodies of soldiers to an aircraft.

Mr. Sills announced that a press kit and a backgrounder by the Department of Public Information (DPI) on the forthcoming Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Cairo, 29 April - 8 May) were available to correspondents. Several of the documents to be considered by the Congress were also on the racks.

On Tajikistan, Mr. Sills said the opposition had not yet agreed to an extension of the cease-fire beyond 26 April, as

agreed to unilaterally by the Government. He recalled that the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) could only be extended if the Secretary-General certified that the cease-fire was holding. The Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Tajikistan, Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, was in Moscow and was meeting separately with the opposition and the Government to try to get an agreement so that the Secretary-General could report this to the Council by 26 April in order to keep UNMOT going.

Mr. Sills noted that in the noon briefing of Wednesday, 19 April, he had stated that the intra-Timorese dialogue would be held in June in Geneva. In fact, it was now likely to be held in Austria.

Concerning Rwanda, the Spokesman was asked what would be the next action by the United Nations, whether it would come from the Secretariat or from the Security Council. Mr. Sills said the action would take place on the ground, concentrating on the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In terms of the Council, he had mentioned that Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Rosario Green, would brief the Council today on the situation in southern Rwanda. He had no information, neither on whether or on what type of action the Council might take.

Responding to several follow-up questions on events in Rwanda over the weekend, Mr. Sills said there would be a concentration of efforts in the troubled area in terms of humanitarian activities. The UNHCR, which was primarily concerned with refugees in neighbouring countries, rather than internally displaced people, was now increasingly involved with the latter out of necessity. The attacks on the camps by the Government forces had been condemned by Mrs. Ogata and by the Secretary-General. No one had denied that there had been aggressive activities from within the camps by Hutu elements. Bu the emphasis at that point was, as Mrs. Ogata had stated, the flagrantly disproportionate nature of the action by the Government troops in response to these provocations. As for news accounts that the provocations could have been intentional, in order to bring about a reaction, Mr. Sills said that he was not in a position to discuss motives, adding that whatever had caused the action by the Government, the response had been out of proportion.

In reply to a question concerning the incident with the Norwegian battalion in the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that there had been no air strikes, just a presence, and that there had been no casualties reported.

Also concerning Rwanda when asked how the mechanism of the war crimes tribunal would operate concerning the weekend events, Mr. Sills said he was not in a position to answer at this time. "We would have to await a reaction from the Tribunal if they decided to review the latest events."

A correspondent referred to a story in today's New York Times according to which the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Judge Richard Goldstone, had identified Dr.Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, and General Ratko Mladic, the commander of the Bosnian Serb Army, as potential war criminals, and asked for comments.

Mr. Sills referred to a detailed press release issued by the Tribunal, which was available in his office. The Judges were considering two applications for deferral which related to investigations being conducted by Bosnia and Herzegovina. The press release went on to say that those applications were neither an indictment nor a trial; rather, the people involved were suspects.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
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FROM DPIIDS
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Facsimile Transmission

Sunday 23 April 1995/ 5:00 p.m., NY time
Total pages (including cover) 2:

TO: All UNICs/UNISs/PKOs/UNDP offices
Dissemination Unit; please insure widest
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FROM: Juan Carlos Brandt M., ASSOCIATE-SPOKESMAN FOR
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, OSSG, UN NY.
Tel. (212) 963-2991 Fax (212) 963-7055

SUBJECT: STATEMENT ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SPOKESMAN FOR
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, ON RWANDA.

Please find enclosed, statement by the Spokesman for the Secretary-General on the above mentioned subject.

Please use for dissemination purposes in your region in the widest possible way.

Best regards,

Statement attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has learned with shock and horror of the indiscriminate killing of thousands of unarmed civilians, including women and children, in a camp for internally displaced persons at Kibeho, Rwanda. He condemns this action in the strongest terms and demands an immediate end to these atrocities. The Secretary-General has decided to despatch this week an envoy to Kigali to deliver a personal message to the Government.

New York
23 April 1995

END OF TRANSMISSION
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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO
ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 20 April 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General, after an overnight stay, had left London, en route to Indonesia, which is the first stop on his current trip. He reminded correspondents of the Secretary-General's statement which had been released yesterday afternoon following the bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (see Press Release SG/SM/5616).

On the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General Yasushi Akashi had arrived in Sarajevo and had met with Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic. He would go to Pale this afternoon to meet with the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, and then return to Sarajevo for a meeting tomorrow with Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic. The purpose of the talks was to discuss an extension of the four-month Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.

Problems continued at the airport in Sarajevo. Late yesterday and today planes had taken off from Zagreb, but had turned around in mid-air and returned because of the refusal of the Bosnian Serb liaison officer to issue security guarantees. Efforts by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) were continuing with the Serbs to try to improve the situation and restore the conditions which existed some months ago for use of the airport. The UNPROFOR position remained clear: neither side has a veto over UNPROFOR or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) flights into Sarajevo. On the other hand, the practicalities of what could actually be done had to be considered. No one denied the difficulty of the current situation. The aircraft could not be flown in and out if they were going to be fired upon.

Mr. Sills said that yesterday evening a number of Bosnian Serb soldiers entered two weapons points in the suburbs of Sarajevo, at Ilidza and Osijek, claiming to do maintenance work. They were turned away by UNPROFOR troops. Also, yesterday at 7:20 p.m., local time, some Bosnian Serb soldiers tried to take a 120 mm gun from a weapons area. After receiving a strong warning, they departed without taking the gun.

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There was some small arms fire in the suburbs of Sarajevo yesterday, Mr. Sills went on to say. Unconfirmed reports also indicated that the offensive actions of the Crotian Serb/Abdic forces in the Bihac area seemed to be continuing. He reiterated that no United Nations observers were allowed in that immediate area and therefore reports could not be precisely verified.

The drama with the truck convoy continued on the border of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) with Croatia. The latest count indicated that there were 61 trucks in the convoy. A number of trucks had turned around and gone back, as some were carrying perishable items. None of the trucks had crossed into Croatia, Mr. Sills noted.

He said a mortar round had hit the parking lot in the French battalion compound in Sarajevo last night. There were no casualties; three trucks were damaged.

Also in Bosnia, there had been a tentative agreement for the seed convoys to go into Bihac -- a necessity for the spring planting. The agreement called initially for two convoys to move simultaneously into Bihac and Velika Kladusa today and for a third to move into the Krajina area tomorrow. Whether it would actually take place remained to be seen.

On Rwanda, Mr. Sills said the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) Force Commander and Deputy Force Commander visited the Kibeho camp today. They expressed concern about the situation of the displaced persons who had been pushed to the centre of the camp, and particularly about the lack of adequate food, water and sanitation. The UNAMIR, non-governmental organizations and the International Organization of Migration were providing trucks to move internally displaced persons who wanted to return to their homes. The Secretary-General's Special Representative Sharyar Khan expressed the belief that the crisis would be over within two to three days. The United Nations was talking with the Government "rather intensively" and the agencies and non-governmental organizations were working to resolve the humanitarian situation.

There had just been a report that Rwandese soldiers had surrounded three more internally displaced persons camps in south-western Rwanda and had begun evicting the occupants from their dwellings, Mr. Sills added. The Government had stated that the supply of water, food and other relief materials to the internally displaced persons in those camps would be contingent on their continuous movement out of the camps to their home communities.

Mr. Sills said that the Security Council was being briefed by the Co-Chairmen of the OSCE Minsk Conference on Nagorny Karabakh, Ambassadors Eliason of Sweden and Lozinsky of the Russian Federation. It was an unusual briefing in that it was the first time that a group of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) had briefed the Council. The basis for the briefing was contained in the most recent Council resolution on Nagorny Karabakh which had asked the OSCE to keep the Council informed of its activities in that area. The Council was also dealing with a report of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the

Former Yugoslavia in connection with the the 21 April deadline on extension of the suspension of certain sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). In addition, the Council was considering the Secretary-General's report of 13 April on Haiti. Based on the report, he understood that the Council was preparing a presidential statement of support for the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH).

Mr. Sills announced a World Chronicle programme on channels 6 and 23 at 2:30 p.m. with the Director of the World Health Organization's Division of Health Promotion, Education and Communication, Dr. Llona Kickbush.

When asked if extra security measures had been taken at Headquarters, following the bombing in Oklahoma, Mr. Sills replied that they had, but he was not at liberty to go into details. To follow-up questions on security measures, Mr. Sills added that security put in place after the World Trade Center bombing had remained substantially in force. Those measures had been augmented further as a result of yesterday's events. Regarding a second follow-up on bomb threats, Mr. Sills added that the United Nations received a great number of bomb threats. It was his standard practice not to comment on particular threats received or security measures taken.

Asked for comment on a Libyan flight to Jedda in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Sills said the only flights that had been authorized and approved by the Sanctions Committee of the Security Council were the Egyptian Air flights from Cairo, which would go to Libya to pick up the pilgrims, take them to Saudi Arabia and then bring them back. If there had been other flights outside of those authorized, they would be in violation of the sanctions and the Committee would have to deal with it.

Regarding Mr. Stoltenburg's draft report on Croatia, Mr. Sills said it had been received by the Secretary-General. (This is the report pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 981 (1995)). It would be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council for its consideration. Since the report had not been released as yet, Mr. Sills could not comment on its contents. It was anticipated that the Council would deal with the 100-day suspension of sanctions matter first before turning to the Secretary-General's report.

A correspondent asked why the situation with the trucks on the border of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) was taking place now. Mr. Sills said the Sanctions Assistance Mission (SAM) personnel (European Union) had been there previously, but had been conducting their activities for only eight hours per day. When they were not on duty, the trucks would cross the border. The volume of traffic had increased. The SAM group was very understaffed and the Coordinator of the Mission had just communicated to the Chairman of the Sanctions Committee his unhappiness at the lack of adequate staffing. Following a decision to go to 24-hour monitoring, the trucks began to back up at the border.

In response to a question, he added that it was probably fair to say that everyone was aware that the trucks were

passing after the eight hours of monitoring had been finished each day. The SAM did not have the right to stop the trucks. If the trucks crossed and the they reported to UNPROFOR that those trucks carried sanctioned materials, UNPROFOR would then inform the truck drivers of their violation. If the truck drivers then chose to pass through, the Croatian Government would be notified by UNPROFOR. A bar was in place across the road at the Russian battalion checkpoint, and an armed Russian soldier guarded the crossing. The truck drivers had apparently not chosen to make an issue of it and had not passed the point. They had remained in line and waited or turned back.

Responding to another question, he replied that the change to 24-hour monitoring had probably come about because of the increase in volume of truck traffic moving into Croatia.

Asked about any time-frame in the French-sponsored Security Council resolution on increased protection for UNPROFOR personnel, Mr. Sills said that, while there was no time-frame specified in the resolution, it was an urgent matter which everyone would be addressing as soon as possible. The resolution was being studied by the Secretary-General and his senior staff, and the Council would be given any resulting recommendations.

In reply to a query on Rwanda, he confirmed that the internally displaced persons were primarily Hutu.

To a question on the United Nations position on the removal of the internally displaced persons from the Rwandese camps, Mr. Sills said the United Nations had not been notified in advance that the action was being taken and was not "exactly supportive" of how it was being done. However, the current priority was to deal with the reality of the situation. The action had been taken, and the United Nations had to attempt to make the best of it, primarily in providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees.

On the arms embargo in Rwanda, which a correspondent said appeared to allow the former army of Rwanda to re-arm and prevented the current Government from doing so, Mr. Sills answered that any decision to lift the current arms embargo would be up to the Security Council.

When asked about use of the airport in Sarajevo by the Bosnian Serbs and the Bosnian Muslims, Mr. Sills said the airport had been handed over to the United Nations in 1992. The United Nations was supposed to have control of the airport and the use of the airport. Neither party had the right to stipulate to the United Nations who or what should be on flights. That particular agreement was not being honoured at present.

To another query on the security measures at Headquarters, he said it was a normal reaction to put extra measures in place following events like yesterday's bombing in Oklahoma. However, the previous security measures were certainly substantial.

On the Secretary-General's travel schedule, Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General would be back in New York around 12 May. He would be visiting Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji and then go on to Paris and Moscow for the Victory Day celebrations.

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DH/1876 20 April 1995

T H U R S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

--- Progress in implementing NPT has not met expectations of drafters, Egypt tells 1995 Review and Extension Conference; Lebanon says Treaty must be made universal, citing need to eliminate nuclear weapons from Middle East.

--- Secretary-General says success of UNMIH will require full cooperation of Government and people of Haiti; free and fair elections would facilitate economic and social development.

--- Special Representative for former Yugoslavia meets with Bosnian parties to negotiate extension of cessation of hostilities agreement; UNPROFOR denies Bosnian Serbs access to weapons at collection points in Sarajevo.

--- Special Representative for Rwanda expects Kibeho crisis to end within days, but Rwandese soldiers begin evictions at three more camps for internally displaced persons.

--- Government of Rwanda appeals to all refugees to return home to assist reconstruction efforts; says it is committed to resettlement and reconciliation.

--- Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations concludes general debate with discussion on unified command and control, and cooperation with regional bodies.

Progress in implementing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) has not lived up to the expectations of its drafters, Egyptian Foreign Minister Amre Moussa told the 1995 Review and Extension Conference today. There had been some progress in concluding treaties to control medium-range and strategic nuclear weapons, he said, but stockpiles of nuclear weapons were bigger today than they were 25 years ago when the NPT Treaty came into force. Egypt could not support the Treaty's indefinite extension as the situation in the Middle East was volatile and unsatisfactory.

Lebanon's Foreign Minister, Fares Bouez, said that to remain credible, useful and effective, the NPT must be made universal. Israel's failure to sign the Treaty meant that the Middle East was a long way from becoming a nuclear-weapon-free zone. The region was continuously imperiled by Israel's nuclear weapons, at a time of complicated and violent conflict. Peace and stability in the Middle East demanded the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction in the region.

Gaston Ibanez of Peru said the NPT was the sole effective

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guarantee of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime. The growth in its membership reflected its success over the last 25 years. Peru firmly supported the indefinite extension of the Treaty as the sole instrument available to continue nuclear disarmament and to facilitate nuclear cooperation.

Conference President Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka) extended condolences to the people of the United States following yesterday's tragic bomb attack in Oklahoma City.

The transfer of responsibilities from the Multinational Force to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) was a milestone in international efforts to bring peace and stability to the country, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In a report dated 13 April, he said there was reason to hope that UNMIH would be as successful as the Multinational Force, notwithstanding its broader mandate. However, the Mission would need the full cooperation of the Government and people of Haiti.

The Secretary-General said the state of the Haitian economy would be a critical factor. Although economic development was not part of its mandate, UNMIH would provide assistance where possible. In that regard, Cristian Ossa had been concurrently appointed Deputy Special Representative and Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It was the first time the Organization had linked a peace-keeping operation to development in such a manner.

UNMIH had the means and the determination to carry out its mission, which was to help the Government provide security and create conditions that would allow it to maintain law and order without external support, he stressed. The establishment of the new Haitian police force and the rehabilitation of the judicial system remained crucial for the maintenance of a secure environment and for the consolidation of democracy, respect for human rights and an end to impunity. Successful elections would create stable institutions, enhancing security and facilitating social and economic development.

Special Representative Yasushi Akashi today continued his efforts to secure an extension of the Bosnian cessation of hostilities agreement beyond 30 April, according to a United Nations spokesman. Mr. Akashi met this morning in Sarajevo with Prime Minister Haris Silajic, and was scheduled to travel to Pale this afternoon to meet with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic. He was expected to return to Sarajevo tomorrow for a meeting with President Alija Izetbegovic.

The spokesman said there had been problems regarding the use of Sarajevo Airport. Aircraft approaching from Zagreb had been forced to turn around in mid-air yesterday and today because of a Serb liaison officer's unwillingness to issue security guarantees. The spokesman stressed that the Bosnian parties had no right to veto United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) or United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) flights.

UNPROFOR peace-keepers yesterday denied Bosnian Serb soldiers access to weapons at two collection points in the

Sarajevo area. Also yesterday, a mortar round landed in the parking-lot of the French battalion's compound, damaging three trucks.

Special Representative Shahryar Khan expects the crisis resulting from the Rwandese Government operation to close the Kibeho camp to be over within two or three days, a United Nations spokesman said today. The Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) visited Kibeho today. He expressed concern about the displaced persons pushed to the centre of the camp area, and about the lack of food, water and sanitation.

The United Nations has been holding intensive talks with the Rwandese Government, while agencies and non-governmental organizations have been working to resolve the humanitarian situation, the spokesman continued. However, there were reports that Rwandese soldiers had surrounded three more camps for internally displaced persons, and had begun evicting their occupants. The Government had stated that the supply of water, food and other relief materials would be contingent on the continuous movement of displaced persons to their home communities.

Meanwhile, the Government of Rwanda has reiterated its appeal to all Rwandese refugees to return home to participate in the reconstruction of the country. In a letter to the Security Council dated 18 April, it said the return of refugees was an inalienable right and would contribute to peace, unity and national reconciliation.

Some 1.2 million refugees had already returned to Rwanda, according to the letter. However, there were still more than 2 million exiles and about 300,000 internally displaced persons. The Government had taken a range of actions to promote their return, including negotiations with neighbouring countries, a campaign for reception and national reconciliation, and identification of resettlement sites.

The Rwandese Government said it intended to accelerate the setting up of local administrations, to deploy international human rights observers, and to reorganize the judicial system. It was also committed to the effective establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal, and to the speedy and equitable trial of those responsible for genocide and massacres. The Government reiterated its gratitude to countries which were sheltering refugees and to the international community, and urged them to pursue humanitarian action for the return of refugees.

The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations yesterday concluded its general debate, which began on 10 April. Among the issues discussed were unified command and control of operations and cooperation between the United Nations and regional bodies.

New Zealand said unified command and control and other measures were needed to strengthen peace-keeping operations. During the planning phase of an operation, every effort should be made to name a force commander. Indonesia stressed that regional organizations had an indispensable role to play in peace-keeping efforts, although the United Nations had primary responsibility for international peace and security. Malaysia

called for the elaboration of principles and guidelines for peace-keeping operations.

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO:	**Mr. Shaharyar Khan, SRSG** **UNAMIR**
FAX #:	**3.3090**
FROM:	**Elisabeth Lindenmayer, UNATIONS, New York** **FAX #: (212) 963-6460**
DATE:	**21 April 1995**
PAGE:	**1 of 6**

For your information. Best regards.

SRSG

He said a mortar round had hit the parking lot in the French battalion compound in Sarajevo last night. There were no casualties; three trucks were damaged.

Also in Bosnia, there had been a tentative agreement for the seed convoys to go into Bihac -- a necessity for the spring planting. The agreement called initially for two convoys to move simultaneously into Bihac and Velika Kladusa today and for a third to move into the Krajina area tomorrow. Whether it would actually take place remained to be seen.

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There had just been a report that Rwandese soldiers had surrounded three more internally displaced persons camps in south-western Rwanda and had begun evicting the occupants from their dwellings, Mr. Sills added. The Government had stated that the supply of water, food and other relief materials to the internally displaced persons in those camps would be contingent on their continuous movement out of the camps to their home communities.

Mr. Sills said that the Security Council was being briefed by the Co-Chairmen of the OSCE Minsk Conference on Nagorny Karabakh, Ambassadors Eliason of Sweden and Lozinsky of the Russian Federation. It was an unusual briefing in that it was the first time that a group of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) had briefed the Council. The basis for the briefing was contained in the most recent Council resolution on Nagorny Karabakh which had asked the OSCE to keep the Council informed of its activities in that area. The Council was also dealing with a report of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in connection with the the 21 April deadline on extension of the suspension of certain sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). In addition, the Council was considering the Secretary-General's report of 13 April on Haiti. Based on the report, he understood that the Council was preparing a presidential statement of support for the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH).

Mr. Sills announced a World Chronicle programme on channels 6 and 23 at 2:30 p.m. with the Director of the World Health Organization's Division of Health Promotion, Education and Communication, Dr. Ilona Kickbush.

When asked if extra security measures had been taken at Headquarters, following the bombing in Oklahoma, Mr. Sills replied that they had, but he was not at liberty to go into details. To follow-up questions on security

(more)

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FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY

19 April 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said at today's briefing that the Secretary-General was en route to London. He would leave London for Indonesia tomorrow. At his meeting with President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil yesterday, the main topic covered was the world economy, international financial issues and development. They had discussed the possibility of a future world conference on the issue. They had also discussed United Nations reform and Brazil's participation in peace-keeping operations.

The Sanctions Committee of the Security Council had this morning met and approved a request from the Government of Egypt for 45 flights by Egypt Air from Cairo to Tripoli and Benghazi in Libya, and then on to Jedda in Saudi Arabia, for the purpose of transporting 6,000 Libyan pilgrims to Saudi Arabia to perform Haj. Those would be followed by an equal number of return flights The flights would be monitored by the countries involved as well as the United Nations, to ensure that they were undertaken only for the purpose stated. Under the rules of the Sanctions Committee, the Council did not have to meet on the matter; the Committee only had to inform the Council of its decision.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said that the French resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina had been approved unanimously. The Council had just resumed its consultations. It would be looking at the report of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY), in conjunction with a decision, to be made by Friday, 21 April, on extension of the suspension of certain sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The Council had yesterday discussed the communication from Afghanistan; there were no plans for a formal meeting. [The letter from the Government of Afghanistan is among today's documents.] The President of the Council had met the Permanent Representative of Cyprus and the Foreign Minister of Hungary, who was also the Chairman of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). In the latter case, he said the main item of discussion was the OSCE's efforts in Nagorny Karabakh.

Tomorrow, the Council would possibly consider a presidential statement on the United Nations Mission in Haiti, and would also consider two reports on Rwanda. The first -- the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) -- had been released two days ago. The Secretary-General's report on security conditions in the camps in Rwanda was among today's documents. He informed correspondents that additional information was now available on the situation in the Kibeho camp, which had been the scene of an operation by Rwandese troops which he had described at yesterday's briefing. He recalled saying yesterday that Rwandese troops had fired into the air and that eight people had been killed. The eight, almost all of them children, had been trampled to death and not shot. Their number

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might now be more than eight, he said, adding that he had seen a figure of 10. He pointed out that it was difficult to obtain an accurate figure in such a situation.

He added that the camp held about 120,000 internally displaced people and that about 30,000 or 35,000 of them were directly affected by the incident. It had been confirmed that some huts and tents had been burned; however, reports that the entire camp had been burned were not correct. The camp was largely intact, in fact. Non-governmental organizations and agencies were meeting on an urgent basis today in Rwanda to work out a plan for dealing with the situation and to accelerate the return to their homes of the internally displaced persons. He did not think there was any question that the incident caught everyone off guard. The Rwandese operation to close the camp was continuing this morning. The UNAMIR had provided 28 trucks to transport those internally displaced persons who had expressed the wish to go home to their respective communes. The non-governmental organizations were also providing additional trucks. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was bringing food, water and other necessities. Some people had already left the camp, which is 20 miles south of Butare on the Burundi border, on foot. The Rwandese Government had closed the border with Burundi.

Mr. Sills said that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Sharyar Khan, had emphasized the importance of transparency in the operation and respect for the human rights of the people involved. The UNAMIR had been informed that the Government planned a similar operation to close the Ndago and Munini camps. He had no information on when this would be done.

In the former Yugoslavia, near Goradze, three members of the British Battalion on a routine patrol at about 10:30 a.m. local time had been injured. One of them had inadvertently walked into a minefield. The other two were injured while rescuing him. Mr. Sills said the injuries were serious, although not life threatening. The three soldiers had been evacuated to Tuzla Hospital.

Mr. Sills went on to say that at 10:35 a.m. today, there had been a detonation at the Dubrovnik airport. United Nations military observers had attempted to investigate but had been denied access by Croatian authorities. There was therefore no further information on the incident. In the Sarajevo area last night, in Mrasnica and Ilidza, there had been an exchange of mortar and artillery fire for several hours between the Government and Bosnian Serb forces. It had been a very serious incident, with heavy firing. At UNPROFOR's request, there was a 40-minute NATO air presence in the area and the situation had now calmed down.

Mr. Sills also said that at the northern confrontation line in Bihac there were unconfirmed reports that ARSK (Abdic Serb) forces had launched what might be a major offensive action 10 kilometres east of Velika Kladusa. There were no United Nations observers in the immediate area and the reports could therefore not be verified.

UNPROFOR aircraft had gone to Sarajevo in the morning with diesel fuel and other supplies, as well as military personnel. It had been planned to bring civilians out on the return flight to Zagreb but the Serb liaison

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Yasushi Akashi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, was in Split today to meet with General Smith to discuss the upcoming meetings in Sarajevo and Pale -- now scheduled for Thursday and Friday -- on the extension of the cessation of hostilities agreement.

Relaying information received from the spokesman for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), Mr. Sills said that early this morning, Rwandese troops had begun closing the Kibeho camp, located in the south-western part of the country. That operation had prompted an estimated 120,000 internally displaced persons to flee from their huts and tents in the centre of the camp. The troops had fired in the air and, in the panic, eight people had died and some huts had caught fire and burned down.

There had been a press report that the camp had been burned entirely by the Rwandese authorities, Mr. Sills said. He could not confirm that.

Mr. Sills said that UNAMIR's Chief of Staff had flown into the camp this morning and had spoken to some of the people there, the majority of whom had indicated that they wanted to go home. The UNAMIR had not been informed of the Rwandese operation in advance. That camp was the largest of its kind to accommodate internally displaced persons.

Mr. Sills drew attention to a press release on the United Nations Guards contingent in Iraq (IHA/564). There had been some questions in the past regarding the size and financing of that contingent, which were addressed in the press release.

Mr. Sills said that at 2 p.m. today, there would be a press conference by Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), President of the NPT Conference. At 4 p.m. there would be a press conference by Takeshi Nakane, the Director of the Foreign Press Division of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. At 4:15 p.m., Andre Ouellet, the Foreign Minister of Canada, would be available to the press at the Delegates' Entrance. Douglas Hurd, Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom, would be at Headquarters on Wednesday, 19 April, and, while he would not hold a press conference, he would be available at the Delegates' Entrance at approximately 11:25 a.m.

Mr. Sills said he had also been asked to announce a briefing to be held at 1:30 p.m. today in Conference Room A, by the non-governmental organization Committee on Disarmament. They would be introducing two books which were relevant to the NPT Conference. Copies of one of them, The Non-Proliferation Primer, would be made available to members of the press.

A correspondent said Mr. Sills had stated yesterday that Iraq appeared to have rejected the Council's recent resolution. However, it was now being reported that the head of the Iraqi Parliament was holding hearings on the matter. Asked for comment, Mr. Sills said the initial reaction, based on the demonstrations in Baghdad and from reactions from government officials through the media, had been negative. However, the United Nations had not received an official communication. If the Parliament was planning to carefully consider the resolution, as indicated in wire reports, it was hoped that the Government as a whole would then reconsider its position, he said. This would be a favourable development.

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A correspondent asked what the Council would be considering, besides Bosnia, under "other matters". Mr. Sills said the President would be informing the Council about the bilateral meetings he had held yesterday. One of those meetings had been with the Ambassador of Afghanistan who had asked for a meeting of the Council. The Council would consider that request. He would also inform the Council of his meetings with the Foreign Ministers of Ukraine, Hungary and Bulgaria.

This afternoon, the Council would also consider the French draft resolution on the situation in Bosnia, he said. Council members would also be discussing the sanctions against Libya.

Asked if the information provided about the events in the Rwandese camp had come from a UNAMIR source, Mr. Sills confirmed that it had. Asked for clarification of the report "that they shot into the air and killed eight", Mr. Sills said it was not clear how the eight had died. The report indicated that the deaths had taken place "in the panic". He had no information that those involved had been shot by the Rwandese authorities.

Asked if he had any information regarding the identity of the civilians on the plane from Zagreb, Mr. Sills said he believed they were civilians associated with UNPROFOR. They were not press. He did not have their names.

A correspondent said he thought the United Nations had agreed already not to take civilians on the flights. Mr. Sills said that was not the case. There was no agreement that the United Nations would not take civilians -- in fact, just the contrary.

The airport had been closed, and it was currently the critical lifeline for 400,000 people, Mr. Sills went on. The United Nations simply could not operate that airport without Serbian assurances that they would not shoot the planes down or shoot at the planes. So it was negotiating in very difficult terms on the matter. The fact that the United Nations had the civilians on the flight indicated that it felt it had a right to have civilians on the flights. When the liaison officer said he would not assure the security of the flight's landing, a decision had been taken to have it turned back. It was unlikely that General Smith would placidly accept that. There would be some more difficult negotiations in that regard.

Asked if the United States ambassador had been on the flight, Mr. Sills said he had not. Ambassador Jackovitch had come to the airport in connection with a totally different flight, one out of Sarajevo. When the liaison officer had seen the manifest with his name on it, he had said there was a civilian on board and thus the Bosnian Serbs would not guarantee the safety of the flight. When that information had been presented to the Ambassador, he had made the decision to go by road. As far as the Spokesman knew, he was the first civilian who had been denied passage.

There was an appearance that the United Nations was appeasing the Serbs in connection with the sniping incidents, a correspondent said. Was there any hard evidence to suggest that Bosnian Government soldiers were involved in them? Mr. Sills said all evidence had been evaluated as a whole and it had been determined that the evidence was not conclusive. In both firing

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PART 1 OF 2

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 21 April 1995

Joe Sills, the Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General had arrived in Jakarta, Indonesia, after a short stopover in Singapore, where he met briefly at the airport with senior Foreign Ministry officials.

After his arrival, the Secretary-General was received officially by Indonesian President Suharto at the presidential palace. Tomorrow, he would lay a wreath at the Kalibata cemetery, which is the resting place of Indonesian heroes. He will then meet President Suharto. Among the topics they are expected to discuss are Indonesia's regional and international role; the functioning of the Non-Aligned Movement, which Indonesia has chaired since 1992; the question of East Timor; the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) conference and Indonesian's relations with the United Nations.

The Secretary-General would deliver two speeches in Jakarta tomorrow, and on Sunday would go to Bandung, where he would address the ceremony commemorating the fortieth anniversary on Monday of the Afro-Asian Conference.

Mr. Sills said that the NPT Conference was continuing its general debate while negotiations were going on behind the scenes on how the question of voting would be handled. The issue had not yet been resolved but a number of compromise proposals had been put forward which were being discussed privately by the delegates. He said there had been some favourable movement towards a compromise, but stressed that he was not predicting a resolution. There did seem to be strong desire to come up with a consensus on the question.

On the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Yasushi Akashi, had met with Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic yesterday in Sarajevo and later with Bosnian Serb officials in Pale. This morning, he had met with President Alija Izetbegovic and Vice-President Ganic in Sarajevo in continuing discussions on the renewal of the cessation of hostilities agreement.

Mr. Sills said there had been no appreciable movement in the position of the two sides. The Bosnian Government would only be willing to extend the agreement after the Bosnian Serbs

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would agree to the Contact Group's plan. The Bosnian Serbs would agree to an extension of the agreement only if it was based on the current confrontation lines. Mr. Akashi pointed out that there was still time before the agreement would expire on 30 April and he would continue to negotiate since the only alternative might be a full resumption of the war. The current military situation on the ground and activities over the last few weeks had made it clear how dangerous that would be. Mr. Akashi, who expressed hope that the parties would agree to some sort of compromise solution, expected to return to Zagreb later today.

For the fourth day running a plane had been turned back from Zagreb to Sarajevo because of the presence of civilians on [illegible] in Pale today to discuss the inclusion of civilians on United Nations flights. Mr. Akashi was still in Sarajevo.

There had been very serious and heavy fighting in the Posevina corridor over the last 24 hours with over 400 detonations, Mr. Sills went on. In the Majerica hills north of Tuzla, there had been nearly 700 detonations and some 280 detonations in the Doboj finger. The north side of the Bihac enclave was active with over 500 detonations; fighting continued between the Krajina Serb/Abdic forces and the Government forces. The south part of the pocket remained calm.

Also in Bihac, the first seed convoy arrived in Coralici in the pocket at 3 a.m. today. Problems were not anticipated with the second convoy going into Velika Kladusa tomorrow. The programme, which was necessary for the spring planting, would continue next week.

Sarajevo was described as relatively quiet with a decrease in firing incidents over the last 24 hours, Mr. Sills continued. A mortar was fired into the Sedrenic suburb of the city and one civilian was wounded by snipers. In Gracanica in sector north east, four mortars had landed earlier today, killing one child and severely injuring two others.

Still on the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General's report (S/1995/320) pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 981 (1995) was now available. He drew attention to the Secretary-General's observation that, despite serious differences of approach, his Special Envoy Thorvald Stoltenberg believed there was enough common ground between the Croatian government and the local Serb authorities to implement resolution 981.

However, the Secretary-General continues the report by stating that the situation on the ground is volatile. As was to some degree the case in February 1992, when the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was originally established, the plan still did not have the formal acceptance and full support of either the Croatian government or the local Serb authorities. The risk therefore remains that either one or both sides would fail to cooperate with the United Nations in the implementation of the resolution.

Mr. Sills said that Secretary-General was quite candid in admitting he had misgivings in presenting the proposals to the Council. If the two sides seriously wished to avoid a renewal

of the conflict it was up to them to provide the necessary conditions for the new operation to discharge its responsibilities successfully.

Turning to Rwanda, Mr. Sills said the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had issued a statement deploring the forcible closure of the internally displaced camps in the country. It warned of a catastrophe unless urgent assistance was delivered to over 100,000 people who had regrouped after being driven from Kibeho, the largest of four camps. Some 50,000 refugees had gathered on a hill and over the last three days, and had received no food and little water. Children were reportedly dying because of the appalling conditions and the situation was likely to deteriorate further.

However, Mr. Sills continued, since the UNHCR statement had been issued, the Rwandese Interior Ministry had authorized the relief agencies to provide assistance to the refugees on the hill. The Government had earlier stated that relief supplies were contingent on the refugees moving out of the camps and beginning to return to their homes.

The UNHCR said that the refugees should be allowed, at the very least, to return to their huts in the Kibeho camp and collect their belongings while an orderly and safe return to their villages was being arranged.

The UNAMIR reported that Rwandese soldiers yesterday opened fire in the Kibeho camp, killing 16 people and injuring 44 others, after an internally displaced person had attempted to grab a rifle from a Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA) soldier. Special Representative Shahryar Khan had gone to the camp this morning. The UNAMIR had moved about 5,000 internally displaced persons out of the camp in trucks and another 41,000 had left on their own. The RPA was urging the refugees to move out of the other camps; however, UNAMIR said press reports that evictions had begun from the other three camps were not true. Mr. Khan had met with Rwandese Vice-President Kagami to discuss the situation this morning.

In reply to a question on why the people were pinned down on the hill, Mr. Sills said the point of the Rwandese Government's exercise was to get them to leave the camp immediately, but the United Nations believed the refugees should be allowed to leave in an orderly fashion. This had not been resolved, he added.

The Security Council was still meeting on the suspension of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and had not resolved the issue as of now. They had two draft resolutions, one proposed by the Russian Federation and another introduced by France and supported by six other Council members. They would have a formal meeting later today if agreement was reached. If the Council did not reach an agreement today and approve a further suspension of the sanctions, they would go back into force, he added in response to a question.

The Council also had draft presidential statements on Haiti and Nagorny Karabakh, which were expected to be adopted today. (Note: The Council later approved the extension of the sanctions, but delayed consideration of the two presidential statements until Monday.)

A special session of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union would take place at Headquarters from 30 August to 1 September to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, he announced, in response to an inquiry some days ago. 'Mr. Sills said some 500 parliamentarians from 100 countries were expected to attend the conference, which would be opened by the Secretary-General. The topic was "The Parliamentary Vision for International Cooperation into the Twenty-First Century". Mr. Sills said he would make more information available as he received it.

Amadou Moctar Gueye, the Spokesman for the President of the General Assembly, said the Assembly met this morning to reopen agenda item 97 titled "Advancement of Women" in order to take action on the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women. There was a note by the Secretary-General (A/49/887) with a draft resolution on the accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace (Beijing, 4-15 September 1995) and on the Conference's provisional rules.

The draft resolution requested the secretariat of the Conference to extend the deadline for application to 28 April and to continue to consider applications received by that date. The Economic and Social Council would be authorized to decide on all pending proposals for accreditation at its 1995 substantive session. The draft was adopted by a recorded vote of 86 in favour to none against, with China abstaining. The representative of China had explained before the vote that there was a problem in the procedure for such accreditation. France, speaking on behalf of the European Union, had defended the draft resolution.

The provisional rules of procedure for the Conference were adopted without a vote. The United States intervened to express its position with respect to the rules as they would apply to the European Union and the European Community at the Conference. Today's meeting was chaired by the Ambassador of Cambodia, as the General Assembly President was still away in Indonesia to attend the memorial ceremony in Bandung.

A correspondent asked whether representations had been made on behalf of the Secretary-General in the case of the continuing detention of "Burmese" Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. He also asked the Spokesman to confirm whether her husband had been denied access to visit her the latest time, and whether the Secretary-General had made protestations on the matter to the "Burmese" authorities.

Mr. Sills said Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Alvaro de Soto was recently in Myanmar to continue talks on the situation of political prisoners and the the subject of her continuing detention had been brought up, as it had been in the past. Further talks would take place in New York this spring on the issue. Mr. Sills had no information on if the subject of her husband's access had been raised by the Secretary-General. He would check.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

For the fourth day running a plane had been turned back from Zagreb to Sarajevo because of the presence of civilians on board. A fuel flight and cargo were scheduled to land in Sarajevo today. Civil Affairs officer Mr. Enrique Aguiar was in Pale today to discuss the inclusion of civilians on United Nations flights. Mr. Akashi was still in Sarajevo.

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In reply to a question on whether there had been an offer to provide transport and food stations to allow for the return of internally displaced people, Mr. Sills said the UNHCR and UNAMIR had such arrangements in place for returnees from Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania as well as for the internally displaced. He said two major problems had to be dealt with. One was the refugees' fear of leaving the camps and the other was legal status of their former homes, which in some cases had been taken over by other people during their absence.

Mr. Sills said that the Rwandese Government wanted to accelerate the pace that the refugees were going back to their homes and the United Nations was objecting to the way that was being done. The Untied Nations and the UNHCR

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had consistently said that the refugee problem could not be solved until people returned to their homes. There was no disagreement on that.

He emphasized that the situation was tense and difficult and said that at a news conference in Geneva this morning, the UNHCR had stressed that they would not force anyone onto a truck. The High Commissioner was urging the Rwandese Government to let people go back to their huts and collect their belongings and possibly remain a bit longer until they felt comfortable about going home. A UNHCR spokesman had said "we will not force these people like cattle onto trucks". The International Organization for Migration said it asked people whether they were going back voluntarily before they were put onto trucks.

Another correspondent asked about the level of intimidation by Hutus in the camps. Mr. Sills said the level of intimidation in the internally displaced camps was less than that in Goma and the other camps in Zaire. He said that when the United Nations first heard of the operation in the Kibeho camp, it had not been fully informed about was taking place and had at first believed another cordon and weapons search operation was under way.

In reply to a question on the Secretary-General's report on Security Council resolution 987 (1995), he said he would be very reluctant to describe positions in negotiations as "take it or leave it". There were always more negotiations at hand. However, there was a strong warning in the report. The Council had to approve the plan noted in the Secretary-General's report. The choices were narrowing rapidly and a full scale resumption of the war would be disastrous for all.

A correspondent asked what it would take for a Krajina Serb representative to be seated at a Security Council meeting. Mr. Sills said it was up to the Council to decide who would attend and address its meetings.

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Correction: In the Daily Press Briefing of Wednesday, 19 April, it was stated that the intra-Timorese dialogue would be held in June in Geneva. In fact, it as likely to be held in Austria.

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artillery fire towards the Bihac pocket and nearly 40 explosions had been recorded from within Bosnian territory. At 6 p.m. yesterday, there had been a serious incident when four civilians highjacked a car belonging to United Nations military observers, who did not carry arms. In Bihac there had been 17 detonations recorded between 1300 hours yesterday and 500 hours this morning, which were assessed to have come from territory controlled by Serbian positions firing into the safe area. The extreme south-eastern area of Sector South was reported as stable but tense. There were over 40 trucks still lined up at the Lipovac crossing between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Croatia.

In a favourable development, the obstructions by the Croatian Serbs in the Zagreb-Belgrade highway had been removed peacefully at 5:15 a.m., local time, today. There were 1,800 firing incidents reported yesterday in Sector Sarajevo with numerous detonations heard on the eastern part of the city between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. In addition, eight flights had landed at the airport, the last of which had been hit by three rounds; as a result of that firing, assessed to have come from Butmir, a Bosnian government-controlled area, flights had been cancelled into the airport today. A soldier from the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had been fired at in "sniper alley", in what was assessed to be an intimidation, rather than an assault, because the fire had gone over his head. There was an increase in firing incidents in the Travnik area. Yesterday afternoon, a Canadian battalion patrol was detained for several hours before being released. In Sector North-East, there had been over 600 deconations. In the Posevina Corridor and the southern end of the Majevica hills there was increased fighting. Four artillery and mortar rounds had impacted on the Tuzla airbase in the area of the runway, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Akashi had announced that he would go back to Sarajevo and Pale over the weekend to make a further attempt on the extension of the cessation of hostilities agreement, which would expire at the end of the month. Mr. Sills added that Mr. Akashi was looking for a shorter extension than the four months originally sought. There was also the possibility of a meeting tomorrow at the Sarajevo airport between the two sides to clarify the agreement on the usage of the airport. Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, had a three-hour meeting yesterday in Knin with the local Serb authority leaders with the purpose of continuing his consultations on the mandate of UNCRO in Croatia. He would be returning to Zagreb today and would go to Geneva tomorrow.

On the situation in Rwanda, Mr. Sills told correspondents that an update on the humanitarian situation in that country, issued this morning by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, was available in his office. Summarizing information provided in that update, he said that internally displaced persons continued to move en masse from the camps in the south-west towards Butare and other communities. According to estimates by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 80 per cent of the displaced people were from the Butare region and it was therefore natural that they would seek to go back there. As of yesterday morning, it was estimated that just under 200,000 thousand internally displaced people had returned to their communities. There were difficulties with governments concerning transporting the wounded from

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Butare to Kigali. Also, poor road conditions had made transport of relief supplies difficult, but supplies available in the area at the moment seemed adequate for meeting immediate emergency needs. The United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) was providing security and support for the distribution of relief supplies.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Rwanda, Shaharyar Khan, had asked for assurance by the President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu, that the army would not attack the remaining people in Kibeho, Mr. Sills continued, adding that they were about 1,000 who were surrounded and that there were reports that the army was denying them food and water. The Spokesman said that the count of 5,000 people killed that he had given yesterday had been revised to an estimated 2,000 people.

Mr. Sills then announced that this afternoon a press release related to the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) (Istanbul, June 1996) would be available to correspondents. The session had opened yesterday in Nairobi.

In addition, he announced that at 3 p.m. tomorrow, in room 226, there would be a press conference by the President of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka). Also, Carlos Alzamore, Executive Secretary of the Compensation Commission, which was set up by the United Nations in connection with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, would be present at the briefing tomorrow to meet with correspondents.

Mr. Sills said he had no additional information from the talks in Moscow on Tajikistan concerning the extension of the cease-fire, which would expire tomorrow. On Angola, he said Alioune Blondin Beye, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, had met yesterday with Jonas Savimbi, of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), and, among other other issues, they had discussed the plans for the meeting between Mr. Savimbi and the Angolan President, Eduardo dos Santos, in Lusaka. According to the Government of Zambia, that meeting would take place on 5 May, but he could not officially confirm that date. He stressed the importance of that meeting for moving ahead with the deployment of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III).

A correspondent said that according to what she had heard that all of Bosnia was burning as a consequence of a Muslim offensive. She asked what cease-fire was left for Mr. Akashi to extend. Mr. Sills said that the cease-fire agreement was obviously not in the best of shape; however, over the life of the cessation of hostilities agreement, it had had helped considerably. He felt that an extension would be better than abandoning it. If it were extended, there was the hope that there would be more of a commitment of the parties to honouring it. "But I certainly cannot disagree with your conclusion that it is in shambles right now", he said.

In what way was the Secretary-General expressing displeasure to the "Burmese" Government and had he had a response, a correspondent asked. Mr.

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Sills said there had been no response and he had no information on how his displeasure had been expressed, adding that Assistant Secretary-General Alvaro de Soto was the person handling the matter.

Replying to questions on the situation in Rwanda, Mr. Sills said there were very few UNAMIR personnel in the area of the Kibeho camp. Some of the Zambian soldiers were there but he did not yet have an exact number. They had been, however, outnumbered significantly by the government troops. It was within their mandate to protect the civilians but he wondered what a small number of UNAMIR troops could have done. As the press had reported, they had been kept away from the area by government troops. Mr. Khan, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, was discussing the matter with the Government, and one of the possibilities which had been recommended to him was an independent investigation of the events.

Who was briefing the Security Council today on the situation in Bosnia and Hersegovina? a correspondent asked, also inquiring about who was counting the number of detonations in Bosnia and why that was being done. Mr. Sills said Assistant Secretary-General Rosario Green would brief the Council on Bosnia. As for the number of detonations, he said that practice had been established for sometime and served as an indicator of the intensity of hostilities.

Asked for comments on the American Broadcasting Corporation television programme aired last night on the United Nations mission on Bosnia, Mr. Sills said the programme that, from a journalistic standpoint, the programme was very well done. He had problems with the use of an internal memorandum that had been taken illegally and given to the press. He was pleased by the closing comment by Peter Jennings making the point that the United Nations was an instrument that could do a lot of good if it were used properly by Member States.

Noting that the general debate of the NPT Conference was about to conclude, a correspondent asked what the next step would be . Mr. Sills said that the three main committees would begin meeting daily; the drafting committee would also begin its work this week. Everything was on schedule, and the tone of the meeting was positive. There had been no decision yet on the voting procedure.

Replying to questions concerning the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and press reports concerning the identification of Dr. Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader; and General Ratko Mladic, the commander of the Bosnian Serb Army, as potential war criminals, as well as the rejection of a document published 10 days ago by the New York Times referring to President Slobodan Milosevic, of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) as a possible war criminal, Mr. Sills said the Tribunal was a separate institution, following its own mandate. The political process was another thing. He said a statement concerning the papers related to Mr. Milosevic had been issued by the Tribunal a few days ago, and he would make it available to the correspondent.

Asked about efforts by the Secretary-General to increase the number of troops in Rwanda, Mr. Sills said he had not made a new request to the Council

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on the matter. He had seen no indication that the Council would consider increasing the number of troops in Rwanda, or that Member States were interested in providing them.

Asked to comment on a report by Human Right Watch Africa which had criticized inaction by UNAMIR troops in the Kibeho area of Rwanda, Mr. Sills said that the report did not surprise him since everything he had seen from that organization had been critical of the United Nations. He added that the information he had from the Department of Peace-keeping Operations was that their assessment was that there was very little that UNAMIR could have done to stop the events that transpired there.

Responding to a question concerning press and non-governmental organization representatives in jail in Sarajevo, including the fact that Dr. Karadzic said they could be released if the Contact Group would stop pressuring President Milosevic to recognize Bosnia in its present form, Mr. Sills said, concerning the latter part of the question, that he could not confirm that information. As for the jailed individuals, there was a working group of UNPROFOR in Sarajevo looking into the matter and constantly trying to secure their release. Asked if the United Nations had any problem with their being put on trial, he said that it certainly did. They were seized illegally, and the charges against them were dubious.

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PART 2 OF 2

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 21 April 1995

In reply to a question on whether there had been an offer to provide transport and food stations to allow for the return of internally displaced people, Mr. Sills said the UNHCR and UNAMIR had such arrangements in place for returnees from Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania as well as for the internally displaced. He said two major problems had to be dealt with. One was the refugees' fear of leaving the camps and the other was legal status of their former homes, which in some cases had been taken over by other people during their absence.

Mr. Sills said that the Rwandese Government wanted to accelerate the pace that the refugees were going back to their homes and the United Nations was objecting to the way that was being done. The Untied Nations and the UNHCR had consistently said that the refugee problem could not be solved until people returned to their homes. There was no disagreement on that.

He emphasized that the situation was tense and difficult and said that at a news conference in Geneva this morning, the UNHCR had stressed that they would not force anyone onto a truck. The High Commissioner was urging the Rwandese Government to let people go back to their huts and collect their belongings and possibly remain a bit longer until they felt comfortable about going home. A UNHCR spokesman had said "we will not force these people like cattle onto trucks". The International Organization for Migration said it asked people whether they were going back voluntarily before they were put onto trucks.

Another correspondent asked about the level of intimidation by Hutus in the camps. Mr. Sills said the level of intimidation in the internally displaced camps was less than that in Goma and the other camps in Zaire. He said that when the United Nations first heard of the operation in the Kibeho camp, it had not been fully informed about was taking place and had at first believed another cordon and weapons search operation was under way.

In reply to a question on the Secretary-General's report on Security Council resolution 987 (1995), he said he would be very reluctant to describe positions in negotiations as "take it or leave it". There were always more negotiations at hand. However, there was a strong warning in the report. The Council had to approve the plan noted in the Secretary-General's

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report. The choices were narrowing rapidly and a full scale resumption of the war would be disastrous for all.

A correspondent asked what it would take for a Krajina Serb representative to be seated at a Security Council meeting. Mr. Sills said it was up to the Council to decide who would attend and address its meetings.

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DH/1877 21 April 1995

F R I D A Y H I G H L I G H T S
--- Security Council extends suspension of certain economic sanctions against Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for 75 days; China and Russian Federation abstain from voting on resolution.
--- Secretary-General arrives in Jakarta after brief stopover in Singapore; to hold talks with Indonesian President tomorrow.
--- UNHCR deplores forcible closure of camps for internally displaced persons in Rwanda; Special Representative meets with Vice-President after Government troops kill 16 in Kibeho.
--- Nuclear-weapon States provided weapons materials and technology to Israel in violation of NPT, Iran tells Review and Extension Conference.
--- Secretary-General sets out plan for implementation of UNCRO mandate; says there is enough common ground between Croatian parties for success, but situation could deteriorate quickly.
--- Special Representative Akashi reports no progress towards extending Bosnian cessation of hostilities agreement; warns alternative could be full-scale resumption of war.
--- Bosnian Government says there is no reason to believe its soldiers were involved in killings of two French peace-keepers last weekend.
--- General Assembly authorizes Economic and Social Council to decide on pending proposals for accreditation of NGOs to Beijing Women's Conference.
--- Compensation Commission says it cannot honour recent awards for damages resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait; warns lack of resources will undermine credibility of United Nations.

The Security Council today extended its suspension of certain economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)
for 75 days. Restrictions on air travel, maritime traffic, sporting events and cultural exchanges were originally suspended by resolution 943 (1994) for 100 days, provided that the border between the Federal Republic and Bosnia and Herzegovina were closed. The suspension was extended for another 100 days by resolution 970 (1995).

The Council took today's action by adopting resolution 988

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(1995) by thirteen votes in favour to none against, with China and the Russian Federation abstaining. It noted the measures taken by the Federal Republic to maintain the closure of its border with Bosnia and Herzegovina, but expressed concern about reports suggesting that helicopter flights might have crossed the border. The Council noted that those reports were being investigated by the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY), and called on the Federal Republic to cooperate fully with that investigation.

The Council confirmed that commodities and products, including fuel beyond immediate needs, should not be carried on flights and ferry services permitted in accordance with resolution 943 (1994). It reminded States of the importance of strict enforcement of measures imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Council requested that the Secretary-General report to it every 30 days on the Federal Republic's closure of the border and its compliance with relevant requirements. If the Federal Republic did not continue to close the border, or permitted substantial diversion of goods through Croatia, the suspension of sanctions would terminate within five days, unless the Council decided otherwise.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali arrived in Jakarta, Indonesia, this morning after a brief stopover in Singapore, and was received by President Soeharto. Tomorrow, he will have talks with the President on Indonesia's relations with the United Nations, its chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement, the question of East Timor, and the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference.

Tomorrow afternoon, the Secretary-General will address the Foreign Affairs Forum of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, and the National Youth Forum on Environment. Mr. and Mrs. Boutros-Ghali will later attend a state dinner in their honour. They will travel to Bandung on Sunday.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has deplored the forcible closure of camps for internally displaced persons in Rwanda. In a statement issued today, the agency warned of a catastrophe unless urgent assistance was delivered to more than 100,000 people who had regrouped on a hill after being driven from the Kibeho camp. Following the release of the statement, the Rwandese Government authorized humanitarian agencies to deliver assistance to the displaced persons.

In another development, Rwandese forces opened fire on displaced persons in Kibeho yesterday -- killing 16 and injuring 44 -- after one attempted to take a rifle from a soldier. Special Representative Shahryar Khan went to the camp this morning in an effort to deal with the situation. He also met with Vice-President Paul Kagame.

Nuclear-weapon States have generously provided weapons materials and technology to Israel in violation of the NPT, Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told the 1995 Review and Extension Conference today. He said it was inconceivable that the regimes in Israel and South Africa could have acquired their weapons systems without the acquiescence of nuclear-weapon States. When all aspects of the NPT were implemented, it should be extended indefinitely. In the

meantime, the only viable option was an extension consistent with the goal of ensuring the early realization of outstanding provisions.

The representative of Uzbekistan said indefinite extension was one of the most reliable ways to guarantee a secure world. He called for a strengthening of the non-proliferation regime through the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones. Uzbekistan had already called for such a zone for Central Asia.

There is enough common ground between the Government of Croatia and the local Serb authorities to make possible the implementation of Security Council resolution 981 (1995), according to the Secretary-General. That resolution established the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO). In a report dated 18 April, he set out his plan for the implementation of the Operation's mandate, envisaging a total deployment of 8,750 troops by 30 June.

The Secretary-General stressed that the situation on the ground was volatile and that it could quickly deteriorate if all concerned did not exercise responsibility. In spite of their serious political differences, both parties were aware that the alternative was more violence and a resumption of war. However, they had not formally accepted the plan for UNCRO, and there was a risk that they would not cooperate with the Operation. The Secretary-General added that in those circumstances, it was not without misgivings that he had submitted his proposals to the Council.

There has been no appreciable movement in the positions of the Bosnian parties on the extension of the cessation of hostilities agreement beyond 30 April, according to Special Representative Yasushi Akashi. However, he stressed that he would continue his efforts to secure an extension, as the alternative might be a full-scale resumption of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mr. Akashi had meetings with the parties in Sarajevo and Pale yesterday and today. He reported that the Government would only agree to an extension of the agreement if the Bosnian Serbs accepted the Contact Group's plan. However, the Bosnian Serb leadership would only do so on the basis of the current confrontation lines.

Meanwhile, there was very heavy fighting in the Posavina corridor and in the hills north of Tuzla. The Croatian Serbs and the forces loyal to Fikret Abdic continued to battle Bosnian Government troops in the north of the Bihac pocket, although Sarajevo was relatively quiet. In Croatia, one child was killed and two were severely injured when four mortar rounds landed in Sector North-East.

There is no basis to believe that any Bosnian soldiers were involved in the killings of two French peace-keepers in Sarajevo last weekend, according to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In a letter to the Security Council President dated 18 April, it said it had no choice but to accept that the United Nations investigation into the killings had proved inconclusive. However, that inconclusiveness did not render the two Bosnian sides equally blameworthy. The Government could not accept the reckless speculation and innuendoes of some political figures allocating guilt to it.

The letter distinguished between political leaderships which lacked the necessary will to respond to aggression and ethnic cleansing, and United Nations personnel who were attempting to mitigate suffering. It said those leaderships had increasingly resorted to rationalizing their lack of will. The Bosnian Government appreciated the help it had received, and offered its sincerest condolences to the families of the two peace-keepers and to the French Government.

The General Assembly today authorized the Economic and Social Council to decide on all pending proposals for the accreditation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the Conference preparatory process. The Assembly took that action in a resolution adopted by 86 votes in favour to none against, with China abstaining. The text had been approved by the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Assembly extended the deadline for NGOs to submit applications for accreditation to the Conference to 28 April. It requested that the Conference inform NGOs that had not been recommended for accreditation of the reasons for the denial. The organizations concerned would then be given a chance to provide additional information on their qualifications.

In explanation of vote, China said the Organization was setting a disturbing precedent, legally and procedurally, by turning the Economic and
Social Council into a body which undertook operations of its subordinate organs. The practice of politicizing and complicating accreditation was inconsistent with the principles of the Charter.

The United Nations Compensation Commission has so far approved more than 220,000 individual claims under three special categories for damages resulting from Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait. Those claims were worth more than $870 million, according to a letter from the Commission's Governing Council to the President of the Security Council.

The Governing Council said claims approved at its sixteenth session for departure from Iraq or Kuwait (category A) and for serious injury or death (category B) could not yet be paid. It cited, among other reasons, the lack of resources in the Compensation Fund; the continuation of the embargo against Iraq; the failure to secure access to certain frozen funds or to receive a share of the value of impounded Iraqi oil; and the non-implementation of Security Council resolutions 706 (1992) and 712 (1992).

The Compensation Commission was undertaking an historic task which contributed to international peace and security by demonstrating the capacity of the United Nations to render justice, the letter said. However, the lack of resources to pay awards would have negative implications for the credibility of the Commission, and ultimately for the United Nations system. Several members of the Commission expected that the Security Council would find appropriate solutions so that awards could be honoured.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 19 April 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said at today's briefing that the Secretary-General was en route to London. He would leave London for Indonesia tomorrow. At his meeting with President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil yesterday, the main topic covered was the world economy, international financial issues and development. They had discussed the possibility of a future world conference on the issue. They had also discussed United Nations reform and Brazil's participation in peace-keeping operations.

The Sanctions Committee of the Security Council had this morning met and approved a request from the Government of Egypt for 45 flights by Egypt Air from Cairo to Tripoli and Benghazi in Libya, and then on to Jedda in Saudi Arabia, for the purpose of transporting 6,000 Libyan pilgrims to Saudi Arabia to perform Haj. Those would be followed by an equal number of return flights. The flights would be monitored by the countries involved as well as the United Nations, to ensure that they were undertaken only for the purpose stated. Under the rules of the Sanctions Committee, the Council did not have to meet on the matter; the Committee only had to inform the Council of its decision.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said that the French resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina had been approved unanimously. The Council had just resumed its consultations. It would be looking at the report of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY), in conjunction with a decision, to be made by Friday, 21 April, on extension of the suspension of certain sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The Council had yesterday discussed the communication from Afghanistan; there were no plans for a formal meeting. (The letter from the Government of Afghanistan is among today's documents.) The President of the Council had met the Permanent Representative of Cyprus and the Foreign Minister of Hungary, who was also the Chairman of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). In the latter case, he said the main item of discussion was the OSCE's efforts in Nagorny Karabakh.

Tomorrow, the Council would possibly consider a presidential statement on the United Nations Mission in Haiti and would also consider two reports on Rwanda. The first -- the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) -- had been released two days ago.

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The Secretary-General's report on security conditions in the camps in Rwanda was among today's documents. He informed correspondents that additional information was now available on the situation in the Kibeho camp, which had been the scene of an operation by Rwandese troops which he had described at yesterday's briefing. He recalled saying yesterday that Rwandese troops had fired into the air and that eight people had been killed. The eight, almost all of them children, had been trampled to death and not shot. Their number might now be more than eight, he said, adding that he had seen a figure of 10. He pointed out that it was difficult to obtain an accurate figure in such a situation.

He added that the camp held about 120,000 internally displaced people and that about 30,000 or 35,000 of them were directly affected by the incident. It had been confirmed that some huts and tents had been burned; however, reports that the entire camp had been burned were not correct. The camp was largely intact, in fact. Non-governmental organizations and agencies were meeting on an urgent basis today in Rwanda to work out a plan for dealing with the situation and to accelerate the return to their homes of the internally displaced persons. He did not think there was any question that the incident caught everyone off guard. The Rwandese operation to close the camp was continuing this morning. The UNAMIR had provided 28 trucks to transport those internally displaced persons who had expressed the wish to go home to their respective communes. The non-governmental organizations were also providing additional trucks. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was bringing food, water and other necessities. Some people had already left the camp, which is 20 miles south of Butare on the Burundi border, on foot. The Rwandese Government had closed the border with Burundi.

Mr. Sills said that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Sharyar Khan, had emphasized the importance of transparency in the operation and respect for the human rights of the people involved. The UNAMIR had been informed that the Government planned a similar operation to close the Ndago and Munini camps. He had no information on when this would be done.

In the former Yugoslavia, near Gorazde, three members of the British Battalion on a routine patrol at about 10:30 a.m. local time had been injured. One of them had inadvertently walked into a minefield. The other two were injured while rescuing him. Mr. Sills said the injuries were serious, although not life threatening. The three soldiers had been evacuated to Tuzla Hospital.

Mr. Sills went on to say that at 10:35 a.m. today, there had been a detonation at the Dubrovnik airport. United Nations military observers had attempted to investigate but had been denied access by Croatian authorities. There was therefore no further information on the incident. In the Sarajevo area last night, in Hrasnica and Ilidza, there had been an exchange of mortar and artillery fire for several hours between the Government and Bosnian Serb forces. It had been a very serious incident, with heavy firing. At UNPROFOR's request, there was

a 40-minute NATO air presence in the area and the situation had now calmed down.

Mr. Sills also said that at the northern confrontation line in Bihac there were unconfirmed reports that ARSK (Abdic Serb) forces had launched what might be a major offensive action 10 kilometres east of Velika Kladusa. There were no United Nations observers in the immediate area and the reports could therefore not be verified.

UNPROFOR aircraft had gone to Sarajevo in the morning with diesel fuel and other supplies, as well as military personnel. It had been planned to bring civilians out on the return flight to Zagreb but the Serb liaison officer, upon examining the plane's manifest, had refused to give security guarantees. This situation was ongoing when he talked to Zagreb before the briefing, he said.

Mr. Sills said that General Rupert Smith would meet with Bosnian Serbs at 5:30 p.m. today, Sarajevo time, to discuss matters which included the airport situation. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Yasushi Akashi, would travel to Sarajevo tomorrow for meetings in Pale, followed by talks on Friday at the Presidency in Sarajevo. Those talks would centre on efforts to get the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement renewed by the end of this month.

He said that the situation with the convoys being held at the Russian battalion check-point in Croatia was still unresolved. He recalled that he had earlier referred to the monitors there as coming from the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia mission. Those monitors were, in fact, stationed at the border between the former Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The sanctions monitors on the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Croatia were the Sanctions Assistant Mission, whose monitors were provided by the European Union.

On Somalia, he said that the Secretary-General had sent a letter to the President of the Security Council on the continuing United Nations presence there and on the security situation in that country. He expected the letter to be issued as a Council document shortly. He recalled that Somali faction leader General Mohamed Farah Aidid had issued a press release a few days ago in which he had spoken negatively about any form of continued United Nations presence in Somalia at any time. The Secretary-General had attached General Aidid's statement to his letter to the Council. There were two conditions for a continued United Nations political presence in Somalia: cooperation of the parties and a favourable security situation.

On Tajikistan, Mr. Sills said that talks had started today in Moscow between Ramiro Piriz Ballon, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Government and the Tajik opposition. He had no report on how they were going.

On Angola, he said that there were reports that the head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) delegation which had just finished meeting with the Angolan Government had said that there had been an agreement on the agenda, venue and date for a meeting between Angolan President dos Santos and UNITA leader Dr. Savimbi. However, the United Nations could not confirm this. The Special

Representative of the Secretary-General in Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, was today in Lusaka to discuss the situation with Zambian President Chiluba. There had been speculation, he said, that the meeting between the Angolan leaders would be held before too long, and that Zambia would host the meeting. He could not, however, confirm that.

On Guatemala, Mr Sills said that the United Nations Moderator had yesterday received in Mexico City proposals from the Government and the opposition dealing with economic and social issues and the agrarian situation. The United Nations Moderator had left for Guatemala City where he would have a number of meetings before returning to New York by the end of the week. The responses from the parties would then be evaluated by the United Nations. He recalled that this had been the procedure followed leading up to the earlier agreement on the rights of the indigenous people.

Mr. Sills announced that an update on the financial situation of the Organization as of 15 April was available at his office.

A note was available on the question of United Nations policy regarding travel by journalists on United Nations-chartered aircraft in peace-keeping mission areas. The policy had been liberalized recently, he said, indicating that additional insurance coverage had been obtained. Also available were liability forms which journalists had to sign. He pointed out that the policy covered United Nations chartered aircraft only, and that a different situation would arise concerning aircraft provided by Member States.

Responding to questions, Mr. Sills said he was not aware of any involvement of former United States President Jimmy Carter in the effort to have the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in the former Yugoslavia extended. He said he would have to refer the questioner to the former President for comment. Mr. Sills said the issue was being dealt with later this week by Mr. Akashi.

Replying to a question on delays in the two scheduled sets fLktpaiK%1cM confirmed that they had indeed been delayed. The first group of talks -- those involving the East Timor parties -- was being facilitated by the United Nations, which would not be a participant. He recalled that there had been some problems with the Indonesian authorities regarding the composition of the participants. The problem was being worked out before the rescheduled date in June. He said the fifth round of talks between the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, the Foreign Minister of Portugal and the Secretary-General would take place in July. Both talks would be in Geneva.

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(PART II OF II)

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 18 April 1995

Replying to questions concerning the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and press reports concerning the identification of Dr. Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader; and General Ratko Mladic, the commander of the Bosnian Serb Army, as potential war criminals, as well as the rejection of a document published 10 days ago by the New York Times referring to President Slobodan Milosevic, of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) as a possible war criminal, Mr. Sills said the Tribunal was a separate institution, following its own mandate. The political process was another thing. He said a statement concerning the papers related to Mr. Milosevic had been issued by the Tribunal a few days ago, and he would make it available to the correspondent.

Asked about efforts by the Secretary-General to increase the number of troops in Rwanda, Mr. Sills said he had not made a new request to the Council on the matter. He had seen no indication that the Council would consider increasing the number of troops in Rwanda, or that Member States were interested in providing them.

Asked to comment on a report by Human Right Watch Africa which had criticized inaction by UNAMIR troops in the Kibeho area of Rwanda, Mr. Sills said that the report did not surprise him since everything he had seen from that organization had been critical of the United Nations. He added that the information he had from the Department of Peace-keeping Operations was that their assessment was that there was very little that UNAMIR could have done to stop the events that transpired there.

Responding to a question concerning press and non-governmental organization representatives in jail in Sarajevo, including the fact that Dr. Karadzic said they could be released if the Contact Group would stop pressuring President Milosevic to recognize Bosnia in its present form, Mr. Sills said, concerning the latter part of the question, that he could not confirm that information. As for the jailed individuals, there was a working group of UNPROFOR in Sarajevo looking into the matter and constantly trying to secure their release. Asked if the United Nations had any problem with their being put on trial, he said that it certainly did. They were seized illegally, and the charges against them were dubious.

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(PART I OF II)

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 18 April 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, began today's DPI briefing by announcing that the Secretary-General had met this morning with Alain Juppe, Foreign Minister of France. They had discussed the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in some detail, including possible actions by the Security Council. They had also discussed the Security Council resolution on Iraqi oil sales. The Secretary-General had expressed his regret that the Iraqi Government was apparently not accepting the resolution, and he expressed the hope that it would reconsider. They also reviewed the situations in Burundi and Western Sahara.

The Secretary-General had then met with Chief Tom Ikimi, the Foreign Minister of Nigeria. Their main topic of discussion had been the situation in Liberia and the preparations for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Summit in Abuja. The Secretary-General had thanked Nigeria for the troops it was providing to help stabilize the situation in Liberia. They had also discussed Burundi, Angola and the 20 April meeting on conflict resolution of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which was to be held in Tunis.

The Secretary-General then went to the tree-planting ceremony to commemorate the United Nations fiftieth anniversary, sponsored by the Association of Former International Civil Servants. At the time of the briefing, he was meeting with Yohei Kono, the Foreign Minister of Japan. He would then meet with Klaus Kinkel, the Foreign Minister of Germany.

The Secretary-General would then receive Fernando Henrique Cardoso, the President of Brazil. Responding to questions that had been asked previously, he said that since Brazil was not a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the President would not be addressing the NPT Conference. He was here only to meet with the Secretary-General, among other activities.

Later this afternoon, the Secretary-General would be meeting with Uladzimir Syanko, the Foreign Minister of Belarus; Bjorn Tore Godal, the Foreign Minister of Norway; and Alfred

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Nzo, the Foreign Minister of South Africa.

Mr. Sills said that, following the briefing, a press release would be available regarding a forthcoming trip by the Secretary-General, who would be leaving New York tomorrow on a three-week tour. He would pay official visits to Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. He would then attend the victory parades in Paris and Moscow. The press release gave details of the visit. Among the highlights, he would address the fortieth anniversary of the Asian-African Conference in Bandung in Indonesia. In Sydney, he would make a keynote address to a global conference on cultural diversity.

In a statement attributable to a spokesman, Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General had asked Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, to visit Cambodia to continue the discussions initiated on 20 March during a meeting between the Second Prime Minister of Cambodia, Samdech Hun Sen and the Secretary-General. The talks concern the continued presence of the Office of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in Cambodia. Mr. Goulding would visit the country from 4 to 6 May and would be accompanied by a member of the Centre for Human Rights.

This morning, the Security Council was consulting on Bosnia and Herzegovina and other matters, Mr. Sills said. At the initiative of the Russian Federation, a draft presidential statement which concentrated on the situation on the ground was being prepared. The French had also indicated that they would table a draft resolution on security and safety of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), as well as a number of other items, including a call on the parties to agree to a continued cessation of hostilities, and to the resumption of negotiations. He believed that the Council might attempt to combine the two texts to form a single draft resolution. It would be meeting this afternoon to talk about that.

Also before the Council was a letter from Afghanistan calling attention to the recent bombing in the border area and asking for a meeting of the Council, Mr. Sills continued. The Council would make a decision on that request under its consideration of "other matters". The President would then report on a number of bilateral meetings he had held recently. The Council was also scheduled to take up the question of the sanctions against Libya.

Mr. Sills stated that yesterday he had informed correspondents that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Tajikistan, Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, had been Moscow trying to set up the meeting between the Government and the opposition party, but that they had not yet arrived. That meeting was now expected to take place tomorrow. It would focus on the extension of the cease-fire beyond 26 April, and the setting of a date for the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks.

Mr. Sills said a question had arisen yesterday as to whether the Secretary-General would have a supplemental report on the operations of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia's mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The Secretary-General had previously submitted three reports from the Co-Chairman of the Steering

Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia on the mission. He did have a supplemental report (S/1995/302), because by 21 April -- the end of the 100-day period -- the Council would have to consider whether to renew the suspension of sanctions.

The Secretary-General's prior report had been issued at the end of March, and the current report brought the situation up to date through the first 10 days of April, Mr. Sills went on. If there were any further developments prior to 21 April (or whenever the Council took up the matter) he understood that Chinmaya R. Gharekhan, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, would verbally update the Council. In the current report, the Co-Chairman of the International Conference certified that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) was continuing to meet its commitment to close the land border.

Regarding the two French soldiers who had been killed in Sarajevo,
Mr. Sills gave the following information which had been received from the United Nations Peace Force (UNPF) in Zagreb: From the investigation, which has now been completed, responsibility for the deaths of Sergeant Gunther and Corporal Hardouin could not be conclusively determined. Each of the parties, the Bosnian Serb army and Bosnian forces, would have had firing positions within sniping range of the soldiers. Material such as flak jackets and bullet fragments had been forwarded to Paris for further analysis by forensic experts. More information may become available through French national channels. From a UNPF perspective, the investigation was considered closed.

The killings therefore remained classified as unattributed cease-fire violations, Mr. Sills said.

Also from the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said the military situation in the Mission area was generally quiet. In Bihac, between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. yesterday, there had been a government offensive action from the edge of the safe area at the eastern confrontation line. During that one-hour period, there had been 125 detonations. There was as yet no clear military assessment of how the situation now stood. However, following the action by government troops, the Bosnian Serb army had fired three artillery mortar rounds into Bihac town, causing property damage but no casualties.

Mr. Sills said the United Nations was awaiting clearance from Knin authorities to deliver a convoy of seeds which had been made available by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for the Bihac area. Time was running out since those seeds, which were needed for the spring harvest, would begin to germinate within 24 to 48 hours. If they were not delivered by then, they would have to be discarded. Urgent efforts were therefore under way to work out that problem.

Sarajevo airport remained open to UNPROFOR flights, Mr. Sills said. However, there had been a recent incident regarding a plane that had taken off today at 3:30 p.m. local time from Zagreb to Sarajevo. In keeping with normal procedure, when the plane was en route, the Bosnian Serb

liaison officer at the Sarajevo airport had been given the manifest. He had looked at it and, seeing that there were civilians on the aircraft, had stated that the safety of the flight would not be guaranteed because of their presence. United Nations authorities in Sarajevo had then decided that the plane should not land under those circumstances. It therefore had turned around and returned to Zagreb.

Mr. Sills said that information had been relayed, on an urgent basis, to General Rupert Smith, UNPROFOR Force Commander, who was in Split today. He would have to decide how that incident might affect the use of the airport.

Four artillery rounds had landed in the western part of Sarajevo at 11:30 a.m. today, Mr. Sills continued. They were believed to have been fired from the Bosnian Serb positions, but that had not been confirmed. Five mortar rounds, also believed to have come from Serb positions, had been fired at the same time.

Yasushi Akashi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, was in Split today to meet with General Smith to discuss the upcoming meetings in Sarajevo and Pale -- now scheduled for Thursday and Friday -- on the extension of the cessation of hostilities agreement.

Relaying information received from the spokesman for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), Mr. Sills said that early this morning, Rwandese troops had begun closing the Kibeho camp, located in the south-western part of the country. That operation had prompted an estimated 120,000 internally displaced persons to flee from their huts and tents in the centre of the camp. The troops had fired in the air and, in the panic, eight people had died and some huts had caught fire and burned down.

There had been a press report that the camp had been burned entirely by the Rwandese authorities, Mr. Sills said. He could not confirm that.

Mr. Sills said that UNAMIR's Chief of Staff had flown into the camp this morning and had spoken to some of the people there, the majority of whom had indicated that they wanted to go home. The UNAMIR had not been informed of the Rwandese operation in advance. That camp was the largest of its kind to accommodate internally displaced persons.

Mr. Sills drew attention to a press release on the United Nations Guards contingent in Iraq (IHA/564). There had been some questions in the past regarding the size and financing of that contingent, which were addressed in the press release.

Mr. Sills said that at 2 p.m. today, there would be a press conference by Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), President of the NPT Conference. At 4 p.m. there would be a press conference by Takeshi Nakane, the Director of the Foreign Press Division of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. At 4:15 p.m., Andre Ouellet, the Foreign Minister of Canada, would be available to the press at the Delegates' Entrance. Douglas Hurd, Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom, would be at Headquarters on Wednesday, 19 April, and, while he would not hold a press conference, he would be available at the Delegates' Entrance at approximately 11:25 a.m.

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(PART II OF II)

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 18 April 1995

Mr. Sills said he had also been asked to announce a briefing to be held at 1:30 p.m. today in Conference Room A, by the non-governmental organization Committee on Disarmament. They would be introducing two books which were relevant to the NPT Conference. Copies of one of them, The Non-Proliferation Primer, would be made available to members of the press.

A correspondent said Mr. Sills had stated yesterday that Iraq appeared to have rejected the Council's recent resolution. However, it was now being reported that the head of the Iraqi Parliament was holding hearings on the matter. Asked for comment, Mr. Sills said the initial reaction, based on the demonstrations in Baghdad and from reactions from government officials through the media, had been negative. However, the United Nations had not received an official communication. If the Parliament was planning to carefully consider the resolution, as indicated in wire reports, it was hoped that the Government as a whole would then reconsider its position, he said. This would be a favourable development.

A correspondent asked what the Council would be considering, besides Bosnia, under "other matters". Mr. Sills said the President would be informing the Council about the bilateral meetings he had held yesterday. One of those meetings had been with the Ambassador of Afghanistan, who had asked for a meeting of the Council. The Council would consider that request. He would also inform the Council of his meetings with the Foreign Ministers of Ukraine, Hungary and Bulgaria.

This afternoon, the Council would also consider the French draft resolution on the situation in Bosnia, he said. Council members would also be discussing the sanctions against Libya.

Asked if the information provided about the events in the Rwandese camp had come from a UNAMIR source, Mr. Sills confirmed that it had. Asked for clarification of the report "that they shot into the air and killed eight", Mr. Sills said it was not clear how the eight had died. The report indicated that the deaths had taken place "in the panic". He had no information that those involved had been shot by the Rwandese authorities.

Asked if he had any information regarding the identity of the civilians on the plane from Zagreb, Mr. Sills said he believed they were civilians associated with UNPROFOR. They were not press. He did not have their names.

A correspondent said he thought the United Nations had

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agreed already not to take civilians on the flights. Mr. Sills said that was not the case. There was no agreement that the United Nations would not take civilians -- in fact, just the contrary.

The airport had been closed, and it was currently the critical lifeline for 400,000 people, Mr. Sills went on. The United Nations simply could not operate that airport without Serbian assurances that they would not shoot the planes down or shoot at the planes. So it was negotiating in very difficult terms on the matter. The fact that the United Nations had the civilians on the flight indicated that it felt it had a right to have civilians on the flights. When the liaison officer said he would not assure the security of the flight's landing, a decision had been taken to have it turned back. It was unlikely that General Smith would placidly accept that. There would be some more difficult negotiations in that regard.

Asked if the United States ambassador had been on the flight, Mr. Sills said he had not. Ambassador Jackovitch had come to the airport in connection with a totally different flight, one out of Sarajevo. When the liaison officer had seen the manifest with his name on it, he had said there was a civilian on board and thus the Bosnian Serbs would not guarantee the safety of the flight. When that information had been presented to the Ambassador, he had made the decision to go by road. As far as the Spokesman knew, he was the first civilian who had been denied passage.

There was an appearance that the United Nations was appeasing the Serbs in connection with the sniping incidents, a correspondent said. Was there any hard evidence to suggest that Bosnian Government soldiers were involved in them? Mr. Sills said all evidence had been evaluated as a whole and it had been determined that the evidence was not conclusive. In both firing
incidents, both sides had access to the areas from which the bullets had probably come. In the second incident, for example, it was pretty clear that the firing had come from a particular building. However, it was not clear whod had control of that building.

Mr. Sills said he rejected any idea that the finding on the matter was driven by a desire to placate one or the other side. If the evidence had been clear, a statement would have been issued indicating the guilt of one side or the other, as had been done with regard to other incidents in the past.

The French Foreign Minister had just stated that the security of UNPROFOR must be guaranteed, even with heavier weapons, and even possibly by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a correspondent said. He had also stated that, in the absence of guarantees for the security of the French forces, that country would pull out. Wasn't that a command-and-control problem?

In response, Mr. Sills said he understood the Foreign Minister to have said that, under such conditions, France "might" pull out. It would be up to the Foreign Minister to clarify that. Mr. Sills said it was more of a mandate problem, and would therefore have to go to the Security Council. The ability of the peace-keeping forces to engage in self-defence

was a part of their mandate, which was not to fight battles but to keep the peace -- such as it was.

If there were to be any significant increases in fire-power or any major change in what the peace-keeping troops were permitted to do or ordered to do, such decisions would have to be made by the Council, Mr. Sills said. Similarly, NATO's current involvement was limited to the provision of air cover. If there were to be any change in that, it would also have to be considered by the Security Council and, presumably, by the NATO Council as well.

A correspondent asked for clarification as to whether the Council would have both a statement and a draft resolution on Bosnia. Mr. Sills said that, before the French decided to table a draft resolution, the Council had been working on a statement. The Council members might decide to combine them.

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T U E S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

--- Many speakers call for indefinite extension of Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as 1995 Review and Extension Conference begins general debate.

--- Secretary-General to pay official visits to Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji during three-week tour; will also attend Victory Day parades in Paris and Moscow.

--- France warns it will withdraw peace-keepers if situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina does not improve; urges measures to enable UNPROFOR to implement its mandate, and resumption of negotiations by Bosnian parties.

--- UNPROFOR says responsibility for deaths of two French peace-keepers in Sarajevo cannot be determined conclusively.

--- Security Council should minimize unintended adverse side-effects of future sanctions on vulnerable populations, five permanent members say.

--- Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs to visit Cambodia to discuss continued United Nations human rights presence there.

--- Special Envoy for Tajikistan expected to convene meeting of Tajik parties in Moscow tomorrow.

--- Security Council should maintain strict control over implementation of peace-keeping mandates, Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations is told.

--- Germany, Netherlands and United Kingdom pledge $1.9 million for United Nations Guards in Iraq; United States earmarks $1.1 million from frozen Iraqi assets.

--- Commission for Social Development concludes consideration of international development plans and programmes; discusses follow-up to Copenhagen Summit.

The 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) today began its general debate, and heard many calls for the Treaty's indefinite extension. The Foreign Minister of France, Alain Juppe, said the European Union was committed to the indefinite and unconditional extension of the NPT. It was in the interest of the international community to counter the proliferation of nuclear weapons, to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to continue the process of disarmament. Export controls were essential to non-proliferation, he added.

The Foreign Minister of Germany, Klaus Kinkel, said that while the NPT was not flawless, its extension should not be made conditional. Such a move would only play into the hands of those who sought a pretext for their own nuclear ambitions.

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United Kingdom Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd said the Treaty had its imperfections, but none amounted to a fatal flaw. While it might appear to discriminate between nuclear and non-nuclear weapon States, a firm distinction had been drawn between them in order to contain proliferation.

Nigeria's Foreign Minister, Tom Ikimi, warned that glossing over the failures of the Treaty and extending it indefinitely would be an invitation to nuclear disorder. "If the nuclear-arms race has abated due to the transformation in the international system, we have yet to see the commencement of a concrete step towards the elimination of nuclear weapons", he said. Nigeria supported the extension of the Treaty for a fixed period, with the proviso that it would not lapse at the end of that period.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali will leave New York tomorrow on a three-week tour, during which he will pay official visits to Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. The Secretary-General will address the fortieth anniversary commemoration of the Asia-Africa Conference in Bandung, the Global Conference on Cultural Diversity in Sydney, and a Conference on the Future of the United Nations in Melbourne. He will also attend the Victory Day parades in Paris and Moscow.

The Secretary-General had numerous appointments today, including a meeting with the President of Brazil. He also met with the Foreign Ministers of France, Nigeria, Japan, Germany, Belarus, Norway, South Africa and Egypt.

The present situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is intolerable and could lead to the withdrawal of French peace-keepers, according to French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe. He told correspondents at Headquarters today that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was unable to fulfill its mission. Its peace-keepers were being murdered, sometimes by the people they were there to protect. He added that there were strong reasons to believe that one of the two French troops killed in Sarajevo over the weekend had been shot by a Bosnian sniper.

The situation could not be allowed to continue, and France had called an emergency meeting of the Security Council to work on a draft resolution covering three points, the Foreign Minister continued. The draft would invite the Secretary-General to submit proposals on measures to strengthen UNPROFOR to enable it to implement its mandate. It would also require an extension of the cessation of hostilities agreement -- which expires at the end of this month -- and would call on the Bosnian parties to resume negotiations for a political settlement.

In order to implement the resolution if adopted, France would request a ministeral meeting of the Contact Group, he said. The Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia would be also asked to arrange a meeting of the parties to resume the stalled dialogue. If those initiatives did not yield satisfactory results within a reasonable period of time, France would have to withdraw its troops from UNPROFOR.

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has been unable to conclusively determine who was responsible for the

deaths of two French troops in Sarajevo over the weekend. A United Nations spokesman said both peace-keepers were within range of sniper fire from Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Government positions when they were killed.

From UNPROFOR's perspective, the investigation into the killings was closed, the spokesman went on to say. Both incidents remained classified as "unattributed cease-fire violations".

The Security Council should minimize the unintended adverse side-effects of any future sanctions on the most vulnerable sections of targeted countries, according to its five permanent members. China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States made that comment in a non-paper on the humanitarian impact of sanctions. It was transmitted to the President of the Council in a letter dated 13 April.

The structure and implementation of any future sanctions regime might vary according to the resource base of the targeted country, the non-paper said. That would require an objective assessment of the short- and long-term consequences of sanctions. The more information the Council and sanctions committees had on the humanitarian situation in a target country, the better. In that respect, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs should have a coordinating role. It should draw on the expertise and assistance of States, agencies, international bodies and non-governmental organizations, and report to sanctions committees. The committees could refer certain matters to the Council, such as recommendations requiring changes to resolutions.

In case of emergencies or force majeure situations, the Council and/or the committees might review the application of sanctions and take appropriate actions, the permanent members said. Sanctions regimes should provide for unimpeded access to humanitarian aid. Targeted States should be discouraged from impeding humanitarian aid and encouraged to render assistance in that respect. Procedures for consideration of humanitarian applications by sanctions committees should be as expeditious as possible. The simplest possible authorization procedures should be developed in the case of essential humanitarian supplies. Clearly defined categories of medical supplies and foodstuffs should be allowed to be supplied even without notification of the relevant committees.

The Secretary-General has asked the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Marrack Goulding, to visit Cambodia for discussions on the continued presence there of the Office of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights. Those discussions were initiated at a meeting between the Secretary-General and the Second Prime Minister of Cambodia, Samdech Hun Sen, on 20 March.

Following consultations with the Royal Government of Cambodia, it has been agreed that Mr. Goulding will visit Phnom Penh from 4 to 6 May. He will be accompanied by a member of the Centre for Human Rights.

The Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, is expected to convene a meeting of the Tajik parties in Moscow tomorrow, according to a United Nations spokesman. The meeting

will focus on extending the current cease-fire beyond 26 April, and on setting a date for the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks.

The Security Council should maintain strict control over the implementation of peace-keeping mandates, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations heard today as it continued its general debate. Zimbabwe said some peace-keeping operations had tended to acquire additional or even different mandates, which were not necessarily in line with their original objectives. The respective areas of responsibility of political and military authorities must be clearly defined.

Thailand said peace-keeping operations should be guided by the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter -- full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, and non-intervention in their internal affairs. Pakistan stressed that peace-keeping operations should remain in place until the causes of the conflicts in question had been resolved.

Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have pledged a total of $1.9 million to finance the activities of the United Nations Guards Contingent in Iraq (UNGCI), according to the Department for Humanitarian Affairs. In addition, the United States has earmarked $1.1 million in matching funds for the United Nations Escrow Account, from frozen Iraqi assets held in the country. That brings the amount made available for the Guards Contingent to $3.1 million.

The pledges were made at meetings convened by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Peter Hansen, on 3 and 11 April. Due to funding constraints, the strength of the Guards Contingent decreased in recent months from 150 to 62. Mr. Hansen expressed concern at the tense security situation in northern Iraq, and emphasized that the Guards were needed to protect United Nations personnel and humanitarian operations.

The Commission for Social Development yesterday concluded its consideration of international plans and programmes of action relating to social development. Among the topics discussed were the rights and duties of the family, violence among youth, and the needs of the disabled and older persons.

The representative of Sudan said youth violence was caused by political, economic and social factors. However, some States were tackling the problem as a security and safety issue, and were directing violence against young people. He called for dialogue and participation to help solve such problems. The United States representative said every State should adopt laws supporting the basic legal and human rights of persons with disabilities. The United Nations should hold Member States accountable for implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, he added.

The Commission later began consideration of its input to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development. The Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at Copenhagen contain recommendations to the Economic and Social Council which affect the work of the Commission. Specifically, the Council is called on to review the Commission's mandate, agenda and composition.

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PRESS BRIEFING BY PRESIDENT OF NPT CONFERENCE, 18 April 1995

The President of the Conference on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), told correspondents at a Headquarters press briefing this afternoon that the NPT Conference had charged him with trying to seek a consensus on whether the potential vote on extending the Treaty would be by open or secret ballot. If that consensus could not be achieved, he believed that as President he had the power to put the question to a vote of the Conference participants. Such a vote would be by open ballot.

Mr. Dhanapala said the NPT Conference would define the landscape of international security for years to come. Every party to the Treaty wanted it extended, the outstanding question concerned the length of the extension. All States parties would like to reach a consensus on that issue; whether that was realistic depended on the parties' willingness to compromise.

He said the Treaty had already had notable success. The fact that
178 countries had signed it and that there were 154 attending the Conference established a clear legal mandate against nuclear proliferation. The Treaty had succeeded in "ensuring that there are no more than five nuclear-weapon States in the world". The Treaty had promoted the peaceful use of nuclear energy, to the benefit of all parties to it.

Regarding the upcoming work of the Conference, Mr. Dhanapala said there were 115 speakers listed and that on Wednesday (19 April), the Conference would divide into three main committees. Main Committee I would take up disarmament and security assurances, with Ambassador Issac E. Ayewah of Nigeria presiding. Main Committee II would take up the issue of safeguards, with Ambassador Andre Erdos of Hungary presiding. Main Committee III would be concerned with peaceful uses of nuclear energy, with Ambassador Jaap Ramaker of the Netherlands presiding. In addition, there would be two procedural committees: a Drafting Committee, presided over by Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak of Poland and a Credentials Committee, presided over by Ambassador Andelfo Garcia of Colombia.

The fourth and final week of the NPT Conference was to be reserved for deciding on whether and how to extend the Treaty. Under the Treaty provisions, if the States parties were unable to reach a consensus on the issue, it was to be put to a vote with a simple majority deciding. A number of correspondents

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raised questions relating to whether this vote would be by open or secret ballot.

Mr. Dhanapala said that the question had been left undecided by the working group, and that ultimately it was up to the Conference to make a decision. As President of the Conference, however, he had been asked to continue to search for a consensus on the question. He was to report back to the Conference no later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 26 April. As he had just begun this process, he could not say what the chances were that a consensus would be achieved, but that if one could not be reached, he believed the President had the power to put the issue to a vote. That would be by open ballot.

He said the argument in favour of an open ballot was that on an issue of such international importance, all countries had the right to know where other countries stood. The Western and Eastern groups had come out in favour of an open ballot. The argument for a secret ballot was that countries have the right to select the voting method with which they are most comfortable. Many of the non-aligned countries had come out in favour of a secret ballot.

Mr. Dhanapala said he was not aware that there was any precedent favouring open or secret balloting. He doubted that there was one since this was the first Conference dealing with extension, as called for by the Treaty. There were, however, secret votes at the United Nations -- for example, for the election of the Secretary-General.

Asked whether General Assembly rules might apply to the voting, he said, "No, this Conference is master of its own rules."

Asked whether any middle ground between open and secret balloting might be found, he said that he could not explore this subject in public, but that in the earlier, closed discussions of the working group various proposals had been made.

Concerning the general issue of disarmament, he said that some of the non-aligned countries had made statements this morning in the Conference expressing dissatisfaction about the pace of nuclear disarmament by the nuclear-weapon States. He believed that those States were ready to go further to cut their nuclear arsenals. United States Secretary of State Warren Christopher had said yesterday that the ultimate goal was nuclear disarmament.

Mr. Dhanapala said that many non-aligned countries wanted treaty-bound guarantees that the nuclear-weapon States would assist them in the event of an attack by another nuclear-weapon State. The security guarantees embodied in last week's Security Council resolution on that issue were not regarded as a treaty. However, States parties to the 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco, which barred nuclear weapons from Latin America and the Caribbean, did have treaty-based security guarantees.

He said 96 per cent of countries have signed the NPT, and the goal was to have 100 per cent sign. Asked by a correspondent what it would take to get India and Pakistan to sign, he said he could not speak for those countries, but that the Government of India had said that if there were a general treaty outlawing nuclear weapons internationally, it would sign

the NPT, and Pakistan had said it would sign if India did.

Asked what would happen if the countries concerned did not reach a consensus on the question of extension, Mr. Dhanapala replied that under article X.2 of the Treaty, if a consensus could not be reached, the Conference attendees were "obliged to take a vote on the issue". He said the record of past conferences was checkered. The final documents of the 1975 and 1985 Review Conferences had been approved by consensus, but the 1980 and 1990 final documents had not been. And the current 1995 Conference relating to extension presented more complex issues.

A correspondent asked for Mr. Dhanapala's reaction to the statement of representatives of Hiroshima and Nagasaki that they could not accept a simple extension of the Treaty that did not envisage the elimination of nuclear weapons; and that they wanted the President of the Conference to work in support of their position. Mr. Dhanapala said that personally, he had a great deal of sympathy with the people of those cities. However, it was left to the Conference to ensure that a strong commitment to the total elimination of nuclear weapons was included in the final document.

Asked how many proposals there might be for how the Treaty would be extended, he said it was premature to announce even a deadline for the receipt of proposals. Clearly, however, there was one proposal on the table -- for the indefinite and unconditional extension of the Treaty. During the morning session of the Conference, the Prime Minister of Nigeria had seemed to make a second proposal -- for limited extension -- but the details had not yet been spelled out.

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Security Council

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14 April
1995

RESOLUTION 986 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3519th meeting, on 14 April 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Concerned by the serious nutritional and health situation of the Iraqi population, and by the risk of a further deterioration in this situation,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by Iraq of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

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

1. Authorizes States, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions, to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a total of one billion United States dollars every 90 days for the purposes set out in this resolution and subject to the following conditions:

(a) Approval by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in order to ensure the transparency of each transaction and its conformity with the other provisions

of this resolution, after submission of an application by the

State concerned, endorsed by the Government of Iraq, for each proposed purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products, including details of the purchase price at fair market value, the export route, the opening of a letter of credit payable to the escrow account to be established by the Secretary-General for the purposes of this resolution, and of any other directly related financial or other essential transaction;

(b) Payment of the full amount of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products directly by the purchaser in the State concerned into the escrow account to be established by the Secretary-General for the purposes of this resolution;

2. Authorizes Turkey, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and the provisions of paragraph 1 above, to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq sufficient, after the deduction of the percentage referred to in paragraph 8 (c) below for the Compensation Fund, to meet the pipeline tariff charges, verified as reasonable by the independent inspection agents referred to in paragraph 6 below, for the transport of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products through the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline in Turkey authorized by paragraph 1 above;

3. Decides that paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution shall come into force at 00.01 Eastern Standard Time on the day after the President of the Council has informed the members of the Council that he has received the report from the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 13 below, and shall remain in force for an initial period of 180 days unless the Council takes other relevant action with regard to the provisions of resolution 661 (1990);

4. Further decides to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of this resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the initial 180 day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 below, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of the 180 day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of this resolution, provided that the reports referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 below indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

5. Further decides that the remaining paragraphs of this resolution shall come into force forthwith;

6. Directs the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to monitor the sale of petroleum and petroleum products to be exported by Iraq via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline from Iraq to Turkey and from the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal, with the assistance of independent inspection agents appointed by the Secretary-General, who will keep the Committee informed of the amount of petroleum and petroleum products exported from Iraq after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 of this resolution, and will verify that the

purchase price of the petroleum and petroleum products is reasonable in the light of prevailing market conditions, and that, for the purposes of the arrangements set out in this resolution, the larger share of the petroleum and petroleum products is shipped via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline and the remainder is exported from the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish an escrow account for the purposes of this resolution, to appoint independent and certified public accountants to audit it, and to keep the Government of Iraq fully informed;

8. Decides that the funds in the escrow account shall be used to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi population and for the following other purposes, and requests the Secretary-General to use the funds deposited in the escrow account:

(a) To finance the export to Iraq, in accordance with the procedures of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991) provided that:

(i) Each export of goods is at the request of the Government of Iraq;

(ii) Iraq effectively guarantees their equitable distribution, on the basis of a plan submitted to and approved by the Secretary-General, including a description of the goods to be purchased;

(iii) The Secretary-General receives authenticated confirmation that the exported goods concerned have arrived in Iraq;

(b) To complement, in view of the exceptional circumstances prevailing in the three Governorates mentioned below, the distribution by the Government of Iraq of goods imported under this resolution, in order to ensure an equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country, by providing between 130 million and 150 million United States dollars every 90 days to the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme operating within the sovereign territory of Iraq in the three northern Governorates of Dihouk, Arbil and Suleimaniyeh, except that if less than one billion United States dollars worth of petroleum or petroleum products is sold during any 90 day period, the Secretary-General may provide a proportionately smaller amount for this purpose;

(c) To transfer to the Compensation Fund the same percentage of the funds deposited in the escrow account as that decided by the Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 705 (1991) of 15 August 1991;

(d) To meet the costs to the United Nations of the independent inspection agents and the certified public accountants and the activities associated with implementation of this resolution;

(e) To meet the current operating costs of the Special Commission, pending subsequent payment in full of the costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by section C of resolution 687 (1991);

(f) To meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which are determined by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to be directly related to the export by Iraq of petroleum and petroleum products permitted under paragraph 1 above or to the export to Iraq, and activities directly necessary therefor, of the parts and equipment permitted under paragraph 9 below;

(g) To make available up to 10 million United States dollars every 90 days from the funds deposited in the escrow account for the payments envisaged under paragraph 6 of resolution 778 (1992) of 2 October 1992;

9. Authorizes States to permit, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 661 (1990):

(a) The export to Iraq of the parts and equipment which are essential for the safe operation of the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline system in Iraq, subject to the prior approval by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of each export contract;

(b) Activities directly necessary for the exports authorized under subparagraph (a) above, including financial transactions related thereto;

10. Decides that, since the costs of the exports and activities authorized under paragraph 9 above are precluded by paragraph 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and by paragraph 11 of resolution 778 (1991) from being met from funds frozen in accordance with those provisions, the cost of such exports and activities may, until funds begin to be paid into the escrow account established for the purposes of this resolution, and following approval in each case by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), exceptionally be financed by letters of credit, drawn against future oil sales the proceeds of which are to be deposited in the escrow account;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above, and again prior to the end of the initial 180 day period, on the basis of observation by United Nations personnel in Iraq, and on the basis of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) above, including in his reports any observations he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 1 above;

12. Requests the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to develop expedited procedures as necessary to implement the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of this resolution and to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the initial 180 day period on the implementation of those arrangements;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective implementation of this

resolution, authorizes him to enter into any necessary arrangements or agreements, and requests him to report to the Council when he has done so;

End of Part 1 of 2

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T H U R S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

--- Security Council extends UNOMIL mandate until 30 June; urges Liberian parties to observe cease-fire and promptly install Council of State; establishes Committee to monitor arms embargo against Liberia.

--- Security Council welcomes Secretary-General's decision to prepare for deployment of UNAVEM III infantry units; says Angolan parties must implement Lusaka Protocol and provide Mission with necessary support.

--- Security Council expresses concern at escalation of military activities on Tajik-Afghan border; urges parties to reconfirm commitment to resolve conflict by political means.

--- Security Council seeks acceleration of voter identification process in Western Sahara, with view to holding referendum in January 1996.

--- Special Representative for former Yugoslavia to meet with Bosnian parties next week to negotiate extension of cessation of hostilities Agreement.

--- Fighting intensifies in UNPROFOR and UNCRO mission areas; Bosnian Government forces battle Croatian Serbs in Sector North.

--- Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks concludes after revising draft agreement on conservation and sustainable use of high seas fisheries.

--- Preparatory Committee for Habitat II to hold second session in Nairobi from 24 April to 5 May.

--- Department of Humanitarian Affairs sends emergency aid to Cape Verde following eruption of Fogo volcano.

The Security Council today extended the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) until 30 June. It urged all the Liberian parties to reestablish an effective cease-fire, to promptly install the Council of State, and to take effective steps to implement other provisions of the Akosombo and Accra Agreements. The Council took that action by unanimously adopting resolution 985 (1995).

The Council urged all States to comply fully with the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992). To that end, it decided to establish a Council Committee to seek information from all States on action taken by them concerning the

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effective implementation of the embargo; to consider any information concerning violations of the embargo and to make recommendations on ways to increase its effectiveness; and to recommend appropriate measures in response to violations.

The Council asked the Secretary-General to report by 15 June on the situation in Liberia, including whether there was an effective cease-fire and whether UNOMIL could carry out its mandate. The Council said it would consider the Mission's future in the light of that report.

In another meeting today, the Council welcomed the confirmation by the Secretary-General that the cease-fire was generally holding in Angola and that the level of violations had remained relatively low. In a statement by its President, Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), the Council welcomed the continued deployment of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) observers and the progress in related areas. It also welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to proceed with preparations for the deployment of UNAVEM III infantry units. The Council emphasized the need for full implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. The Angolan parties must provide the Mission with indispensable logistic support, and undertake essential tasks to permit the deployment of the infantry units in May.

The Council expressed concern about some developments in Angola. Those included reports of continuing military actions and preparations, particularly the Angolan Air Force's attack on Andulo airstrip; the failure to complete the second phase of disengagement by 10 April; and recent attacks on personnel of UNAVEM III and non-governmental organizations. It called for unrestricted access for the Mission in areas controlled by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The Council called on the parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations, particularly through the Joint Commission, and to assure the safety of UNAVEM III and NGO personnel. It reiterated its call for a meeting between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA President Jonas Savimbi as a matter of urgency.

The Security Council has expressed deep concern at the escalation of military activities on the Tajik-Afghan border and the resultant loss of life. In a statement last night by its President, the Council urged the Government and the opposition in Tajikistan to reconfirm, through concrete steps, their commitment to resolve the conflict only through political means.

The Council said armed activities by the Tajik opposition in violation of the 17 September cease-fire Agreement jeopardized inter-Tajik dialogue and the process of national reconciliation. It called on the Tajik Government and the opposition to comply strictly with the Agreement, and particularly called on the opposition to extend it for a substantial period beyond 26 April. The Council welcomed the agreement by the parties to hold an urgent high-level meeting in Moscow.

In a second Presidential statement last night, the Council welcomed the progress achieved so far in the identification and registration process in Western Sahara. It emphasized the need

to continue accelerating the rate of identification, and endorsed the goal of identifying 25,000 voters a month. The Council expressed concern about delays resulting from the failure to ensure the continuous presence at identification centres of representatives of the "sub-fractions" (tribal groups). It expressed the hope that the agreement reached on a method for choosing alternative representatives would help to further accelerate the identification process, with a view to holding the referendum in January 1996.

The Council called on both parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to ensure prompt and full implementation of the Settlement Plan. It regretted that there has been insufficient progress in the identification process to enable the Secretary-General to recommend 1 June as the commencement date of the transitional period. It also expressed concern about the slow progress on other aspects relevant to the Plan which must be implemented before the referendum could take place. The Council said it hoped to see rapid progress by the time of the Secretary-General's report in May, which would enable it to favourably consider extending MINURSO's mandate.

It will not be easy to secure an extension of the cessation of hostilities Agreement signed by the Bosnian parties last December, according to the Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi. The Agreement expires at the end of this month. Mr. Akashi told correspondents at Headquarters today that each party was unhappy with the way the agreement had been honoured -- or dishonoured -- by the other. He said that the Security Council was gravely concerned about the matter, and that he would be traveling to Sarajevo and Pale next week to try to negotiate an extension of the Agreement.

Mr. Akashi described the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina as quite serious, with fighting continuing in the north and east of the country. He said he was "anxious and impatient" for progress in the former Yugoslavia, and expressed the hope that real advances could be made by the end of the year. He was not disheartened by the experience of the United Nations in the region to date. Three years was not a long time in the history of humanity, or the Organization, and it had taken years for peace to be achieved in Northern Ireland and elsewhere.

The peace-keeping operations in the former Yugoslavia were the largest and most complex ever undertaken by the United Nations, Mr. Akashi said. The problems faced daily, and sometimes hourly, were tremendous. However, the Organization had brave and dedicated soldiers and civilians, and their teamwork was always solid. He went on to say that some of the disappointments in the region might have been a function of unjustified expectations. The parties to a conflict sometimes expected too much from peace-keepers. However, the United Nations must remain a credible, impartial third party.

Fighting has broadened and worsened in the mission areas of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia

(UNCRO), a spokesman for the Organization said today. Clashes continued in north-east and central Bosnia, while five civilians were injured by a mortar round in Sarajevo.

Meanwhile in Croatia, 12 shells landed around Dubrovnik airport, causing a fire at a petrol station. In Sector North, Ukrainian peace-keepers had to abandon an observation post amid heavy fighting between the Bosnian Government's Fifth Corps and Croatian Serb forces near the border with the Bihac pocket.

The United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks yesterday concluded its fifth session, after revising a draft agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of high seas fisheries. The agreement could lead to a legally binding treaty which would enter into force 30 days after its ratification by 40 countries.

The revised 48-article draft agreement was presented by Conference Chairman Satya Nandan (Fiji) based on negotiations which began in July 1993. It contains general principles to guide coastal and management duties under the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea. The duties include measures to eliminate over-fishing and ensure long-term sustainability of fish stocks.

The second session of the Preparatory Committee for Habitat II will be held from 24 April to 5 May in Nairobi, Kenya. The Committee will be deliberating on a draft global plan of action to guide the development of human settlements -- cities, towns and villages -- for the first two decades of the twenty-first century. The Conference will be held in Istanbul in 1996.

If present trends continue, half of the world's population -- or nearly 3 billion people -- will be living in urban centres by the turn of the century. Meanwhile, most of the growth in the world's urban population will occur in developing countries.

The Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) is sending two aircraft to Cape Verde with emergency relief material for people displaced by the eruption of Fogo volcano. Some 5,000 people, most of them women, children and the elderly, have been evacuated to coastal villages where they are facing difficult conditions.

The Government of Cape Verde has launched an international appeal for assistance as continuing volcanic activity could cause the situation to worsen.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 13 April 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing with an account of the Secretary-General's appointments for the day.

This morning the Secretary-General had met with the Permanent Representatives of Botswana, Nigeria and Rwanda. At 12:15 p.m., he would have three farewell calls from the Permanent Representatives of Ireland, Malawi and the Dominican Republic. At 5:30 p.m. he would meet with Carol Bellamy, the Executive Director-designate of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Next Monday, 17 April, Mr. Sills went on, the Secretary-General was expected to meet with United States Secretary of State Warren Christopher, in conjunction with the forthcoming Conference on Review and Extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Mr. Sills said he would notify correspondents as soon as the time for the meeting was set.

Responding to a question put at yesterday's noon briefing, Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General's Tuesday meeting with United States Congressman Benjamin A. Gilman, Chairman of the House Committee on International Relations, had lasted approximately 45 minutes. The main topic had been United Nations finances and reform efforts, and the Secretary-General's work to strengthen and streamline the Secretariat and deal with budget matters. They had also talked substantively about Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia and briefly about Haiti. They had not discussed Kashmir, Mr. Sills said in response to a correspondent. Congressman Gilman had said he intended to invite the Secretary-General to Washington to meet with the Committee. The Secretary-General had replied that if invited, he would be delighted to accept.

The Security Council, said Mr. Sills, had met for some 10 hours yesterday. The day's session had been a combination of informal discussions on a long list of items and formal meetings to hear presidential statements on Western Sahara and Tajikistan.

This morning, the Council held a formal meeting on Liberia and had just unanimously adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) and strengthening the sanctions regime.

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Later today Rolf Ekeus, Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, would resume his briefing of the Council. The Council would also be discussing what was known as the proposal regarding the humanitarian situation in Iraq. Originally introduced by Argentina, that resolution had been worked on, and there had been some narrowing of the positions on the issue. Mr. Sills was not certain that final agreement was at hand, but there was now more hope for the resolution, not only on its acceptability to the Council but also its acceptability to Iraq. While he offered no predictions, he drew correspondents' attention to the fact that the Council's programme for today had an asterisk next to that item, indicating that it would be followed by a formal meeting. That would happen of course only if they reached agreement on the substance. Finally, the Council was scheduled to comment on the situation in Angola.

Turning to the NPT Conference, which opens at 3 p.m. on Monday, 17 April, Mr. Sills informed correspondents of the background release by the Department of Public Information (DPI) (Press Release DC/2491). Tomorrow, and on Saturday, 15 April, there would be pre-conference consultations, which would be closed to the press.

The Conference itself, he went on, would be opened by the Chairman of the Fourth Session of the Preparatory Committee, Ambassador Pasi Patokallio of Finland. The Conference would then elect its President, expected to be Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka). It was anticipated that United States Secretary of State Warren Christopher would address the conference briefly on behalf of the host country. (That would not, however, be the United States substantive statement, which would be delivered on Wednesday by Vice-President Albert Gore.)

Later on Monday there would be remarks by the regional groups. The President would then invite the Secretary-General to speak, followed by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Conference would then adopt its rules of procedure and agenda and review requests by observer States to attend the meeting. (In the latter connection, Mr. Sills once again reminded correspondents that the Conference was a meeting of States parties to the NPT, not of all Member States of the United Nations. Following approval on Monday, Member States not party to the Treaty could attend only as observers; they would not be allowed to participate verbally; they could distribute information but not as documents of the Conference.)

The next step, Mr. Sills went on, would be election of the main committees, the Conference Vice-Chairmen, and confirmation of the nomination of its Secretary-General, Prvoslav Davinic, followed by further elaboration of the programme of work. From Tuesday, 18 April, through 25 April the general debate would take place. A tentative schedule had been issued yesterday, and revisions would be announced as they arose. There would be three main committees, two of which would be meeting at any given time during the general debate. The second and third weeks of the Conference would be devoted to meetings of the three main committees, with a drafting committee also starting

work on a final document for review.

Unlike the previous four NPT review conferences, at which four weeks had been allotted for the review process, the forthcoming Conference would have only three weeks for that purpose. The fourth week would be earmarked for the decision on the extension of the NPT. The decision would revolve around whether to extend the Treaty indefinitely, for a series of fixed periods of time, or for a single fixed period. There was no question of not extending the Treaty: that was not an option. Mr. Sills added that if the week ended in consensus -- "which appears dubious" -- everybody would be happy. If not, the Conference was obliged by its rules to allow 48 hours for consultation before taking the final vote. If it failed to achieve consensus, the issue would be decided by a simple majority vote of the States parties.

In response to earlier questions from correspondents, Mr. Sills said that not only would the press have access to the plenaries and the main committees, but also to the floor before the meetings began. And the press would have physical access to documents. There might, of course, be a decision by a committee chair to close a session, but the plenaries and the main committees would remain open unless that were done.

Mr. Sills again referred correspondents to the DPI Press Kit and to useful information in the final report of the last Preparatory Committee, dated 1 February (NPT/Conference 1995/1).

Moving on to upcoming press conferences, Mr. Sills said that on Monday, 17 April, the Chairman of the fourth session of the NPT Preparatory Committee, Ambassador Patokallio of Finland, would brief the press at 1 p.m. On Tuesday, three press conferences on the NPT were scheduled: at 11:30 a.m., Foreign Minister Alain Juppe of France; at 1 p.m., Jayantha Dhanapala of Sri Lanka, who would by then have been elected President of the Conference; and at 4 p.m. Mr. Nakane of the Foreign Press Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

Mr. Sills informed correspondents that Fred Eckhard of the Spokesman's Office would be going on mission for a few weeks to Zagreb as an interim replacement for Michael Williams, who was leaving his post as spokesman for the Secretary-General's Special Representative there, Mr. Akashi. Mr. Williams was leaving for the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London on a fellowship, and Mr. Sills wished him well.

Reporting on peace-keeping operations, Mr. Eckhard told correspondents that fighting had broadened and worsened in the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) mission areas yesterday and today. The UNCRO reported that in the area around Dubrovnik airport, some 20 kilometres south of the city, a dozen shells had impacted at about noon today. Only one had struck the airport itself, hitting the tarmac; another had set fire to a nearby gas station. The crater analysis was not yet complete, and therefore the origin of the rounds had not been determined.

In Sector North on the border of Bihac, Ukrainian soldiers had been compelled to abandon their observation post when they were caught in a heavy cross-fire between the Bosnian

Government Fifth Corps and Krajina Serb forces. They were, however, unharmed.

In Sarajevo, Mr. Eckhard went on, UNPROFOR reported that a mortar round had injured five civilians near the railroad station. An Italian journalist had also been injured in a suburb of the city, shot in the shoulder while riding in a civilian vehicle. Fighting continued in north-east and central Bosnia.

In Angola, an interim solution had been agreed on by the United Nations and the Angolan Government on terms for United Nations use of Catumbela airfield, outside Lobito. That cleared the way for preliminary deployments of advance elements of logistical, engineering, medical and other units. The Government had also informed the United Nations that the Status of Forces
Agreement for the United Nations Verification Mission in Angola (UNAVEM III) would be considered by the Council of Ministers this week and possibly be signed by early next week. That document was the basic legal instrument between the United Nations and the host Government governing all aspects of United Nations operations on sovereign Angolan territory. Still on Angola, Mr. Eckhard reported that a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) team was now in Luanda, preparing for face-to-face talks between its leader, Jonas Savimbi, and President Dos Santos.

From Rwanda, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had reported that the death toll from yesterday's raid on the refugee camp near Bukavu in Zaire was now 35. In the attack on the camp, 31 were killed, including nine children and 10 women. On the island in Lake Kivu, the second attack site, two Zairian guards and two Zairian children were killed. A total of 56 were wounded in the attacks. Responding to questions at yesterday's briefing, Mr. Eckhard said that according to the UNHCR, the security arrangements being established in the refugee camps were primarily to ensure the distribution of humanitarian aid, to assist returning refugees and to protect humanitarian-relief workers -- not to deal with armed incursions like this one.

Asked about the situation in Haiti, Mr. Eckhard said that today's situation report said that the overall situation was "safe and secure". Some 600,000 voters (15 per cent of the potential total) had been registered for the coming elections. The registration process was proceeding reasonably well.

Asked for an update on the appointment of a head of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General had the matter under consideration. In response to a follow-up question, he said there was no time-frame for a decision.

Mr. Eckhard then notified correspondents of the availability of a new hand-out on peace-keeping operations. With the division of UNPROFOR into three distinct missions, he said, the number of peace-keeping operations was now 17, at least through the end of April when the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) would phase out and reduce the figure to 16.

In conclusion, Mr. Sills told correspondents there would

be no press briefing tomorrow, Good Friday, 14 April.

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14. Decides that petroleum and petroleum products subject to this resolution shall while under Iraqi title be immune from legal proceedings and not be subject to any form of attachment, garnishment or execution, and that all States shall take any steps that may be necessary under their respective domestic legal systems to assure this protection, and to ensure that the proceeds of the sale are not diverted from the purposes laid down in this resolution;

15. Affirms that the escrow account established for the purposes of this resolution enjoys the privileges and immunities of the United Nations;

16. Affirms that all persons appointed by the Secretary-General for the purpose of implementing this resolution enjoy privileges and immunities as experts on mission for the United Nations in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, and requires the Government of Iraq to allow them full freedom of movement and all necessary facilities for the discharge of their duties in the implementation of this resolution;

17. Affirms that nothing in this resolution affects Iraq's duty scrupulously to adhere to all of its obligations concerning servicing and repayment of its foreign debt, in accordance with the appropriate international mechanisms;

18. Also affirms that nothing in this resolution should be construed as infringing the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Iraq;

19. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

End of Part 2 of 2
Doc Symbol:S/RES/986(1995)

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

Round-up of Session

ECE/459
17 April 1995

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE CONCLUDES 1995 SESSION

GENEVA, 11 April (ECE) -- The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) concluded its 1995 Session by adopting ten decisions, including one inviting member States, intergovernmental organizations, financial institutions and other potential donors to consider the financial and technical needs of the countries in transition in implementing the ECE conventions and protocols in the field of environment and sustainable development.

Also by that decision, the ECE called for pilot country performance reviews of the environment in central and eastern Europe, to be carried out in cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

By a decision on cooperation in the Mediterranean, the Commission welcomed the activities undertaken by its secretariat to address Mediterranean questions in the areas of environmental policy and conventions; transport; renewable sources of energy and use of solar energy; the chemical industry and the treatment of industrial waste; harmonization of agricultural standards; forest fire prevention and other forestry issues; and sustainable tourism.

By another decision, the ECE urged its Executive Secretary to request the Secretary-General to allocate adequate resources for the implementation of the its Regional Advisory Services Programme.

It also decided to convene a round-table conference on cooperation and sustainable industrial development during its 1996 session.

The Commission recommended that the Executive Secretary explore the possibility of establishing training courses on market economy issues for representatives of administration and the business community in one of the interested countries in transition.

The growing importance of energy in the development of economic cooperation was emphasized by another decision, in which the Commission encouraged further development of the "energy efficiency 2000" project during its second phase.

The Commission called for the urgent revision of the

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provisions of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods in order to reduce the risk of customs frauds and smuggling, under the terms of another decision.

By another decision, the Commission called for special attention to the preparations for the third meeting of the Economic Forum of the OSCE, on regional economic cooperation in the fields of trade, investment and infrastructure.

The ECE should provide policy guidance and practical expertise to countries with economies in transition in such areas as reform in the financial sector, land management and urban planning.

A decision on future activities of the Commission states that it will carry out regional follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 4-15 September) and will continue its work on population. The Executive Secretary is requested to bring to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations the need to provide resources necessary to fulfil its mandate with regard to the increased membership and to explore ways and means to increase the visibility and the outside perception of ECE activities. It was decided that the session in 1997, which will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the ECE, would be convened at a high level and would adopt a declaration on strengthening economic cooperation in Europe in view of the new realities in the region.

Discussions during 1995 Session

At the opening of the session, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, Vladimir Petrovsky, read out a statement on behalf of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in which he emphasized the progress made by the ECE in its diversified programmes of assistance to the countries with economies in transition and the newly independent States in support of their new democracies and called for a rational distribution of roles, responsibilities and resources among regional organizations in order to avoid duplication of effort and scarce resources.

In his opening statement, the Executive Secretary of the ECE, Yves Berthelot, took up the vision of an emerging "new European architecture" and the role of the ECE as a unique institution with experience of dialogue and cooperation with all parts of Europe. Cooperation was to be reinforced with other organizations having more resources than the ECE, such as the European Commission, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD), and the OSCE.

Many participants underlined the prospects of cooperation aiming at progressive integration of the countries with economies in transition in order to create a "new Europe" as a model of peace and stability. In that context, the Commission benefited from the presentation of a number of subregional organizations and groups of countries, such as the Baltic Council of Ministers, the Central European Initiative, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, the Council of Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the European Free Trade Association, on their cooperative efforts.

The 1995 session marked the first opportunity for a number of new ECE members from the trans-Caucasian and the central

Asian republics to participate in the work of the ECE.

Together with other delegations, they appreciated the activities designed to assist countries in their transition to a market economy and their integration into European and global markets. They emphasized the value of the 1994-1995 Economic Survey of Europe as a useful instrument for macro-economic decisions. Seminars and workshops organized under the auspices of the ECE, and mostly hosted by countries with economies in transition, were meeting their urgent demands.

Participants underlined the importance of preparation and follow-up activities for such global conferences as the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development and the upcoming Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 4-15 September). They also reaffirmed their support for regional events, particularly the forthcoming Conference on Transport and Environment, to be held in autumn in Sofia.

Round Table on Trade Expansion

A round table was held on the second day of the session on promoting the expansion of trade with countries with economies in transition. The following panellists participated: the Deputy of the Russian State Duma and former Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Shokin; the Director for relations with the newly independent States of the European Commission, John Maslen; the principal economic advisor to the President of Romania, Misu Negritoiu; the Chairman of the ECE Committee on the development of trade, Jeffrey de Laurentis; and the Director of the ECE Trade Division, Carol Cosgrove.

A study on ways and means of promoting the expansion of trade in transition economies, which served as basis for the deliberations, described the primary source of the transition countries' problems in trade and the need to liberate the private sector and create a sound financial climate. It called for improving the payments system and creating trade institutions.

The round-table panellists and participants in the discussion expressed the view that questions related to the access of goods from the transition countries into Western markets and their competitiveness should not only deal with access to the European Union market. Enforcement of domestic trade reforms and the role of private organizations, such as Chambers of Commerce, should receive greater attention. Assistance to the CIS to revive their inter-regional trade should not result in a re-establishment of the irrational old links of the former system. Asian CIS countries should receive different trading concessions from the European Union than other CIS member countries, it was stated.

The fiftieth session was chaired by Ludwik Dembinski (Poland). The following were Vice-Chairmen: Christer Manhusen (Sweden), Romulus Neagu (Romania) and Ulrich Rosengarten (Germany). The Commission elected the following officers for its next session, to be held from 15 to 23 April 1996: Romulus Neagu (Romania), as Chairman; and Bjorn Skogmo (Norway), Olexander Slipchenko and Lodewijk Willems (Belgium), as Vice-Chairmen.

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FROM DPIIDS

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 17 April 1995

PART 2 OF 2

Asked how long it would take to complete the analysis of the cause of the death of the two peace-keepers killed over the weekend, Mr. Sills said that he did not know. There was an intensive investigation under way. The statement made by the Security Council on Friday called for an investigation by the Secretary-General. The problem was that in both of the areas where the fire came from, there was at least a possibility of both Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Government forces being responsible. It was, therefore, difficult to determine who had fired the shots. When the investigation was complete, the results would be made available.

Another correspondent argued that it would be easy to determine the responsibility since, according to media reports, somebody had a camera rolling during the Saturday incident and had taped it. Mr. Sills responded that he had no information on a camera taping the attack. He reiterated that, at this time, the United Nations stated that both deaths were due to unattributed cease-fire violations.

In response to another question on the reported suspension of five members of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for attending military exercises of the Israeli Defence Force (IDF) and the Southern Lebanese Army (SLA), he confirmed that a number of United Nations officers attended an Israeli Defence Force/Southern Lebanese Army military exercise in Southern Lebanon late last week. That was considered a lapse in judgement. The four military officers involved had been re-assigned to duties outside of Lebanon. He declined to give the names and nationalities of the officers involved.

Asked how many of the 178 parties to the NPT would actually attend the Review and Extension Conference, Mr. Sills said that there would be an attendance given once the Credentials Committee had met and reported.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

17 April 1995

PRESS BRIEFING BY CHAIRMAN OF FOURTH SESSION OF NPT PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Fourth Session of the Preparatory Committee of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Ambassador Pasi Patokallio (Finland), held a press conference at Headquarters this afternoon. Mr. Patokallio told correspondents that the 1995 Review and Extension Conference on the NPT, to be held from 17 April to 12 May 1995, would be watched with intense interest by a majority of the world's States.

The three-week conference, he said, would be unique: its convening had been stipulated 25 years earlier at the signing of the Treaty to determine for how much longer the Treaty should be extended. It had attracted the attention of some 178 States parties and the editorial interest of the New York Times. The Conference would consist of a period for review, followed by a decision on extension -- that decision being mandatory following the fifth five-yearly review of the 1970 Treaty.

The Conference, which begins at 3 p.m., would open with the submission of the final report of the Preparatory Committee; the election of a President, most likely to be Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), who would make an opening statement. Subsequently, there would be remarks by the United States Secretary of State, Warren Christopher; the Representative of Indonesia, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; the Representative of Romania, for the Eastern European States; the Representative of the United Kingdom, for the Western European States; and the Representative of China, for the Asian Group of States.

Those statements, said Mr. Patokallio, would be followed by an address by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). To underline the importance of the Conference, several delegations would be represented at Foreign Minister level, with the United States delegation led by Vice-President Albert Gore. General debate would begin tomorrow and continue until next week, with the work of the main committees starting towards the later part of the week.

In a subsequent question-and-answer session Mr. Patokallio

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(speaking on behalf of Finland) said he believed that there was growing support for an indefinite extension of the NPT. He stated that Finland favoured that outcome, and he was confident that the Conference would eventually come around to that decision.

Asked whether the decision would be taken by open or closed balloting, and whether some of the nuclear-weapon States sought an open vote in order to target States for pressure, Mr. Patokallio said that his delegation would support an open vote because it would be on the issue of an international treaty, not on the election of individuals to posts. He further favoured a roll-call vote after States had made their positions on the issues clear.

Asked why there were disagreements over voting procedure, he said that the question had been extensively discussed over the weekend, and the views of the various sides had been converging. He told correspondents, however, that lack of agreement on the issue would not delay the opening of the Conference.

Asked to explain how the various sides in the wrangle over voting procedure had come closer to agreement, the Finnish diplomat said they had agreed that when a proposal was submitted it would not be subjected to hostile amendment proposals. It would be left to the proponents of a suggestion to subject it to amendments, he explained. There still were disagreements over some other issues, he added.

Asked if the nuclear-weapon States would make concessions to the non-nuclear-weapon States over and above the security guarantees embodied in last week's Security Council resolution, he said that the question could only be answered by those States. However, he added that he had been impressed by those assurances and by the Council resolution, which he described as useful steps that could be built upon.

Asked about the prospects of an early conclusion of the negotiations on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, he said Finland hoped to see a treaty being completed by the end of 1995.

In response to a question as to whether there might be consensus on an indefinite extension of the NPT, he said that there would be efforts in that direction, failing which a decision would be taken by majority vote.

To a correspondent who asked whether Finland would accept a 25-year extension if such a position would garner a consensus, Mr. Patokallio said he did not think so. He said that his country would prefer to have an indefinite extension of the Treaty, which was the best option available.

In response to a question as to whether United States pressure on both the Russian Federation and China over their nuclear dealings with Iran was undermining support at the Conference, the diplomat said he could not provide an answer to that question. He said that the impact of such actions remained to be seen at the Conference.

To a suggestion that the non-nuclear-weapon States had a case against the nuclear weapon States, given that the latter had not disarmed in compliance with NPT provisions, Mr. Patokallio said that while there had not been complete nuclear

disarmament, significant progress had been made in the past few years towards that end. However, he called for more efforts in that direction, leading beyond Start II (Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms) to the beginnings of even a Start III.

Asked if he foresaw a complete nuclear-weapon-free world, he described such a scenario as an objective of Article VI of the NPT that could be attained with the passage of time. When such a world was created, very tight verification would be required to ensure that it remained nuclear-weapon free.

Pressed to divulge the number of countries supporting the NPT's indefinite extension, Mr. Patokallio said that while there was already a majority in support of that position, the final numbers would be known only after a vote on the matter. He added that after the vote, no other signatures would be required to extend the Treaty.

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M O N D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

--- Parties to Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons begin 1995 Review and Extension Conference; Secretary-General urges end to testing, production, sale and transfer of nuclear weapons.

--- Security Council authorizes States to import up to $1 billion worth of Iraqi petroleum every 90 days to meet humanitarian needs in Iraq.

--- Snipers kill two French peace-keepers and local UNPROFOR staff member in Sarajevo over weekend; Security Council condemns deliberate targeting of United Nations personnel and invites Secretary-General to investigate incidents.

--- United Nations and OAS hold Third General Meeting at Headquarters; Secretaries-General note cooperation between two Organizations in Haiti.

--- Secretary-General says progress in Rwanda is threatened by renewed tensions; refugees and displaced persons must be encouraged to return home; Special Representative to consider possible adjustments to UNAMIR mandate.

The 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) began today at Headquarters. The four-week Conference will review the implementation of the Treaty, which entered into force in 1970, and decide whether it should be extended indefinitely or for a fixed period or periods. Today's meeting began with the election of Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka) as Chairman of the Conference.

In his inaugural address, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said the world had become, in many ways, a safer place over the past 25 years. The number of parties to the NPT had grown steadily to 178, and universality was within reach. However, there were also increasing dangers. Some States were seeking to manufacture weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, at a time when the world was beset by ethnic tension. There was also a risk of such weapons falling into the hands of non-State terrorist groups.

The Secretary-General stressed the need to enhance security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States through cooperative security arrangements, to advance nuclear disarmament, and to address concerns regarding access to nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. "The most safe, sure and

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swift way to deal with the threat of nuclear arms is to do away with them in every regard", he went on to say. "This should be our vision of the future. No more testing. No more production. No more sales or transfers".

Speaking on behalf of the host country, Secretary of State Warren Christopher said the NPT embodied the guiding principles of the United Nations and was one of the most important treaties of all time. Many of its achievements could not be quantified -- the weapons not built, the nuclear materials not diverted, and the wars not started -- but its tangible results were impressive. The purpose of the NPT was to preserve the security of all, not the nuclear-weapons monopoly of a few. That security must be constantly reinforced. "For all nations and all peoples, the future of the NPT will be even more important than its past", he concluded.

The Security Council has authorized States to permit the import of up to $1 billion worth of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products every 90 days to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people. The Council also authorized Turkey to permit the import of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products to meet tariff charges for their transport through the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline. It took that action on Friday, by unanimously adopting resolution 986 (1995) under Chapter VII of the Charter.

Purchases of Iraqi petroleum under the resolution will be approved and supervised by the Council Committee which monitors sanctions against Iraq. The full amount of each purchase will be deposited directly by the purchaser into an escrow account to be established by the Secretary-General. The funds will finance the export to Iraq of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs and essential materials, provided that the export is at the request of Iraq and that the country effectively guarantees their equitable distribution. A percentage will be transferred to the Compensation Fund dealing with claims resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

In a statement issued on Friday, the Secretary-General welcomed the adoption of resolution 986 (1995), which he hoped would be a first step towards overcoming the crisis between Iraq and the international community. However, he expressed regret today at Iraq's response to the resolution as reported by the international media. He expressed the hope that the Iraqi Government would reconsider its position.

Two French peace-keepers and a local staff member of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) were killed by sniper fire in Sarajevo over the weekend, according to a spokesman for the Organization. He said that the incidents were being intensively investigated, and that the source, or sources, of the firing had not yet been determined.

In a Presidential statement on Friday, the Security Council strongly condemned the deliberate targeting of UNPROFOR personnel, which reflected the overall deterioration of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It invited the Secretary-General to investigate those acts, and to report to it, taking into consideration the views of troop-contributing countries, on any measures which might be necessary to prevent further attacks, which should not remain unpunished.

The Third General Meeting of the United Nations adeMnanization of Amer Headquarters. In an opening address, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said he had constantly sought to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations. 'The international community was threatened as never before, and responsibilities must be shared. States faced challenges from above -- such as threats to the environment, transnational crime and pandemics -- and challenges from below -- such as social disintegration, poverty and unemployment.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali said he saw the role of the OAS as concentrating on three specific areas: preventive diplomacy, peace-making and peace-building. He stressed the importance of peace-building, which required creating a culture of democracy, organizing and monitoring elections, and reforming and reinforcing key institutions. He also called attention to the level of cooperation between the United Nations and the OAS in Haiti.

The Secretary General of the OAS, Cesar Gaviria, paid tribute to Mr. Boutros-Ghali for his key role in supporting the restoration of democracy in Haiti. The international community, especially in the Americas, deeply appreciated his initiatives to promote freedom, respect for human rights, and development in that country. Mr. Gaviria described the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) as an outstanding example of collaboration between the OAS and the United Nations.

The progress achieved in Rwanda over the past nine months is threatened by renewed tensions, according to the Secretary-General. In a report dated 9 April, he said the Government and the international community must put the country back on the road to stability, reconciliation and reconstruction. Those goals would remain elusive as long as two million Rwandese remained in camps outside the country. The Government must make more determined efforts to foster a climate of trust and confidence, and to create conditions that would encourage refugees and displaced persons not suspected of involvement in last year's genocide to return home. At the same time, steps must be taken to bring those guilty of genocide to trial as soon as possible.

The Government could not by itself address all the problems facing Rwanda, he continued. It needed the assistance and cooperation of its neighbours and the international community. He urged donors to accelerate the flow of aid to Rwanda, noting that the Trust Fund for the country could disburse assistance quickly and effectively. He expressed concern about the increasing harassment of United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) personnel, and urged the Government to extend the cooperation necessary for the Mission to carry out its mandate.

Senior Rwandese officials had pointed out that the situation in their country had changed, and that UNAMIR's mandate and role should be reviewed, the Secretary-General noted. He had therefore asked his Special Representative to consider, in consultation with the Government, possible adjustments to the Mission's mandate, which would expire on 9

June. Based on his advice, the Secretary-General would submit recommendations on the future role of the Mission in the next report to the Council.

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FROM DPIIDS

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1995 Conference of Parties to Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
1st Meeting (PM)

DC/2494
17 April 1995

PART 2 OF 2

On disarmament, there had been major accomplishments, he continued, pointing to the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty and the two START Treaties. In addition, solutions had been found to the problems of the nuclear weapons on the territories of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine which were now full parties to the NPT.

Thanks to those positive trends, further opportunities existed. The achievement of a comprehensive nuclear test ban would strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime and would help to prevent the further expansion of the qualitative arms race. Noting the progress that was being made at the Conference on Disarmament towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, he said the negotiating parties should take into account the desire of the international community for an early conclusion of the treaty. An end to the production of fissile material for weapons purposes would also represent a major step forward in the implementation of article VI of the NPT.

He said technology transfer continued to arouse concerns among suppliers and clients. The IAEA was working directly with Member States to improve the physical protection of nuclear materials and to improve State systems of accounting and control. The IAEA was continuing its critical effort to develop a radiation safety infrastructure and to develop a database on illicit trafficking.

He had commissioned, and recently received, an informal study on the illicit trade in nuclear and radioactive material and on nuclear proliferation in general. He was currently reviewing that study with the Director-General of the IAEA and would make it available to the members of the Security Council. He had also established a working group within the Secretariat to monitor events and to maintain liaison between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"As you, the States parties to this Conference, deliberate and decide, national security issues clearly will be of concern. As you consider all the factors, you should bear in mind that your decision can affect the entire structure of international peace and security."

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He saluted the "pioneering declarations" of the Organization of African Unity, of the Non-Aligned Movement and of the 1967 Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco). The South Pacific Nuclear-Free-Zone Treaty, during the 10 years of its existence, had fully proved its beneficial influence in the vast area where it operated. Recently, steps had been taken to consolidate the regime established by the Treaty of Tlatelolco. Decisive progress was also being made on the drafting of an African nuclear-weapon-free zone treaty. Its finalization was close. In the region of the Middle East, the peace process provided the context for the parties to a zone free of weapons of mass destruction. He appealed to the parties in the Middle East to take tangible steps to free the entire region from weapons of mass destruction.

He said the safest, surest and swiftest way to deal with the threat of nuclear arms is to do away with them in every regard. "This should be our vision of the future. No more testing. No more production. No more sales or transfers. Reduction and destruction of all nuclear weapons and the means to make them should be humanity's great common cause." (For full text of the Secretary-General's statement, see Press Release SG/SM/5614-DC/2493.)

Statement by Director General of IAEA

HANS BLIX, Director-General of the IAEA, commenting on the role of the agency in implementing and fulfilling the NPT, said there was a need for credible assurance that nuclear material and installations were used exclusively for peaceful purposes. Such assurance safeguards must be effective. The number of States having safeguards agreements with the IAEA had gone from 64 in 1975 to 118 in 1994; 102 of the latter were concluded pursuant to the NPT. Even so, 61 States parties had not yet concluded the required agreements.

Referring to "lessons learned from the case of Iraq", he said the safeguards system was designed essentially to detect diversion of nuclear material in declared installations. Inspectors could not go at random in search of non-declared installations. Proposals to increase significantly the level of assurance regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear activities were now before the agency. However, he added, those measures were not as intrusive as the inspections mandated by the Security Council for Iraq.

He said other lessons learned from the cases of South Africa and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pointed further to the need for strengthening safeguards and verification. He also addressed the issues of illegal trafficking in nuclear material and nuclear-free zones. On the negotiations currently under way on a comprehensive test-ban treaty and a cut off on production of fissile material, he said that rather than create a new international organization for each arms control and disarmament agreement, it would be more practical to charge the IAEA with verification of the cluster of nuclear related agreements.

Speaking on the agency's role in transfer of technology to developing countries, he said a precondition for responsible transfer of nuclear techniques, equipment and technology was

the existence in the recipient country of adequate rules and structures for protection from radiation. Building up and strengthening such structures in developing countries had therefore been and remained a priority activity of the Agency.

The IAEA served as a vital instrument for implementation of the NPT. The agency must be enabled, through adequate resources, and strengthened and streamlined safeguards, to verify effectively that non-proliferation pledges were respected. The agency could serve as a principal intergovernmental channel for the transfer of peaceful nuclear technology among NPT parties and for assistance to developing countries.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 17 April 1995

PART 1 OF 2

Joe Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that the third general meeting between the representatives of the United Nations system and the Organization of American States (OAS) had taken place this morning. The Secretary-General made a statement which had been made available to correspondents. That had been followed by the signing ceremony of the cooperation agreement between the United Nations and the OAS.

The Secretary-General had then met with the Foreign Minister of Ukraine, Gennadi Ouduvenko; the Foreign Minister of Canada, Andre Ouellet; and the Secretary-General of the OAS, Cesar Gavaria. At 3.p.m., the Secretary-General was scheduled to meet briefly with Warren Christopher, Secretary of State of the United States, and then to address the opening of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Review and Extension Conference. The original schedule put out for the Secretary-General showed him speaking at 3:10 p.m. but he was now anticipated to speak at about 3:55 p.m.. The embargo time of 3 p.m. put on his speech was, however, not being changed, the Spokesman added.

At 4:30 p.m., the Secretary-General would meet with Hans Blix, head of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), to be followed by meetings with the Foreign Minister of Italy, Susanna Agnelli, and the Foreign Minister of Hungary, Laszlo Kovacs, who was also the Chairman of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Mr. Sills said that the United Nations had not, at the moment, received a formal written response from Iraq regarding its acceptance or non-acceptance of the resolution passed by the Security Council on Friday on Iraqi oil sales. However, correspondents would have seen, from news stories, the negative reaction. The Secretary-General had asked him to say that he regretted Iraq's attitude to that resolution, as reported by the press, and he hoped that the Government would reconsider its position+.

The progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) (S/1995/297) was out. Mr. Sills referred correspondents to paragraph 49 where

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the Secretary-General noted that the present mandate of UNAMIR would expire on 9 June. The report added that senior Rwandese officials had pointed out that the situation in the country had changed since last July and that, at the appropriate time, the mandate and role of UNAMIR should be reviewed. The Secretary-General had, thus, requested his Special Representative, Shahryar Khan, to consult with the Rwandese Government regarding adjustments which could be made to the Mission of UNAMIR. On the basis of that consultation, the Secretary-General would, in his next report to the Security Council, submit recommendations on the role which UNAMIR could play in Rwanda after 9 June, should the Council renew its mandate.

The third report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps in the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Burundi would also be coming out shortly, Mr. Sills said. The Secretary-General had signed off on it and it was under preparation at the moment.

Turning to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Review and Extension Conference, he said that informal consultations held on Friday had failed to reach agreement on the central question of the method of the voting. The main area at issue was whether it would be a roll-call or secret ballot. There were also a couple of other small points related to voting procedures. Consultations had resumed at 10 a.m. today. The meeting would start at 3 p.m. and the schedule for that meeting was available for correspondents in the Office of the Spokesman. The statement of the Secretary-General was also available.

Mr. Sills said that the materials already put out, as well as the advance text of the Secretary-General's statement, indicated that there were 175 States parties to the Treaty. That number was now 178. There had been three accessions to the Treaty since 20 March: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Micronesia and Palau.

He added that the schedule for the meeting given out last week still held. The general debate would begin on Tuesday. The up-to-date speakers' list was being released as it was being received; a revised one had just been put out a few minutes ago. Following the general debate, which would end on 25 April, the three committees would meet. They would have started meeting during the general debate but would then intensify their work. The last week would be reserved for the voting, possibly beginning as soon as Friday of the third week.

On the subject of the former Yugoslavia, he stated that, as all were aware, on Friday and Saturday last week, two French soldiers had been killed by snipers in Sarajevo. The United Nations had suspicions as to the source of the fire and there had been some unauthorized statements by some military in Sarajevo on the incident. For the moment, however, the United Nations was attributing both deaths to unattributed cease-fire violations since its findings were inconclusive to date. The flak jacket worn by Sergeant Gunther, who was killed on Friday, had been sent to France for forensic analysis. The investigation into the incidents was continuing.

Mr. Sills went on to say that French Defence Minister

Francois Leotard had visited Sarajevo over the weekend and had since returned to Paris. A local staff member of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had also been killed by sniper fire on Saturday. The Sarajevo airport had re-opened yesterday for UNPROFOR flights only; previously, it had been closed since 9 April. There had been four flights yesterday, and up to 10 were expected today. An evaluation was going on as to the resumption of flights of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) but no decision had been taken on that matter.

In the Eastern enclaves and Sarajevo, the United Nations was still extremely low on both fuel and food, he continued. There had been fewer firing incidents in Sarajevo yesterday and, thus far, there had been no reports of any major incidents today. The blue routes remained closed and there were no signs of their opening. Bihac had been quiet yesterday. As of this morning, there had been no reported detonations in the safe area, although a wire report this afternoon had reported a government offensive in Bihac. The United Nations had no confirmation of that report.

He said that in Croatia on Saturday night in Sector East at Nematim, three Belgian soldiers and three members of the Indonesian medical unit had been held overnight by the RSK. They had been released unharmed but three of their vehicles and all of their equipment, mostly medical supplies, had been seized and had not been returned. The United Nations had protested the incident.

Mr. Sills stated aid that Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the International ConferenoexonFo{+ Y}^Mlavia, had with Bosnian Serb authorities. Prior to that, he had met with President Milosevic for five hours in Belgrade. Mr. Stoltenberg had made some public comments about his talks and those comments could be characterized as very negative. He felt that negotiations were still very difficult, and were at a sensitive point right now.

Mr. Sills then reminded correspondents that the Secretary-General would report by 21 April to the Security Council on the consultations on the detailed implementation of the mandate contained in resolution 981 (1995). The Council then had to approve the results of those consultations. It was anticipated that Mr. Stoltenberg would send a draft of his report back to Headquarters very shortly, possibly today. It would be received and considered by the Secretary-General and then submitted to the Security Council.

At 1 p.m., there would be a press conference by Pasi Patokallio of Finland, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Review Conference. In addition, today at 4:45 p.m., the Foreign Minister of Canada would be available at the Delegates' entrance for the press. The following press conferences were scheduled for tomorrow: at 11:30 a.m., Foreign Minister Alain Juppe of France; 1 p.m., Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), who was expected to be elected today as President of the Non-Proliferation Treaty Conference; and at 4 p.m., Mr. Nakane, Director of the Foreign Press Division of the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs of Japan.

Mr. Sills announced that a World Chronicle programme would be broadcast today at 2:30 p.m. on in-house channels 6 and 23. The featured guest was Richard Butler (Australia), Chairman of the Preparatory'Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary. Also, the Association of Former International Civil Servants would hold a tree-planting ceremony in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. That event would take place tomorrow at 11 a.m. in the North Lawn Garden; the Secretary-General was expected to attend and make some remarks.

On Tajikistan, Mr. Sills said that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, had been in Moscow since the weekend working to arrange a meeting between the Government and opposition delegations. The problem was that the Government and opposition delegations had not yet reached Moscow due to logistical difficulties. The purpose of the meeting was to prepare for the fourth round of the inter-Tajik dialogue. Time pressures existed because the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Tajikistan and the cease-fire agreement in Tajikistan both would expire on 26 April.

In response to a question regarding how the Secretary-General would go about complying with the resolution on Iraqi oil sales, which required him to measure the impact of food distribution, even though there was no United Nations presence in the south of the country, Mr. Sills said that he could not answer that question yet. That request was in the resolution and would be one of the things that the Secretary-General would look at, if Iraq agreed to the implementation. It was too soon to have an answer to the question. He agreed that it would be difficult to get such information.

Another correspondent said that resolution 981 did not contain any modalities for its implementation and questioned why UNPROFOR had set up road blocks and checkpoints and was searching vehicles as well as obstructing traffic between Krajina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Sector East. Mr. Sills agreed that Mr. Stoltenberg was working on the modalities for the implementation of resolution 981. However, with regard to the incident referred to, there was a prohibition already in place with regards to items crossing the border. There was an International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia monitoring group on that border. The Russian battalion of UNPROFOR had a checkpoint there and they had stopped some 70 _Mlek+ oVL:!ich were c the sanctions. It was, therefore, completely within the rights of the UNPROFOR troops to stop them.

Responding to a follow-up question on whether the mandate of the monitors did not end with just monitoring and making reports, Mr. Sills repeated that the vehicles were in violation of the sanctions and were thus being held up by UNPROFOR, not by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia monitors.

On when the report on the status of the border was expected, he said that it was due shortly. The 100 days suspension would expire on 21 April and would be taken up by

the Security Council prior to that time. The Secretary-General would be making his monthly report to the Security Council at the end of the month based on information received from the Co-Chairman of the ICFY Steering Committee on the effectiveness of the border closure.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
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