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11 May 1995

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LETTER DATED 9 MAY 1995 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward herewith the 1994 report of the activities of the United Nations Command (UNC), prepared by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command. The report is submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 84 (1950) of 7 July 1950, and updates the last report submitted to the Security Council on 15 June 1994 (S/1994/713 and Add.1).

I would be grateful if you could kindly arrange to have this report circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed)

Edward W. GNEHM

Deputy Permanent Representative

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Annex

Report of the activities of the United Nations Command for
1994

I. UNITED NATIONS COMMAND AND ITS MISSION

1. Security Council resolution 82 (1950) of 25 June 1950 determined that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea constituted a breach of the peace and called for an immediate cessation of hostilities. It further called upon the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to recall forthwith their armed forces to North Korea. Security Council resolution 83 (1950) of 27 June 1950, having noted that the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had neither ceased hostilities nor withdrawn their armed forces north of the 38th parallel, recommended that the Members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the

Republic of Korea as would be necessary to repel the armed attack and restore international peace and security in the area. Based on Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, Security Council resolution 84 (1950) of 7 July 1950 recommended that all United Nations Member States make military forces and other assistance available to a unified command; requested that the United States of America designate a commander for the unified command; and directed the unified command to provide the Security Council with reports, as appropriate, on the course of action taken under the unified command.

2. While looking at events within the constraints of an annual period imposes some artificiality, the present report provides a synopsis of the events of 1994 and attempts to convey objectively the impact of those events upon the efforts of the United Nations Command in maintaining the Korean Armistice Agreement. 1/

3. The authority granted to the United Nations Command by the Security Council also included the authority to negotiate a military armistice to end the fighting, on a basis consistent with United Nations objectives and principles. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command (CINCUNC) signed the Korean Armistice Agreement on 27 July 1953, on behalf of all the forces of the 16 participating States Members of the United Nations and those of the Republic of Korea, which had also fought under the flag of the United Nations. This Armistice Agreement, a military agreement between the opposing military commanders, was intended to stop the Korean conflict and ensure a complete cessation of hostilities. Further, it was intended to make possible a final peaceful settlement and assumed that that end would, in good faith, be pursued. General Assembly resolution 811 (IX) of 11 December 1954 noted paragraph 62 of the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953, which provides that the Agreement "shall remain in effect until expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides". Resolution 811 (IX) also reaffirmed that the objectives of the United Nations remain the achievement by peaceful means of a unified, independent and democratic Korea and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area. Pursuant to paragraph 17 of the Armistice Agreement, all CINCUNC successors in command are responsible for compliance with, and enforcement of, the terms and provisions of the Armistice Agreement. Today, the United Nations Command continues to carry out its functions and fulfil its obligations under the mandate of the Armistice Agreement, and will continue this mission until a durable peace is achieved through political dialogue by the parties directly concerned with the Korean conflict. Of the original 16 States Members of the United Nations that provided military forces to the United Nations Command during the Korean war, 9 nations are represented today. They are Australia, Canada, Colombia, France, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States.

II. ARMISTICE MECHANISM AND PROCEDURES

4. The Armistice Agreement is the only legal regime for maintaining the cease-fire in Korea and affects the actions of both sides in the conflict. It must be preserved until a more durable peace is achieved. The Armistice Agreement provisions are military in character, and pertain solely to the belligerents in Korea. CINCUNC signed the Armistice Agreement on behalf of all military forces under the unified command, and the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers signed the agreement on behalf of the Communist forces. It is the responsibility of the opposing military commanders to enforce the cease-fire by all forces in Korea and establish "measures and procedures" to ensure compliance. In this connection, the opposing military commanders must maintain effective communications to preclude possible incidents and de-escalate the situation in the event that incidents occur.

A. Military Armistice Commission

5. The Military Armistice Commission (MAC) was established by the Armistice Agreement "to supervise the implementation of this Armistice Agreement and to settle through negotiations any violations of this Armistice Agreement". MAC was created as a joint organization without a chairman, composed of 10 military members: 5 senior officers from the United Nations Command and 5 senior officers from the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers. In accordance with paragraph 20 of the Armistice Agreement, CINCUNC appoints five senior officers, historically drawn from the Republic of Korea, the United States, the United Kingdom and other States Members of the United Nations still represented in the United Nations Command. MAC meetings may be held at the request of either side in the joint security area, more commonly known as Panmunjom, in the Korean demilitarized zone (DMZ). On 28 April 1994, however, the Korean People's Army MAC Secretary announced that the Korean People's Army would cease participation in all MAC activities.

6. The Armistice Agreement of 1953 empowered each side to appoint a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and other special assistants, as required, to perform functions in support of MAC. Under the Armistice Agreement, the United Nations Command and the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers MAC Secretaries are authorized to conduct their own meetings as required, which normally serve as the basic channel of communications between the two sides.

7. The Joint Duty Office under the MAC secretariat, located in the joint security area, maintains 24-hour telephone communications between the two sides. Until March 1994, the joint duty officers normally also met as required. On 29 March 1994, however, the Korean People's Army refused to attend a formal joint duty officers' meeting called by the United Nations Command to approve the credentials of Brigadier Colin D. Parr, Commonwealth Member, United Nations Command MAC.

8. On 28 April 1994, the Korean People's Army MAC Secretary delivered a message to the United Nations Command, which stated that the Korean People's Army had decided to recall all

remaining Korean People's Army MAC members and MAC staff personnel, would cease participation in MAC activities and would no longer recognize the United Nations Command MAC as a counterpart. Further, the Korean People's Army announced its intention to withdraw the Polish delegation to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) and its intention to send a "new team" appointed by its Supreme Commander to contact the "United States military" to discuss pending military issues, including a new "durable peace-ensuring system" to replace MAC.

9. The following day, 29 April 1994, the Korean People's Army prevented Chinese People's Volunteers staff officers from attending a language officers' meeting with United Nations Command staff officers. That evening, the Korean People's Army temporarily reinforced its portion of the joint security area. The Armistice Agreement specifies that each side may have no more than 5 officers and 30 enlisted personnel in the joint security area to provide security. The arms permitted these personnel are limited to one pistol or one single-shot rifle per person. United Nations Command Security Force personnel observed approximately 80 Korean People's Army guards in the joint security area. Rather than the usual pistols and soft caps, many were equipped with load-bearing equipment and helmets. Approximately 20 were armed with AK-47 automatic rifles. This incident constituted a major violation of the Armistice Agreement.

10. On 6 May 1994, the United Nations Command MAC Secretary replied to the 28 April Korean People's Army message. The United Nations Command rejected the Korean People's Army attempt to dismantle the MAC and NNSC unilaterally, but welcomed the Korean People's Army verbal confirmation of its commitment to maintain the cease-fire provisions of the Armistice Agreement. The Korean People's Army Secretary responded that the United Nations Command's rejection would not change that side's decision and that it had already notified the Polish delegation to NNSC to withdraw from North Korea. The Korean People's Army further threatened to terminate contact and communication at Panmunjom if the United Nations Command refused to meet with the new representatives of the Korean People's Army Supreme Command. The Korean People's Army Secretary concluded, however, by reaffirming that the Korean People's Army would abide by all non-MAC related provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

11. During a meeting requested by the United Nations Command for 1 September 1994, United Nations Command MAC representatives presented the credentials of Colonel Mark R. Shoemaker, incoming Secretary for United Nations Command MAC, to the Korean People's Army (see appendix I). The Korean People's Army representatives, however, rejected the credentials.

12. Also on 1 September 1994, the Foreign Ministry of China announced in Beijing it had decided to recall its delegation from MAC. This followed the example set earlier in the year by the Korean People's Army, when it withdrew its delegation to MAC on 28 April 1994. The CINCUNC, therefore, wrote to the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers in November 1994,

to remind the Chinese of their responsibilities under the
Armistice Agreement of 1953 (see appendix II). On 15 December
1994, however, the Chinese People's Volunteers delegation to
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MAC at Panmunjom left Pyongyang for Beijing. This joint United Nations Command-Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers commission has successfully overseen the Armistice since 1953; its dissolution could lead to an increase in minor incidents with the potential to escalate into a more serious situation.

13. MAC had also been authorized by paragraph 27 of the Armistice Agreement to dispatch joint United Nations Command-Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers observer teams to investigate reported violations of the Armistice Agreement occurring within the DMZ. The Korean People's Army has, however, frustrated this important investigative function by continuously refusing to participate in the investigations proposed by the United Nations Command. It has failed to participate in joint investigations of more than 170 serious incidents in the DMZ since April 1967. However, the United Nations Command continues to dispatch its observer teams into the United Nations Command portion of the DMZ to ensure that United Nations Command forces are in compliance with the Armistice Agreement, and is prepared to conduct unilateral investigations of alleged armistice violations reported to have occurred in the DMZ. United Nations Command liaison officers from the States Members of the United Nations still represented in the United Nations Command participate in these United Nations Command unilateral observer team activities in the DMZ. In 1994, despite numerous reports from the Korean Central News Agency to the contrary, the DMZ has remained quiet with no serious armistice violations observed by United Nations Command forces. Notwithstanding, the United Nations Command dispatched its joint observer teams to United Nations Command guard posts along the DMZ on 56 occasions in 1994 to supervise the implementation of the Armistice Agreement provisions pertaining to the DMZ.

B. Republic of Korea Senior Member

14. In accordance with paragraph 20 of the Korean Armistice Agreement, CINCUNC appointed Major General Hwang Won-tak, Army of the Republic of Korea, as the United Nations Command MAC Senior Member (spokesman), effective 25 March 1991. The United Nations Command component of MAC subsequently attempted to approve credentials for Major General Hwang as the new Senior Member, United Nations Command MAC. The Korean People's Army joint duty officer rejected the credentials, saying "the South Korean Army is neither a signatory to the Armistice Agreement, nor a member of the United Nations Command, and cannot represent the whole armed forces now in South Korea. I have been instructed not to receive the



credentials."

15. This North Korean argument is, however, flawed. CINCUNC signed the Armistice Agreement as Commander of all United Nations Command forces, from 16 States Members of the United Nations and the Republic of Korea. Neither individual nations, nor their military forces, are signatories to the Armistice Agreement. During the Armistice negotiations and subsequent to the signing of the Agreement, the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers specifically requested that the Republic of Korea furnish assurances that its forces would abide by the terms of the Agreement, saying that the Korean Armistice would not work unless the Republic of Korea abided by the Agreement. The United Nations Command relayed such assurances to the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers.

16. Today, the Republic of Korea provides "DMZ police" throughout the entire United Nations Command (southern) portion of the DMZ to maintain the Armistice. In addition, Republic of Korea senior military officers have regularly served as MAC members for the past 41 years. The Armistice Agreement neither addresses MAC membership by nationality nor by United Nations affiliation, nor does it give guidelines for designating a senior member. Each side has discretionary authority to appoint its members and such appointments are not subject to approval by the other side. Further, the appointment of a Republic of Korea general officer as the United Nations Command MAC Senior Member does not transfer CINCUNC's Armistice-maintenance responsibilities to the Republic of Korea armed forces or the Republic of Korea Government. In addition, as a signatory to the Armistice Agreement, CINCUNC is ultimately responsible for ensuring that all United Nations Command forces comply with its provisions.

17. Article 5 of the "Agreement on reconciliation, non-aggression and exchanges and cooperation between the South and the North", effective 19 February 1992, stipulates, "The two sides (North and South Korea) shall endeavour together to transform the present state of armistice into a solid state of peace between the South and North and shall abide by the present Military Armistice Agreement (of 27 July 1953) until such a state of peace has been realized." Thus, the Armistice Agreement remains the only legal regime until it is replaced by a more durable peace. The Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army has an obligation to respect the terms of the Agreement signed in 1953, recognize the Republic of Korea Senior Member, send representatives to plenary MAC meetings to discuss Armistice-related issues, to include tension-reduction and confidence-building measures, and help to promote peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. The joint United Nations Command-Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers MAC is an integral part of the Korean Armistice Agreement. Although formal plenary MAC meetings have not been held since the 459th MAC meeting on 13 February 1991, the Joint Duty Office telephone line in Panmunjom is used by both sides. Further, the United Nations Command MAC Secretary continues to meet with his "counterpart" Korean People's Army representative at Panmunjom to discuss Armistice-related

issues and act as an intermediary in transmitting communications between the commanders of the opposing sides.

C. Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

18. NNSC was established in accordance with paragraph 37 of the Armistice Agreement, and was originally composed of four senior officers, two appointed by "neutral nations" nominated by the CINCUNC, namely Sweden and Switzerland, and two appointed by "neutral nations" nominated by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, namely Poland and Czechoslovakia. The term "neutral nations" in the Armistice Agreement is defined as nations whose combatant forces did not participate in the Korean conflict. NNSC's primary function is to conduct independent inspections and investigations of Armistice Agreement violations outside the DMZ and to report its findings to MAC.

19. The Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers reluctantly agreed to an inspection system proposed by the United Nations Command. They have, however, undermined the NNSC function since the signing of the Armistice Agreement by shipping into North Korea reinforcing modern weapons and equipment, completely bypassing the designated ports of entry, in violation of paragraph 13 (d) of the Armistice Agreement.

20. Since March 1991, the Korean People's Army not only suspended MAC plenary sessions and MAC senior member-level communications, but also suspended its reports to MAC and NNSC on paragraphs 13 (c) and 13 (d) of the Armistice Agreement, which prohibit the introduction into Korea of reinforcing arms and military personnel.

21. On 10 April 1993, the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea forced the Czech delegation to NNSC to withdraw from the north, following the split of Czechoslovakia into two separate States in January 1993. Further, the Korean People's Army pressured the Polish NNSC delegation to initiate withdrawal, terminated protocol contacts and harassed this delegation to make its life difficult. To emphasize support for NNSC, CINCUNC wrote to the remaining members of the Commission on 30 December 1993, asking for their continued engagement on the Korean peninsula (see appendix III). In November 1994, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea officially informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland that Poland's nomination as a member of NNSC had been terminated. The Korean People's Army seeks to end the NNSC arrangement as well as MAC, and thus is chipping away at the basic foundation of the armistice architecture. These North Korean attempts, contrary to the letter and spirit of the Armistice Agreement, must be opposed by the international community in order to preserve and maintain the existing armistice until it is replaced by a more durable peace. The United Nations Command has continued to call upon the Korean People's Army to nominate a successor for Czechoslovakia so that NNSC may continue to function. This the Korean People's Army has not done. Although NNSC activities have been curtailed over the years, the presence of "neutral" representatives provides a stabilizing influence on the activities of the opposing sides. The United Nations Command believes, therefore, that NNSC continues to be an

integral part of the Korean armistice and will keep the Security Council informed of further developments on this issue in future reports.

D. United Nations Command remains issue

22. The Korean People's Army began unilaterally repatriating United Nations Command Korean war remains to the United Nations Command in 1990. Beginning in August 1992, the MAC Secretaries began a series of discussions on a memorandum of agreement dealing with the humanitarian recovery and repatriation of United Nations Command Korean war remains, which culminated in the signing of an agreement on remains-related matters on 24 August 1993 (see appendix IV). The Korean People's Army has since returned 145 additional sets of United Nations Command Korean war remains in five repatriations from 30 November 1993 to 13 September 1994, bringing the total number of sets returned to the United Nations Command to 208. The agreement on remains-related matters has become the foundation for regularizing cooperation on remains-recovery operations and organizing the Korean People's Army-United Nations Command Remains Working Group, whose mission is to locate, exhume, repatriate and identify the remains of United Nations Command personnel located north of the military demarcation line. Throughout these repatriations, identifications of remains has been a significant problem. On 1 February 1994, the first set of repatriated remains was positively identified by the United States Army Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii. The improved forensic condition of recently returned remains resulted in three additional positive identifications, announced on 14 December 1994. Further, the Central Identification Laboratory has determined that all of the remains returned to United Nations Command control are human remains. Previous unsubstantiated reports that have appeared in various media claimed that animal bones were mixed with the human remains. Although there have been occasions when the remains of more than one person were returned by the Korean People's Army in the same casket, the reports of animal bones are inaccurate.

E. Crossings of the military demarcation line

23. Following the crossing of the military demarcation line by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali on 24 December 1993, Panmunjom has been the site of several events that have helped to reduce tensions between the United Nations Command and the Korean People's Army.

24. On 1 February 1994, the United Nations Command returned two Korean People's Army soldiers to Korean People's Army control after they were inadvertently washed out to sea and subsequently rescued by the Republic of Korea Navy.

25. On 15 June 1994, former United States President and Mrs. Jimmy Carter crossed the military demarcation line into the north. They returned three days later, having met with the late President Kim Il-Sung in Pyongyang.

26. On 7 November 1994, the President of the Republic of Korea announced that the Republic of Korea would lift its ban on business investment in the north. Although officially rebuffed by the north, the issue brought into question the

role of MAC in authorizing transit of private citizens between
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of
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SUBJECT: Press briefing by the Secretary-General.

For your information, please find herewith a transcript of the above mentioned briefing which took place today, 16 May 1995, between 6:28 and 7:00 p.m, at UN Headquarters.

Please feel free to disseminate to the media in your region as well as to government officials, diplomatic missions, NGO's, academic institutions, etc..

As you can see from this text, the main subject discussed was the current situation in the Former Yugoslavia in light of the latest developments there. In answer to questions, the Secretary-General also referred to Liberia, the occupied Arab territories, the situations in Rwanda, Burundi, Iraq (humanitarian situation) and Kashmir.

Best regards,

cc: Mr. Goulding
Mr. Annan
Mr. Connor
Mr. Kittani
Mr. Gharekhan
Mr. Sevan
Mr. Aime
Mr. Sanbar
Ms. Green
Mr. de Soto
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Giuliani
Ms. Aboulnaga
All OSSG

The Secretary-General: I have had the occasion to present to the members of the Security Council information

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on what I have done during the last three weeks abroad, on Angola; Burundi; Georgia and the problem of Abkhazia; the dispute between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in Karabakh; Rwanda; Tajikistan; and former Yugoslavia, mainly Bosnia.

I devoted more attention to, and had a longer discussion with the members of the Security Council on, the problem of Bosnia. I mentioned different elements

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which have to be taken into consideration in order to understand what is going on in Bosnia.

The first thing is that the cease-fire concluded on 31 December 1994 for three months has not been extended and that my Special Representative, Mr. Akashi, in spite of all his efforts, has not been successful in obtaining a new cease-fire. That is a fact.

A second fact, accepted by everybody, is that hostilities have escalated and that the United Nations peace-keepers are increasingly under attack. We have terrible figures that during the whole peace-keeping operation 162 United Nations soldiers have been killed and 1,420 have been injured and disabled, and we must take note that France, the largest contributor, has sustained the highest number of casualties 37 dead and 252 disabled. This certainly has an impact on European public opinion, which is asking and thinking very seriously that we should pull the troops out of the former Yugoslavia. My aim as Secretary-General is, on the contrary, to do whatever ought to be done to maintain the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and to maintain the United Nations forces in the former Yugoslavia.

I want also to mention that at a three-hour meeting in Paris, with the representatives of the military, General Janvier and General Smith, Mr. Akashi, and Mr. Stoltenberg, we discussed at length what ought to be done and we agreed on three main ideas, (as) the concept of the safe areas and resources required to enable UNPROFOR to carry out its mandate (are) not clear. In a report last year dated 9 May and again on 1 December last year, I asked for detailed information on this subject since I believe that detailed information is important in order for us to be able to fulfil our mandate.

May I also mention and this is very important that we are not able to implement the resolution adopted by the Security Council because of the escalation of the confrontation on the ground. Thus, I believe it is important to discuss what ought to be done to maintain the troops on the ground but at the same time contain the fatigue of the contributing countries. I have asked for reports from my technicians on the ground and I hope to receive those reports in the next few days at which time I will present a report to the Security Council on what ought to be done to maintain the troops on the ground as well as on the redeployment of the number of troops while still maintaining our presence but, at the same time, taking into consideration the dangers provoked by the

escalation on the ground. This applies to Bosnia.

The situation in Croatia and Macedonia is better. In Macedonia I was in contact with my Special Representative, Mr. Cyrus Vance, yesterday to try to find a solution to the conflict existing between Greece and Macedonia. As you know, in Macedonia we have in place for the first time a preventive deployment of forces on the ground to preserve peace in that Republic.

I am now at your disposal to answer any question related not only to Bosnia and the former Yugoslavia. I

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mention this because even though that was the main subject of our discussion during the meeting of the Security Council, as I told you I also discussed with the members of the Security Council the questions of Angola, Burundi, Georgia, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Bosnia and East Timor.

Question: Are you suggesting a more fundamental look at UNPROFOR's mandate, since it seems there is a fundamental flaw between what is sometimes almost a Chapter VII operation and at other times a peace-keeping operation? Are you going to look at all those mandates to reconsider their effectiveness or just at some of them in connection with the safe areas?

The Secretary-General: No, it is limited only to the former Yugoslavia, because we have now been successful in Angola. We are now able to obtain troops on the ground in Angola. We have been successful in Mozambique, El Salvador and Cambodia, in terms of the complete peace-keeping operation, and even in terms of a sort of Chapter VI-and-a-half, which would have to do with operations where we need enforcement. So this is only related to a specific case: the escalation and the deterioration of the situation in Bosnia.

Question: My point is that there are 70-plus resolutions on the former Yugoslavia, with a welter of mandates. Obviously, the formula is not working there. Are you going to reconsider those 70-odd resolutions and try to codify them and say, This is what UNPROFOR is going to do ?

The Secretary-General: I would take another, simpler approach: let us have a new resolution rather than codify the 20 or 40 other resolutions.

Question: You mentioned the safe areas. How do you see a reduction of forces in the safe areas, particularly in the eastern enclaves of Zepa, Srebrenica and Gorazde? Do you see a reduction of forces there? Would they remain safe areas?

The Secretary-General: The problem with the safe areas is, first of all, that we have not received a definition of what is meant by safe area . As I mentioned, we have made two requests of the Security Council. If the Security Council gives us a clear definition of safe area , this will help us. The second thing that is important is the demilitarization of the safe areas as such, because what is happening now is that

certain safe areas are used by the two parties to the conflict to sustain their confrontation.

Question: Twice before you recommended to the Security Council the demilitarization of the safe areas and the disarming of the Bosnian Government forces, and the Security Council has twice refused to follow your recommendation. Are you just doing that again, or is there something new here?

The Secretary-General: They have not refused to follow my recommendation; they have not given an answer to my request.

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Question: What if something new happens?

The Secretary-General: What is new is, first, that we have not been able to maintain the new cease-fire and, secondly, that there is an escalation. Those are two new elements. Before, we had the cease-fire as a basis. We had an agreement as a formal basis for our action, a modus vivendi that was concluded. But the agreement that was concluded on 31 December expired on 1 May, so we are faced with the absence of an agreement. This is the first new element. The second element is that there is a real escalation on the ground. This is why we are asking the Security Council to provide a new approach. In our report to the Security Council we will present new options to take this new situation into consideration.

Question: Of the four options you have discussed with the Security Council today, is it true that you are leaning towards the fourth one, which would be a reduction and redeployment of forces, somewhat like in (inaudible)?

The Secretary-General: I am personally in favour of this, but I still have to weigh the point of view of the technicians. I am not a technician. Secondly, it is a decision for the Security Council, not for the Secretariat.

Question: Are you expecting your military men on the ground to suggest that you recommend number four?

The Secretary-General: In the next few days the military men will give me their analysis of whether the necessary conditions exist for option four. The important thing is not option four or option two or option one; the important thing is to be successful and be able to fulfil the objective of the United Nations, which is peace, maintaining peace as much as we can. This is number one but at the same time to offer the maximum guarantee for the security of our soldiers, because and this is very important we want to avoid another Somalia syndrome. Suppose that tomorrow we have an accident on the ground we have to think about the long term. In the next few years we will not be able to obtain new forces in a new operation, so one of our main objectives is the protection of the United Nations forces on the ground. They are there in a peace-keeping operation. They are there, and they have been attacked. We have had 1,420 people disabled, which is a huge number.

Question: Can you describe how you would like to see
the Force reconfigured, redeployed, and, second of all,
what numbers do you envisage in terms of a reduction? And
third, would this call for a total elimination of a United
Nations presence in the so-called safe areas?
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The Secretary-General: I am not able to give you an answer to those three questions because we are still awaiting the discussions of our experts. Our experts (and I spent) three hours discussing the different possibilities, and only through a detailed report will we be able to give an answer.

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Question: But grosso modo, though. What kind of reconfiguration do you see?

The Secretary-General: I cannot even give you a grosso modo answer as to what the new configuration will be. What we know is what the objectives are. The objectives are, one, we want to offer maximum security to our troops in the event of a new escalation. Two, we want to maintain our troops in the former Yugoslavia. We want to avoid the contributors' deciding that they want to pull out their troops, because there is a strong pressure of public opinion in Europe enough is enough, let us pull out our troops like what happened in Somalia. So those are my main objectives. As to how this will be done on the ground, I still have to wait for the point of view of the technicians.

Question: Mr. Secretary-General, what are your tools to protect your forces in Bosnia, especially? Does that mean that you will advise the Security Council that you are going to use more robust force to protect them and even include NATO forces in that?

The Secretary-General: This is one of the options. One of the options is to use (e.g.) sustainable air strikes, but this means a military confrontation. This is one of the options. The Security Council may decide to adopt this option; I do not know.

Question: What are the other tools you have?

The Secretary-General: This is one of the tools. It means that either you will have an escalation, which means a military confrontation, that the peace-keeping forces will not be carrying out a peace-keeping operation but one of peace enforcement; or the troops will continue to do purely peace-keeping operations. And if there is no peace and no will among the protagonists to the conflict to have peace or to solve the problem, then we cannot keep the peace. Peace does not exist. But this has to be decided by the Security Council. We will offer the different options to the Security Council, and they will have to decide.

Question: Mr. Secretary-General, I am sorry. I still

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do not understand the fourth option. Are you talking of reduction of forces in numbers? How will this make the peace-keepers safer?

The Secretary-General: I do not want to discuss this, because I am not so sure that in the final report we will decide on four options. We may decide on three options. We may discover a fifth option, so I do not want to discuss this. But if you want, the simple question is: there is a basic change on the ground in Bosnia, and this basic change on the ground, in the escalation of the confrontation, necessitated a change in the position of the United Nations, a change in the role of UNPROFOR on the ground. This what we agreed. Now what this change ought to be, how this change will be, this has not been decided yet.

Question: Which do you favour, personally?

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The Secretary-General: I do not favour any change for the time being unless I receive a written report from the technicians, who will (suggest certain) changes for my part, I will choose the change that has the greatest possibility of being successful, to achieve our goal, and the goal is to maintain UNPROFOR on the ground. This is the objective. Our goal it to help to obtain a cease-fire. Our goal is to finally find a peaceful solution to the problem in the former Yugoslavia. These are our goals. We are confronted by, on one side, an escalation and no political will among the protagonists to reach a peaceful solution, and we are confronted by something else the fatigue of the contributing countries and their desire to pull out their troops. So to take into consideration those elements, we need a change on the ground. I cannot tell what the change will be, because I still do not know what the point of view of the technicians will be.

Question: There have been conflicting interpretations of the roles of UNCRO and the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAS) and ENSPAN. Do UNPAS in Croatia still exist, and what is the fate of ENSPAN in your opinion?

The Secretary-General: The problem of Croatia was discussed at length, and I believe that here again you will have to take into consideration the latest incidents (that took) place, which require a change in the number of troops on the ground and their disposition and alignment. This still has to be discussed. But again, we agree that a change is needed on the ground.

Question: During the cold war, the Security Council was ineffective because the major Powers were opposed to each other. Do you find yourself now more or less in an analogous situation, where the major Powers are not pulling in tandem in Bosnia?

The Secretary-General: The role of the United Nations is to find a common denominator among 10 or 12 different opinions. It may take time, but the importance of this consensus is that it represents the will of the international community. On certain occasions we are

successful, on certain other occasions we cannot obtain this consensus, but we have to continue. May I say that during the last three years we have very often been successful in obtaining this consensus in many operations. We have been very successful in many different peace-keeping operations, but we have had many setbacks. We must not let the setbacks undermine the successes.

Question: If I could deal more specifically with Bosnia, the problem might not be so much on the ground there as in the Council here.

The Secretary-General: It is certain that one of the problems is that the various Member States have different interpretations, different perceptions of the problems. Our role is to try to find a common denominator among the different perceptions and to obtain a consensus. This is our role. This is the *raison d'être* of the United Nations.

Question: In two different areas, people are dying in numbers daily because of the sanctions imposed by the

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Security Council: in Bosnia and in Iraq. In particular, the children are the main victims. Is there any possibility that you can personally use your good offices to do something to ease the suffering of these children and these families, who are very much in need of your support?

The Secretary-General: Concerning Iraq, (the Security Council recently adopted) resolution 986 (1995), (the purpose of which) was humanitarian. I met the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq yesterday and I again requested (that the Iraqi government) take a new look at this resolution, because if they accept it and negotiations begin between the Secretariat and the Iraqi Government on the implementation of this resolution, this will certainly alleviate the humanitarian situation in Iraq. I still hope that we will be able to convince them that it is in the interests of the Iraqi people to discuss and to implement this resolution, which will give them around \$1 billion assistance to buy humanitarian goods, food and medicaments for their own population.

Question: The Government did not accept this. Is there any possibility that your good offices could do something to minimize the suffering of the children, who are the main victims, and if possible to ease the sanctions in both Iraq and Bosnia?

The Secretary-General: Let us be precise. In Iraq, I mentioned that the implementation of resolution 986 (1995) will to a certain extent solve the problem. In Bosnia, I want to assure you that one of the real successes of UNPROFOR is that we have been able to provide humanitarian assistance over the last three years to 2 million refugees and displaced persons.

Question: Mr. Secretary-General, you said that your number-one objective now is to protect peace-keepers on the ground. It sounds like that represents a major policy shift.

The Secretary-General: No, no, no. If I said that, I'm sorry: I was not clear. The main objective is the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council. The main objective is peace. Saying this, peace must not be at the expense of the security of the Blue Helmets on the ground. But the main objective is peace, but not peace at any price, not at the expense of the security of the Blue Helmets on the ground.

Question: So that's become the main priority, and not the mandate, which is to maintain supplies to affected civilian populations and

The Secretary-General: No, I'm sorry. The mandate is peace; the mandate is humanitarian assistance; the mandate is to support the refugees and the displaced persons. This is the mandate. But we must not do this at the expense of the security of the Blue Helmets.

Question (interpretation from French): If I may ask a question in French: You did not mention this, but for some days now in the Security Council almost a week there

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has been an initiative aimed at a resolution to condemn the confiscations in East Jerusalem. What is your personal feeling? Do you not feel that these confiscations endanger the peace process?

The Secretary-General (interpretation from French): I share the opinion that the peace process is in danger, not only because of these confiscations but for a number of other reasons as well. I am also certain that solutions must be found to keep the peace process going.

Question (interpretation from French): Sir, do you feel that the Security Council can do something? Should it adopt a resolution?

The Secretary-General (interpretation from French): It is up to the Council to decide whether something needs to be done and whether a resolution should be adopted. It is not for me to say what the Security Council should do. It is up to the Security Council to decide, and then it will be up to the main protagonists in the conflict to see where their interests lie and how they should defend their interests.

Question: What importance does the UN attach to the ECOWAS summit opening in Nigeria tomorrow, regarding moving forward the peace process in Liberia?

The Secretary-General: Thank God that you asked this question! I was quite frustrated that all the questions were related to one part of the world. I was accused in one country about the double standards of the United Nations, so happily you are correcting this.

I sent a Special Envoy; I was very much in contact; I was trying to promote a direct contact between the President of Nigeria and Mr. Taylor. I was not successful. This was done; it takes a lot of hard work to do this. I hope that the summit meeting that will be held in Abuja may find at least a solution to maintain the momentum in favour of our action in Liberia. What is important is to

maintain ECOMOG and to maintain the observers on the
ground.

End of Part 2 of 3

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Here again I am confronted by two problems: the financial problem I don't find the money to help ECOMOG; and the fatigue of the Member States they don't see progress in Liberia. And we must recognize that there is no progress. On the contrary, there is a degradation of the situation.

So my role is (to work to) maintain the presence, to obtain financial assistance. One of the ways is to show the international community that there is some progress. When and if there is some progress, I will be able to obtain the necessary financial assistance and military assistance. So I hope very much that the meeting which will be held in Abuja today and tomorrow will offer something that will reinforce my position when I ask for pledges for the special fund for Liberia. And I will try to convince the members of ECOMOG to maintain their troops on the ground by saying that I will be able to obtain the

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humanitarian assistance for what is really a very difficult situation in Liberia.

Question (interpretation from French): Following the Kibeho massacre in Rwanda, you sent a special envoy to Rwanda, who then went to Bujumbura. Have you received his report? Do you plan to make a new proposal to the Security Council concerning the Great Lakes region?

The Secretary-General (interpretation from French): First, I will present a report in the coming days on the situation in Rwanda. The Kigali Government is requesting me to review the mandate of United Nations troops in Rwanda and would like to have it changed. We are negotiating with the Kigali Government. I received the report yesterday but have not yet read it.

As to Burundi, we are following the situation very closely. There are two immediate problems. First, a number of Hutu refugees from Rwanda have moved into Burundi. There were 17,000; there are now about 25,000 to 30,000. This is a problem. Secondly, there are extremists in Bujumbura, Hutu and Tutsi alike, who are making life very difficult for the Government. But my Special Envoy, Mr. Abdallah, is doing his very best to keep the peace in that area.

Question: I would like to refer to another area where the United Nations is involved and peace seems to be in danger the burning of the religious and cultural complex in Kashmir, where about 1,000 houses have been burned.

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Today, your spokesman said that you still stand by your offer to mediate if India and Pakistan agree and approach the United Nations.

My question is: Where is the sanctity of the United Nations and Security Council resolutions? When the two parties cannot arrive at a conclusion, it is the United Nations and the Security Council which uphold (inaudible).

The Secretary-General: A resolution has been adopted by a contact group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference asking for my intervention. I have not yet received the official letter from that organization. At the same time, this morning I received the Indian Ambassador, who presented the Indian point of view. I am waiting to receive the letters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and on the basis of those two documents I will decide what I can do at my level. But at the level of the Security Council, you have to ask this question of its members.

Question: There have been some threats by the federal administrators of India to use force against Pakistan. Do you think that it is because of the United Nations failure that both countries could get into a war?

The Secretary-General: I do not know. But give me time to study the two documents. I have received only one. When I have received the other I will...study...the two documents.

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Question: Would you keep Mr. Nakajima as Director-General of the World Health Organization after allegations of racism put forward by some African countries?

The Secretary-General: I have no comments on the policy of a colleague.

Question: Whom do you hold responsible for the worsening situation in Sarajevo? You were talking about United Nations troops what about civilians in Bosnia? Who is going to protect civilians in the safe areas?

The Secretary-General: In the case of a new realignment or a new deployment of the troops, one of the main objectives of our plan will certainly be the protection of civilians.

Question: What about Sarajevo these days? What about Sarajevo airport?

The Secretary-General: This is what I mentioned. We have been confronted by an escalation of the situation. That is why I am asking the Security Council to take certain measures that take this escalation into consideration.

Thank you.

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16 May 1995

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

- Secretary-General says peace-keepers cannot implement mandate in Bosnia and Herzegovina due to expiration of cease-fire and escalation of hostilities; UNPROFOR must be maintained, but situation requires changes on ground.
- Special Representative for former Yugoslavia deplores outbreak of fighting in Sarajevo; appeals to parties to begin dialogue under auspices of UNPROFOR.
- Croatian Government signs status of forces agreement with UNCRO; International Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia sends investigative team to Croatia.
- Security Council concludes discussion of situation in occupied Arab territories; Sudan says Israel should realize peace cannot be achieved through unilateral decisions based on use of force.
- Secretary-General says situation in Tajikistan remains tense, but results of Moscow talks justify United Nations efforts and maintenance of UNMOT.
- Disarmament Commission holds exchange of views on specific disarmament items.
- United Nations police adviser shot dead in apparent robbery attempt in Angola.

United Nations peace-keepers are unable to implement Security Council resolutions relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina due to the expiration of the cease-fire and the escalation of the confrontation there, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. He told correspondents at Headquarters today that the peace-keepers were increasingly coming under attack, and that the situation required changes on the ground. He made those comments after briefing the Council on the situation in the former Yugoslavia, following his meeting with senior United Nations officials in Paris on Friday. He also dealt with Angola, Burundi, Georgia, Rwanda, Tajikistan and East Timor.

The Secretary-General stressed that he was determined to maintain the United Nations forces in the former Yugoslavia, and to safeguard the peace-keepers there. He noted that more than 160 United Nations troops had been killed, and more than 1,400 injured, in the region. France -- the largest contributor -- had sustained the most casualties. It was

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important to contain the fatigue of troop-contributing countries and to avoid the "Somalia syndrome". He said that he had asked the officials on the ground for recommendations, and that he would report in turn to the Council on what action should be taken.

Special Representative Yasushi Akashi has deplored the outbreak of fighting in Sarajevo today, saying it set back the clock in the search for a peaceful settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He appealed to the leaders of the parties to the conflict not to squander what chances remained for peaceful dialogue under the auspices of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

The Special Representative stressed that there was an alternative to the military option that the parties seemed to have chosen -- they could cooperate with United Nations efforts to restore peace step by step. The first step must be the immediate silencing of all weapons, followed by the normalization of the humanitarian aid operation to bring much-needed relief to the civilian population. Finally, serious talks must begin on shaping a viable long-term political solution.

The latest fighting in Sarajevo started when Bosnian Government forces fired four mortar rounds into a Bosnian Serb barracks, prompting intense firing in return, according to a United Nations spokesman. During the day, a Russian peace-keeper was seriously wounded, while a French peace-keeper was slightly wounded, and an unmanned armoured personnel carrier was destroyed. Meanwhile, the French soldier shot by a sniper in Sarajevo last week died yesterday.

The Croatian Government has signed a status of forces agreement with the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO), a spokesman for the Organization announced today. He described the signing as a very positive development.

Meanwhile, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia has sent a four-person team to Croatia on a two-week mission. The team will investigate the recent events in Western Slavonia and the shelling of Zagreb with cluster bombs.

The Security Council today concluded its three-day discussion of the situation in the occupied Arab territories. Several speakers said the Council must reject Israel's attempts to effect a fait accompli in occupied Jerusalem prior to negotiations on its status next year. They called on the Council to take action to ensure that Israel reversed its recent decision to expropriate Arab land in East Jerusalem.

The representative of Mauritania strongly condemned Israel's decision, saying the successes of the peace process depended on the political will of the two parties to comply with their commitments. Unilateral acts could only sow suspicion and doubt, and dim the hopes of the people of the region for peace. The Sudanese representative said Israel had one objective: the annexation of East Jerusalem and the declaration of a unified Jerusalem as its capital. Israel sought to empty East Jerusalem of its inhabitants through land confiscations and the building of settlements. The Council

must take decisive action to convince Israel that peace could not be achieved through unilateral decisions based upon the use of force.

"The patience of Arab and Islamic peoples is running out as they witness daily the Israeli arrogance and the Israeli persistence in humiliating Arabs and Muslims in defiance of all resolutions of the Security Council, because Israel is exempt from implementing them, thanks to the biased position of the United States", the representative of Libya said. He cautioned that the double standard being employed by a permanent member of the Council might drive people to reconsider the usefulness of a United Nations that had lost its credibility.

The situation in Tajikistan remains tense, particularly on the border with Afghanistan, according to the Secretary-General. In a report dated 12 May, he said several factors had combined to create serious difficulties for the political process being promoted by the United Nations there. Those factors included the Government's position regarding the deployment of its troops to Gorno-Badakshan; the manner in which it had carried through the elections on 26 February; the opposition's refusal to participate in elections even if they were postponed; its de facto withdrawal from the Joint Commission; and the escalation of hostilities in April.

The Secretary-General noted that the Tajik parties had agreed during recent consultations in Moscow to extend the current cease-fire agreement until 26 May. They had also agreed to hold the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks in Almaty beginning on 22 May and to include on the agenda the fundamental institutional issues and consolidation of the statehood of Tajikistan. Meanwhile, the Russian authorities had recognized the validity of the cease-fire agreement for their forces in the country. Those results provided grounds for continuing United Nations efforts and maintaining the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT), he concluded.

The Disarmament Commission has begun its 11-day session with an exchange of views on specific disarmament items. The representative of Japan said it would be a mistake for the Commission to focus solely on nuclear issues, given that the armed conflicts of the past 50 years had been fought largely with conventional weapons. The issue of arms transfers concerned all countries and was closely related not only to a country's political and security situation, but also to its economic needs, she said.

Several representatives cautioned that any final recommendations from the Commission on international arms transfers should be without prejudice to the right of States to equip and maintain armed forces for the purpose of defence. On the issue of nuclear disarmament, the representative of India said the Commission should not be satisfied with reiterating the goals of the Declaration of the Third Disarmament Decade, but should give specific suggestions. Recent disarmament steps constituted only a technical management of the arms race and were insufficient, he said.

A United Nations police adviser -- Raul Ruben Aguirre of Argentina -- was shot dead in Luanda, Angola, yesterday,

according to a spokesman for the Organization. An investigation has been launched into the incident, although it appears that Mr. Aguirre was killed during an attempted robbery with no political motive.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 16 May 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, giving details of his appointments for the day, said that the Secretary-General had met at 11 a.m. with Ambassador Felipe H. Mabilangan of the Philippines, Chairman of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China. This was followed at noon by a meeting with Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright of the United States, at her request.

The Secretary-General was scheduled to receive Ambassador Prakash Shah of India at the latter's request at 12:30 p.m. At 4:30 p.m., he would brief the Security Council on his recent mission, most particularly on his meeting last Friday in Paris with his Special Representative Yasushi Akashi and other senior officials on the situation in the former Yugoslavia. After briefing the Council, the Secretary-General would meet with correspondents for about 25 minutes in room 226..

Continuing, Mr. Sills said that the report of the Secretary-General on Tajikistan (S/1995/390) was out today. It updated the situation there since the last report of 4 February. He said that the cease-fire had been extended through 26 May. The fourth round of talks would open on 21 May in Almaty, Kazakstan. The President and the Leader of the Opposition would meet in Kabul, Afghanistan prior to that date. Mr. Sills said that the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, would leave New York shortly for the talks. The report did not deal with the extension of the mandate, which would last until 16 June. The mandate was tied to the continuation of the cease-fire. He called attention to the section dealing with the Secretary-General's observations, which gave a summation of the current situation in the country.

As correspondents were aware, the Security Council had this morning resumed its formal meeting on the situation in the occupied Arab territories. It had later adjourned for consultations on two items. Regarding Croatia, on the table was a draft resolution submitted by Germany on behalf of the Contact Group (Germany, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the United States). Council members had a preliminary discussion of the draft yesterday. A number of its members had stated that they had to refer the draft to their capitals for further guidance. Mr. Sills said that he believed that the Council would continue with the discussion today.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 15 May 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said that the Secretary-General had returned to Headquarters over the weekend. At 9:45 a.m. today, he had met with the President of the Security Council, Ambassador Jean-Bernard Merimee of France, to review matters before the Council. At 10:15 a.m., he had made a statement at the launching of the report on world mental health. The statement was available for correspondents. (See Press Release SG/SM/5631.)

Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General had, just before the noon briefing, concluded a meeting with the Foreign Minister of Iraq. The Foreign Minister explained why the Iraqi Government refused to implement Security Council resolution 986 (1995). He stated that Iraq objected mainly to the requirement in paragraph 6 of the resolution, which stated that the larger share of the petroleum and petroleum products should be shipped via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline, and to the modalities of distribution of humanitarian relief in the three northern governorates. The Secretary-General expressed his regret at the Iraqi decision not to accept Security Council resolution 986 and strongly urged the Iraqi Government to reconsider its position and to continue its cooperation with the United Nations to ensure that relevant Security Council resolutions were implemented. (A statement on that meeting was made available to the press after the briefing.)

The Secretary-General was at the time of the briefing meeting with a delegation from Georgia, consisting of Foreign Minister Alexander Chikvaide; Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, Tamaz Nadareishvili; and Deputy Foreign Minister Giorgi Burduli.

Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General expected to brief the Security Council tomorrow, Tuesday, 16 April at 4:30 p.m., as he usually did on his return from missions. The emphasis at the briefing would be on the meeting he had held in Paris with his Special Representative Yasushi Akashi and his senior officials on the situation in the former Yugoslavia. However, he would not rule out the possibility of the Secretary-General touching on some other issues. Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General planned to meet with correspondents after his Council briefing; arrangements for

this were still being worked out. The timing would depend on the length of the Secretary-General's meeting with the Security Council, he said, adding that it could take place between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.

The Security Council was continuing its formal meeting today on the situation in the occupied Arab territories. It had scheduled consultations on the question in the afternoon. He did not expect this item to be completed today; the Council had a draft resolution but was not close to an agreement on the text. Croatia was also on the agenda for the consultations. One of the main things the Council was concerned about was the Status of Forces Agreement with Croatia. He had pointed out towards the end of last week that there was still some significant disagreement on the issue.

Considerable progress, however, had been made in the last two or three days in talks with the Government of Croatia, Mr. Sills said. He hoped an announcement would soon be made on the signing of the Agreement.

On other matters, Mr. Sills said that other items pending before the Security Council were updates on the situation in Somalia and progress of the Commission of Inquiry in Rwanda. He did not know if they would be dealt with in consultations today.

Mr. Sills said that in the former Yugoslavia, the situation in Sectors North, South and East remained tense with soldiers from both sides still in the Zone of Separation.

In Sector South, the Croatian army had still not withdrawn from the Zone of Separation as the United Nations had been assured that it would by yesterday, Mr. Sills said. There were still significant numbers of troops from both sides in the Zone. Likewise, in Sector North, there remained hundreds of soldiers from both sides in the Zone of Separation. There had been two exchanges of small arms fire yesterday at the Sector, both initiated by government forces.

In Sector East, there were still substantial troop concentrations from both sides in the Zone of Separation. Sector West had been described as quiet but tense. A total of 217 refugees had left for Bosnia over the Sava Bridge yesterday, and some internally displaced people were expected to return to their homes today. So far, over 900 people had left via that route. He quoted the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as stating today that it expected to close down that operation substantially in the next day or so. Although restrictions of movement had been generally lifted, there remained some areas to which United Nations military observers had been denied access. A total of 345 people had been taken from the Bjelovar detention centre yesterday and moved to the south and east. The Croatian authorities had informed the United Nations that they had been taken to Pakrac from where they would be released. That had not been confirmed by United Nations sources, he added.

Mr. Sills said that in Bosnia, the situation in Sarajevo remained tense with over 1,300 firing incidents reported. A Ukrainian battalion vehicle parked at the Tito Barracks had been hit with heavy machine-gun fire during the night causing minor damage. Negotiations over the airport were continuing

with no discernible progress being made. As he had informed correspondents last week, the food situation in Sarajevo was getting more difficult, with the humanitarian air bridge having been suspended for five or six weeks now.

In Sector North East (UNPROFOR Command), 1,700 detonations had been recorded yesterday in the Orasje Pocket, mainly from Bosnian Serb positions; around 550 had been recorded in Brcko. Heavy firing had resumed this morning. At 2 p.m. (local time) today, there had been heavy firing near Vidovice; a Bosnian Serb attack with 18 tanks was under way. There had been 2,000 impacts in that area yesterday, and it looked as if today's figure would probably be about the same.

Mr. Sills said that the United Nations Security Coordinator's Office had announced that the kidnapped staff member of the World Food Programme office in the Sudan had been released yesterday. He said that correspondents would recall that on 28 April he had read out a statement issued by the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator, Peter Hansen, on the disappearance of Fred Cuny in Chechnya. Mr. Cuny and three companions had disappeared while on a humanitarian mission on behalf of the Soros Foundation. Mr. Sills said that Mr. Cuny had done considerable work for the United Nations, United Nations agencies and programmes, as well as non-governmental organizations in the past. Press reports had indicated over the weekend that his body might have been found in Chechnya. He said that the United Nations was in contact with the authorities of the Russian Federation on the matter. According to his information, the body had not yet been positively identified.

Mr. Sills drew attention to two background releases on the racks. One (DC/2512) gave details of the meeting of the Disarmament Commission opening at Headquarters today. He said that Commission would, among other things, consider the question of international arms transfers. The other (SEA/1483), was on the meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Law of the Sea, also scheduled to open at Headquarters today. The primary purpose of the meeting was consideration of practical arrangements for the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea which would be based in Hamburg, Germany.

Asked what the chances were for the withdrawal of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) from the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that any changes in or termination of UNPROFOR's mandate were totally in the hands of the Security Council. He would not speculate on what decisions the Council might or might not take.

A correspondent asked whether the United Nations had any involvement in the arrest of Emmanuel Constant, a Haitian alleged to have been responsible for human rights violations in the country and who was arrested in New York by United States authorities last week. Mr. Sills said that the matter was being handled under bilateral arrangements between the Governments of Haiti and the United States. His extradition would seem the proper way to proceed, Mr. Sills said; it was a matter to be dealt with by the Haitian authorities.

In response to questions about the creation by the

Croatian Government of undeclared and secret detention centres, including in as Varazdin, Kraspin, Daruvar, Novska and Nova Gradiska, he said that the United Nations had increased freedom of movement in the area, although it was not complete. He had no information on any additional detention centres. The United Nations had been aware of the three detention centres mentioned last week. He recalled that he had informed correspondents that attempts were being made to obtain an accounting of all individuals in the area, including those who were killed, those who had departed Sector West for Bosnia, who had been registered by the UNHCR and those still remaining in the area. He would inquire regarding any additional detention centres.

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Disarmament Commission
194th Meeting (PM)

DC/2515
15 May 1995

SUMMARY ONLY
SPEAKERS FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFER ISSUE AS
DISARMAMENT COMMISSION CONCLUDES GENERAL DISCUSSION

Given that the armed conflicts of the past 50 years had been fought largely with conventional weapons, it would be a mistake for the Disarmament Commission to focus solely on nuclear issues, the representative of Japan said this afternoon as the Commission concluded its exchange of views on specific disarmament items.

The issue of arms transfers concerned all countries and was closely related not only to a country's political and security situation, but also to its economic and other needs, she said. Trade in illicit small arms was linked to sociopolitical unrest in recipient States, as well as to their inability to control the influx of weapons across their borders. Feasible guidelines that every Member State would be expected to observe should be enunciated by the Commission.

Several representatives cautioned that any final recommendations from the Commission on international arms transfers should be without prejudice to the right of States to equip and maintain armed forces for the purpose of defence.

The Commission is examining three issues this session: "international arms transfers"; the "process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security"; and "review of the Declaration of 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade". Discussion of the last two items will conclude this year.

On the issue of nuclear disarmament, the representative of India said the Commission should not be satisfied with reiterating the goals of the Declaration of the Third Disarmament Decade, but rather should give specific suggestions. Recent disarmament steps constituted only a technical management of the arms race and were insufficient, he said.

So far, the Commission had been unable to formulate a set of satisfactory guidelines for nuclear disarmament, the representative of China said, adding that the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons should be the primary objective.

Also speaking in the discussion were the representatives

of Pakistan, Argentina, Colombia, France (on behalf of the
European Union), South Africa, Russian Federation, Cuba,
Jordan, Peru, Egypt, Philippines and Belarus.
The Commission will meet again at a time to be announced.

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DH/1893

15 May 1995

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

- Security Council discusses situation in occupied Arab territories; Observer for Palestine says Israel must rescind land confiscation directives in Jerusalem; Israel says land policy does not contradict Declaration of Principles.
- Secretary-General meets with Foreign Minister of Iraq; expresses regret at Iraqi decision not to accept Security Council resolution 986 (1995).
- 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference concludes without agreement on final declaration; Chile becomes 179th State party to Treaty.
- In message for International Day of Families, Secretary-General says peace, human rights and development all depend on tolerance.
- International Conference on Former Yugoslavia reports there may have been unauthorized flights between Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina; finds insufficient evidence to prove or disprove any cases.
- States parties to Law of Sea Convention begin one-week session at Headquarters; to consider recommendations on arrangements to establish International Tribunal.
- UNEP Governing Council begins eighteenth session in Nairobi; to address revitalization of Programme's role and functions.
- United Nations aid worker released unharmed after week in captivity in southern Sudan.
- DPI and International Public Relations Association to honour publicity campaigns from Canada, Turkey and United States.

The Security Council met today to continue its consideration of the situation in the occupied Arab territories. The Permanent Observer for Palestine said on Friday that the Council should order Israel to rescind land confiscation directives in East Jerusalem. It should also make Israel understand the importance of not repeating acts that violated international law. Israel must choose between an agreement with the Palestinian side or no agreement, "because the status of half-agreement is not acceptable and is absolutely untenable". The Palestinians were committed to the Declaration of Principles and other peace agreements in

conformity with international law, he added.

The representative of Israel said the decision to expropriate land for construction in Jerusalem was based on a long-standing policy to ensure that development kept pace with the changes that were a natural feature of any living city. There was no contradiction between that policy and bilateral agreements Israel had signed, including the Declaration of Principles with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The United States representative said his country had publicly stated that the Israeli notice to expropriate land in Jerusalem was not particularly helpful to the peace process. The Council was not the appropriate forum for dealing with that issue, which was for the parties to the dispute to address. Debate in the Council would only distract attention from their efforts and have a negative impact on the peace process, he added.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was back at Headquarters today, having returned from Paris over the weekend. This morning, he received Foreign Minister Mohammed Al-Sahaf of Iraq, who explained why his Government had refused to implement Security Council resolution 986 (1995). That resolution permitted States to import up to \$1 billion worth of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products every 90 days to meet humanitarian needs in Iraq.

The Foreign Minister said Iraq objected to the requirement that the larger share of the petroleum and petroleum products be shipped via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline. It also objected to the modalities of distribution of humanitarian relief in three northern governorates.

The Secretary-General expressed his regret at Iraq's decision not to accept resolution 986. He strongly urged the Iraqi Government to reconsider its position and continue its cooperation with the United Nations to ensure that relevant Council resolutions were implemented.

There were no winners or losers in the historic Review and Extension Conference of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), according to Conference President Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka). He told the final meeting of the Conference on Friday that the Treaty itself had won, as it would continue in force indefinitely. He also announced that Chile had decided to adhere to the NPT, becoming the 179th State party.

The closing meeting was delayed by negotiations aimed at agreement on a review of compliance with the NPT. Tadeusz Strulak (Poland) said that despite strenuous efforts to achieve a consensus document on the review aspect of the Conference, the Drafting Committee had been unable to agree on certain sections. If agreement had been reached, a consolidated report would have been issued as a final declaration of the Conference.

By the terms of three decisions and a resolution adopted without a vote on 11 May, the Conference indefinitely extended the Treaty; adopted the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament; acted to strengthen the Treaty review process; and called for the establishment of a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction.

Tolerance supports all of the goals of the United Nations

-- encouraging peace, protecting human rights, and promoting social and economic development, according to the Secretary-General. In a message for the International Day of Families, he said tolerance grew from the understanding that humanity superseded differences in race, nationality or gender. This year, the Day focused on the family's role in promoting social harmony, with the theme "Tolerance begins in the Family".

The importance of tolerance had been made tragically clear in recent years, the Secretary-General continued. Political and economic insecurity had led many to seek refuge in narrow racial and ethnic groupings. Inter-ethnic rivalries had caused social marginalization, suffering and bloodshed around the globe. The key to preventing such crises in the future lay within families. "If tolerance is fostered within the family, it is likely to prevail in society at large, he concluded.

There may have been unauthorized flights across the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. However, in a report issued today, they said there was insufficient evidence to conclusively prove or disprove each case.

The International Conference conducted an inquiry into over 100 unexplained radar contacts reported since last October by United Nations observers based at Surcin airfield near Belgrade. The observers said the contacts indicated helicopters crossing the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Government of the Federal Republic denied that such flights had taken place.

The report said the radar at Surcin airport had certain shortcomings when used to detect distant targets flying over difficult terrain. It concluded that the International Conference mission did not have the capability to effectively monitor the closure of the air border, particularly at its current staffing level.

States parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea began a one-week session at Headquarters today. They are considering recommendations on arrangements to establish the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea -- the central mechanism of the compulsory dispute-settlement system set up by the Convention -- to be based in Hamburg, Germany. The recommendations were made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

In addition to considering the Preparatory Commission's recommendations, the States parties are expected to take up the other remaining items on an agenda adopted last November. Those items include the adoption of rules of procedure for the meeting of the States parties, the election of four Vice-Presidents, organization of work and the appointment of a nine-member Credentials Committee.

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) today began its eighteenth session in Nairobi, Kenya. Over the next two weeks, the 58-member Council will

address issues pertaining to the revitalization of UNEP's role and functions. It will consider the changes needed to more effectively implement the international environmental agenda, within the context of the agreements reached at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

"The Council is meeting at a time when multilateralism is under severe stress, the world suffers from summit fatigue and development assistance scarcity, and interest on environmental concerns seems to be waning at both global and national levels", according to UNEP Executive Director Elizabeth Dowdeswell. "The environmental movement has had some moments of glory, some due to the efforts of UNEP over the past two decades. But the scope of change requires us to deal with the real causes of environmental destruction and confront the forces of our own making that are destroying the planet".

Romy Delos Santos, the Filipino aid worker abducted last week in southern Sudan, has been released unharmed, according to a United Nations spokesman. Mr. Santos was one of nine United Nations staff workers -- two international and two local staff members, as well as five local United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) staff -- abducted while working for Operation Lifeline Sudan. The other eight were released unharmed after a few days.

The Body Shop Canada will receive the 1994 United Nations Grand Award for outstanding achievement in public relations, for its intensive national campaign to stop violence against women. The award will be presented at a private luncheon at Headquarters on Wednesday, 17 May. Two campaigns from Turkey and the United States will receive honourable mention -- Rama Cansuyu (Lifeblood Project), an environmental success story; and Kentucky Fried Chicken/DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) for its DARE to Make a Difference contest.

The awards are given each year, in conjunction with the International Public Relations Association, to recognize excellence in public relations campaigns that address priority issues of the United Nations. They will be presented by the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information, Samir Sanbar, and a member of the Association's Board, Lee Levitt.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

Disarmament Commission
193rd Meeting (AM)

DC/2514
15 May 1995

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN SMALL ARMS MOST CHALLENGING ISSUE,
DISARMAMENT COMMISSION IS TOLD AT OPENING OF SESSION

Illicit traffic in small arms was the most challenging issue facing the Disarmament Commission, the representative of Canada told the Commission, as it began an 11-day session this morning with an exchange of views on specific disarmament matters.

Besides the issue of international arms transfers, the Commission will also consider, during the session, the process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, as well as review the Declaration of 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade. Discussion of the last two items will conclude this year.

According to the representative of Nigeria, the Commission should not limit its examination of arms traffic to illicit transfers, as the line between legitimate and illegitimate transfer of arms was not clearly defined.

Expressing concern that the illicit transfer and acquisition of armaments had assumed alarming proportions, the representative of Indonesia said that the Register on Conventional Weapons could not deal with the clandestine nature of such activities. He called for more concerted measures, especially in relation to conflict-ridden areas. He recommended more effective control over national armaments and import and export policies, as well as greater regional and global coordination.

On nuclear disarmament, the representative of Brazil said that, following the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the international community expected the nuclear-weapon States to push forward wide-ranging disarmament measures. The working group on nuclear disarmament must be oriented towards the future. Time should not be wasted by repeating acrimonious debate over what had or had not been achieved so far, he continued.

Following an opening statement by Chairman Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia), the Commission adopted its agenda for the session, which established a working group for each of the three items. Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador) was appointed Chairman of Working Group I on the process of nuclear

disarmament in the framework of international peace and security. Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria) was appointed Chairman of Working Group III on the review of the Declaration of 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade". Previously, Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany) had been appointed Chairman of Working Group II on international arms transfers.

Belarus and Poland were elected as the two remaining Vice-Presidents.

The Commission will meet again at 3 p.m. today to continue its general exchange of views on the three disarmament issues.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

Meeting of States Parties
to Law of Sea Convention
(AM) Meeting

SEA/1484
15 May 1995

STATES PARTIES TO CONVENTION ON LAW OF SEA BEGINS MEETING

The Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea this morning began its five-day session by approving its programme of work and by establishing an open-ended working group of the whole to begin considering its draft rules of procedure.

The Meeting is being convened in accordance with article 319 of the Convention, which empowers the Secretary-General to call such a meeting when necessary. In addition to the States parties, the Meeting is open to other States and entities to participate as observers.

Statements this morning were made by the President of the Meeting, Satya Nandan (Fiji); and the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel, Hans Corell.

In his address, Mr. Nandan said that the session's work would be divided into two components: consideration, until Wednesday, 17 May, of the draft rules of procedure; and other matters, including the consideration of practical arrangements to establish the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea. The administrative arrangements, structure and financial implications of the Tribunal and its initial financing and budget would be discussed. The appointment of a Credentials Committee would also be considered.

The President also urged the regional groups in the United Nations to hold informal consultations on nominations for the four Vice-Presidents of the Meeting.

Under-Secretary-General Corell said that the draft rules had been intended to provide general rules applicable for all purposes, with provisions to cover specific requirements relating to the Tribunal or to elections to the Commission on the limits of the Continental Shelf. He would be consulting with the German Government on 29 and 30 June regarding practical arrangements to establish the Tribunal. Meeting Secretary Gritakumar Chitty had been assigned with making practical preparations for the organization of the Tribunal.

The Meeting's deliberations on the Tribunal are to be

guided by recommendations of the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. The Tribunal, to be based in Hamburg, Germany, is the central mechanism of the compulsory dispute-settlement system set up by the Convention.

The Meeting of States Parties will meet again at a date to be announced.

Statements

The President of the Meeting, SATYA NANDAN (Fiji), recalled that the last Meeting of States Parties had deferred the election of members of the Tribunal until 1996. The Meeting would now have before it other matters, such as the rules of procedure, which had been partially dealt with in the last Meeting. Other questions such as the election of four Vice-Presidents would be considered. The regional groups should hold consultations on nominations for the posts. The Meeting might also look at other issues such as the appointment of a Credentials Committee for which he would hold consultations.

He stated that the main component of the Meeting's work would be the consideration of the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission regarding practical arrangements for establishing the Tribunal. It would look at such issues as the administrative arrangements, structure and financial implications of the Tribunal and its initial financing and budget.

He said he would divide the work of the Meeting into two: until Wednesday, 17 May, the Meeting would consider the rules of procedures. Following that, it would look at issues on practical arrangements for setting up the Tribunal.

HANS CORELL, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel, said that in drafting the provisional rules of procedure, the approach had been to provide general rules applicable for all purposes, with provisions to cover specific requirements relating to the Tribunal or to elections to the Commission on the limits of the Continental Shelf. The rules of the General Assembly, the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and the Preparatory Commission had been used as primary sources.

Certain provisions had been modified, he said. For example, draft rule 27, which set up a Bureau of the President and four Vice-Presidents, disposed of the need for a large General Committee. Draft rule 37 stated that no verbatim or summary records would be provided. However, a formal record could be kept under the responsibility of the Secretariat. Draft rules 79 to 81 contained specific provisions governing the election of the Members of the Commission on the limits of the Continental Shelf.

He stated that a four-volume consolidated report of the Preparatory Commission regarding practical arrangements for the establishment of the International Tribunal would be before the Meeting. Meeting Secretary Gritakumar Chitty had been assigned to make practical preparations for the organization of the Tribunal.

Mr. Corell announced that he would be consulting with the German Government on 29 and 30 June regarding practical

arrangements for the establishment of the Tribunal.

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FROM DPIIDS

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15 May 1995

DPI AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS ASSOCIATION TO HONOUR
PUBLICITY CAMPAIGNS FROM CANADA, TURKEY AND UNITED STATES

The Body Shop Canada will receive the 1994 United Nations Grand Award for outstanding achievement in public relations for its intensive national campaign to stop violence against women. The award will be presented at a private luncheon at Headquarters on Wednesday, 17 May.

The awards are given each year, in conjunction with the International Public Relations Association, to recognize excellence in public relations campaigns that address priority issues of the United Nations. The Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information, Samir S. Sanbar, and a member of the Association's Board, Lee Levitt, will present the awards.

The Department of Public Information (DPI) has granted the awards for excellence in public relations, in cooperation with Association's Golden World Awards, since 1990.

The 1994 Grand Award winner is the Body Shop Canada for In the Name of Love STOP Violence Against Women which, for the first time ever, brought the issue to the forefront of the Canadian public. The objectives of the campaign, which ran for three weeks during March 1994, were to raise awareness of this very serious issue; raise funds for organizations working to prevent violence and to counsel survivors; help educate and empower women through its shops across the country; and let those being abused know where they could get support.

The campaign was conducted across Canada, with local events held in more than 36 cities and communities. More than \$100,000 for violence prevention programmes was raised and funding provided for 37 Canadian survivors of violence to participate in Outward Bound's Women of Courage programme. The Body Shop Canada planned to repeat its campaign in 1995.

In addition to the Grand Award, two campaigns were selected for honourable mention. One was Turkey's Rama Cansuyu (Lifeblood Project), an environmental success story which was sponsored by Turkish Unilever-Rama Group. The Rama Lifeblood Project was initiated to save the Izmir Bird Paradise, a unique open air museum and bird sanctuary where hundreds of species of birds have lived and bred for centuries. The project sought to emphasize the importance of wetlands, to encourage

environmental sensitivity, to make Izmir Bird Paradise widely known among the public, and to prove Rama's sensitivity in environmental issues. A key element was to provide a secure source of fresh water for the ecosystem which had virtually dried up due to prolonged lack of rainfall.

The other honourable mention will go to Kentucky Fried Chicken/DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) for its DARE to Make a Difference contest. The programme objectives were to provide DARE with a national forum to express its positive impact on youth and to strengthen the association between Kentucky Fried Chicken and DARE in local communities across the United States. The contest challenged fifth and sixth grade students to create the best television and radio public service announcements explaining why the DARE programme was important in their lives. The contest generated 50,000 student entries. Total audience figures for television and radio stations airing the public service announcements exceeded 1.2 billion.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

Security Council
Resumed 3536th Meeting
AM SUMMARY

SC/6040
15 May 1995

SECURITY COUNCIL CONTINUES DISCUSSING ISRAEL'S DECISION TO
CONFISCATE LAND IN EAST JERUSALEM Will Meet Again Tomorrow

The Security Council should take resolute action to compel Israel to reverse its recent decision to confiscate Palestinian land in East Jerusalem, speakers said this morning, as the Council continued its consideration of the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

Stating that the Council had met as recently as February to consider related Israeli actions, the representative of Jordan recalled that the Council, then, had been unable to adopt a resolution on the subject. The Council should shoulder its responsibilities. He added that the decision by the parties to postpone negotiations on the status of Jerusalem was not meant to be used to permit its "Judaization".

The representative of Iran said the result of that earlier meeting had been "quite frustrating" and the results of the present meeting would be no less frustrating if the Council failed to protect the Palestinian people against continuous oppression and occupation of their homeland.

Israel's recent action to confiscate Palestinian land in East Jerusalem would play into the hands of extremists and bigots determined to wreck the peace process, the representative of Malaysia said. Rejecting the contention that the issue should be resolved between the two parties, he said the co-sponsors of the peace process must shoulder their responsibilities to exercise pressure on Israel to immediately discontinue those actions.

The representative of Australia said his country strongly supported the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and, if they so chose, to an independent State neighbouring a secure Israel. He stressed that East Jerusalem was part of the occupied territories and not, as Israel had declared, that country's "eternal capital".

Speakers also drew attention to such Israeli actions affecting Jerusalem as its closing off of the city and its excavations beneath the Al-Aqsa Mosque, which they viewed as undermining the peace process. Several participants stressed the key position the city held within Muslim religious

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

15 May 1995

PRESS CONFERENCE BY PRESIDENT OF NPT REVIEW AND EXTENSION
CONFERENCE

On the final day of the 1995 Extension and Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Friday, 12 May, Conference President Jayantha Dhanapala of Sri Lanka told correspondents at a Headquarters press conference that it was possible to outlaw nuclear weapons and achieve a complete ban on nuclear weapons as had been done for chemical and biological weapons.

The Conference, which began on 17 April, had been convened in compliance with relevant articles of the NPT in order to review its operations and to decide on its extension, he said. Describing the structure of the Conference, he went on to say that the review process had been undertaken within the structure of its three Main Committees -- "the time-honoured structure of the Conference".

(Main Committee I reviewed the implementation of Treaty provisions relating to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament and international peace and security, and the use of security assurances. Main Committee II addressed the implementation of Treaty provisions relating to non-proliferation, safeguards and nuclear-weapon-free zones; and Main Committee III reviewed implementation of provisions relating to the inalienable right of all parties to the Treaty to conduct research, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.)

Committees II and III had been able to reach broad agreement, he said. Main Committee I had been unable to reach agreement in a number of areas. The reports of all the Committees had been sent to a drafting committee, under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Tadeus Strulak of Poland, which had tried to resolve the problems encountered in the Main Committees. "That process was still continuing." As part of that negotiating process, Mr. Dhanapala expressed the hope that with good will on all sides, it would be possible to have a consensus declaration by the end of the day.

Regarding the outcome of the Conference, he said that three decisions had been adopted on 11 May, without a vote, on the indefinite extension of the Treaty; the strengthening of

the Treaty's review process; and the establishment of principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. A resolution had also been adopted, without a vote, calling for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and the need to have the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards on all nuclear activities.

The fact that the decisions and recommendations had been adopted without a vote signified a desire of all the States parties to proceed according to the Treaty, he continued. "What has emerged from this historic Conference is a strengthening of the Treaty in all its aspects." It has reinforced the international legal barrier against nuclear proliferation and reaffirmed a commitment to achieve nuclear disarmament with the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons. The Conference also agreed to reinforce arrangements for international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Based on those achievements, he believed that as a follow-up to the indefinite extension, focus should be on strengthening the review process, which would enhance the accountability of States parties in fulfilment of their undertakings under the Treaty. Beginning in 1997, discussion would focus on substantive issues, and on the establishment of subsidiary bodies on such issues as universality. The Conference had also established principles and objectives as benchmarks against which review exercises would be conducted. One of those benchmarks was the completion of the comprehensive test-ban treaty "not later than 1996". In the case of some "slippage" in that time-frame, the responsible States parties would be called on to answer at the 1997 meeting of the Preparatory Committee.

Responding to a question Mr. Dhanapala said that the decision extending the Treaty was legally binding. The other two decisions were politically binding documents which did carry some weight.

To another question, he said the legal undertakings of State parties were spelled out in the NPT, as well as in the decisions taken by the present Conference; those had now been spelled out to mean the total elimination of nuclear weapons. If countries did not take those commitments seriously, the international community would hold them responsible, either through the review mechanism or in international forums.

What was the hope of making nuclear States accountable or to ensure that the review mechanism could be effective, a correspondent asked. Mr. Dhanapala said it was unfair to judge the Conference by what might happen in future conferences. The current Conference had had a unique history. While it had limited time, the issues it faced were very complex because of the interrelationship between the review process and the extension decisions. Much time had been devoted to the decisions and, as a result, the review process did not receive as much attention, in terms of time and quality. Referring to the problems with the review process -- in the Main Committee I -- he remained hopeful that they would be resolved. If not, that should not set a precedent for future review conferences.

Asked how he would characterize the general attitude of Conference delegates, Mr. Dhanapala said all delegations had acted in a spirit of compromise and cooperation, which had made it possible to agree on the decisions. Many delegations had had to adapt national positions because of their fundamental commitment to the objectives of the Treaty. The level of commitment had been evident in the record attendance of 175 of 178 States parties, as well as the fact that no State had expressed the wish to withdraw or abandon the Treaty.

To a query about the political will to agree on a meaningful final document that day, the Conference President said all delegations wanted a final declaration. Whether the political will to make the necessary compromises existed remained to be seen.

Since Western countries had achieved what they wanted, would they have the same commitment to disarmament, a correspondent asked. Mr. Dhanapala said it was unfair to characterize the desire for an unlimited extension of the Treaty as the desire of Western countries only. In the original proposal submitted by Canada and a group of 105 other countries, there were many countries which did not fall into the category of "Western countries". The coordinator of the NPT Western Group had informed him that the Group had every intention of fulfilling the commitments made in the Conference decisions.

Asked if the inability to agree on a final declaration would tarnish the results of the Conference and for the secret of his success as Conference President, he reiterated that the time allocated to the review process had been limited during the present Conference. That had been a contributing factor to the problems with the "review document". Consequently, one should not conclude that the absence of a final document would tarnish the attainment of Conference objectives.

The aim of achieving consensus during the Conference, he added, had not been "a pipedream". He had come to the Conference with the idea that the "ideal outcome would be consensus" and had felt that there should be solidarity among the States parties on the extension of the Treaty. However, the Conference had its own dynamics, and he could not take individual credit for any success it had achieved. In all international conferences, delegations must want to have a result; that could not be forced on them.

Responding to a question on the impact on international public opinion if nuclear disarmament in Western countries was not achieved by the next review conference, Mr. Dhanapala said public opinion on that issue transcended geographical regions and political groupings. Public confidence in the NPT would be greatly eroded if there was no fulfilment of the Treaty's provisions. He envisaged a situation where the cumulative effect of disenchantment with the NPT could lead citizens to press their governments to fulfil their obligations under the Treaty. A number of parallel actions were also ongoing, including consideration by the International Court of Justice of a petition on the legality of the threat of the use of nuclear weapons and an attempt by some countries to convert the

test-ban treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

Asked if the term "indefinite" in reference to the extension of the Treaty was synonymous with "in perpetuity", "permanent" and "forever", and if they could be used interchangeably; the Conference President said they could all be used.

Responding to another question, Mr. Dhanapala informed correspondents that the final plenary of the Conference would be held later that day. Delegations continued to try to resolve the review aspects of the Conference and the final declaration.

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PART 1 OF 2

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 12 May 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, informed correspondents at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General had met with President Francois Mitterrand of France, late yesterday afternoon in Paris. The Secretary-General and the President had discussed United Nations activities in various areas, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Rwanda and Angola. The President had encouraged the Secretary-General in his efforts undertaken on behalf of world peace.

A communique was available from the meeting convened by the Secretary-General in Paris today regarding the situation in the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said. The Secretary-General had met for two and a half hours with Yasushi Akashi, his Special Representative to the former Yugoslavia; Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia; General Bernard Janvier, Commander of the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF) in the former Yugoslavia; and Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith, Sector Commander for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). In the statement, the Secretary-General had expressed concern about the deterioration of the situation in Croatia and the need to take that into consideration in implementing the mandate of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO).

Mr. Sills noted that the Security Council had set 30 June as the date for finalizing operational details of UNCRO and for the reconfiguration of the Operation's force. However, the recent events in Sector West complicated that task.

With respect to the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it had been decided at today's Paris meeting that a fundamental review of the role of UNPROFOR was required, in light of the 1 May expiration of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and the subsequent escalation of fighting and increased attacks on United Nations peace-keepers. To this end, the Secretary-General had requested his Special Representative, the UNPF Force Commander and the UNPROFOR Commander to study alternatives to respond to the new situation.

The Secretary-General would return to New York over the

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weekend and be at Headquarters on Monday, 15 May, Mr. Sills continued. The Secretary-General would report orally to the Security Council next week, probably on Tuesday, on the discussion at the Paris meeting of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As requested by the Council, the Secretary-General would shortly issue a report on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Several questions had been put to the Spokesman's office as to whether a decision would be made at the Paris meeting to change the United Nations policy regarding the missions in the former Yugoslavia or whether an announcement might be made on the withdrawal of United Nations forces. Mr. Sills noted that such decisions could only be made by the Security Council. The role of the Secretary-General was to carry out decisions of the Council. The meeting had been convened to discuss the matter with the United Nations officials involved and to evaluate the situation. The Secretary-General would present his evaluation and recommendations to the Council and it would be up to the Council to determine future actions.

Following the meeting, the Secretary-General had met privately with Mr. Stoltenberg. The Secretary-General had then met with the President of the Congo, Pascal Lissouba, the President of Cameroon, Paul Biya, and the President of Gabon, El Hadj Omar Bongo, who had been in Paris for the ceremonies commemorating the end of the Second World War in Europe.

During this morning's consultations, the Security Council had concluded its 60-day review of sanctions imposed upon Iraq, Mr. Sills went on. The Council had determined that there would be no changes made regarding the continuation of those sanctions. The Council President would brief the press outside the Security Council Chamber on that matter following consultations.

The Council would then consider the situation in Georgia, and agree to a draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG). The Council would then address the situation in the occupied Arab territories. A draft resolution would be introduced on that matter by Oman.

There would be a formal Council meeting this afternoon to adopt the resolution on Georgia, he said. Then a formal meeting would be convened on the situation in the occupied Arab territories; 22 speakers were currently inscribed on the speakers list. The Council was expected to begin that discussion this afternoon and then resume its formal consideration on Monday. The Council meeting was not expected to extend late into the evening tonight.

Regarding the situation in East Timor, Mr. Sills said that the United Nations, the Government of Indonesia and East Timorese who supported integration had reached agreement on a list of participants in the All-Inclusive Intra-East-Timorese dialogue. The dialogue was now scheduled to take place in Austria from 2 to 5 June. Differing views had been resolved, as anticipated, and the meeting would proceed as scheduled.

He went on to say that during the fifteenth meeting of the Joint Commission for Angola held yesterday in Luanda, some significant decisions had been reached. The Commission

approved the decision of the Angolan Government that the new armed forces would consist of 90,000 soldiers. That force would include 74,000 ground troops, half from the current Government force, and half the forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). The armed forces would also include an 11,000-person air force and 5,000-person naval force. During that meeting, the Angolan Government had also indicated that it would free a large number of prisoners in the presence of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Regarding the situation in the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that over the past 24 hours there had been an overall reduction in military activity throughout the UNPF area, except in Sarajevo. The situation in Croatia remained tense in all Sectors. Sector North was described as stable, with some shelling and shooting along the cease-fire lines. Those incidents had been described as small-scale and had not escalated into major combat activities.

In Sector South, the United Nations observation posts continued to be surrounded by the Croatian Army, which had been fortifying its positions in the northern areas. There had been sporadic firing incidents around two observation posts. The United Nations estimated that about 800 Croatian Government troops remained inside the zone of separation. The difficulties in resupplying those posts remained a problem. Due to the inability to bring in fuel supplies, patrols had been cut back, creating a situation that could have a negative impact on the operations there.

As had been reported at earlier briefings, some United Nations property had been taken from those observation posts. A number of vehicles had been taken, including jeeps, cars, trucks and a small number of armored personnel carriers. It had also been determined that some small-arms weapons and ammunition had been taken, as well as electronic items, such as video equipment and televisions. There had been no reports that United Nations peace-keepers had been forced to turn over personal belongings such as money, watches, etc.

Sector East remained very tense, with no signs that the two parties intended to pull back from the cease-fire lines, he said. Small-scale firing incidents had been reported there. The restrictions which continued to be placed on United Nations military observers and civilian police in Sector East made it nearly impossible for them to fulfil their duties.

The situation was generally stable in Sector West, he continued. An additional 123 persons had left the Sector across the Sava River bridge yesterday. Another group was expected to leave today. All Jordanian battalion observation posts in Sector West had been occupied by the Croatian Army. Regarding Serbian detainees who had been taken during the Croatian Government action in the Sector, the United Nations and the ICRC had access to them. Reports continued to indicate that the detainees were being well treated. The ICRC had registered all of them.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, attacks on United Nations personnel continued. As had been reported at yesterday's briefing, a French peace-keeper in Sarajevo had been shot in

the head by sniper fire. He had been medically evacuated to France and was now in critical condition. This deplorable situation had been made even worse when the Bosnian Serb forces had refused to allow a helicopter to enter Sarajevo to evacuate the French soldier. The evacuation was delayed for several hours, until it had been arranged for a fixed-wing aircraft to evacuate him. A United Nations observation post at Debelo Brdo had been fired upon; no casualties had been reported. Over 2,300 firing incidents had been recorded in Sarajevo yesterday.

Bihac and Gorazde had been reported as relatively quiet, Mr. Sills continued. Requests had been made to evacuate a seriously ill civilian from Gorazde, but those requests had been refused by the Bosnian Serbs. Concerning Bihac, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had met this morning with authorities in Knin regarding the food situation.

The UNHCR had been given positive signals that two convoys carrying 270 metric tons of relief items would be allowed into Bihac next Tuesday and Friday, 16 and 19 May. One ICRC convoy had arrived there yesterday. However, as it was described as disastrous. The UNHCR was only able to meet one-tenth of the needs of the population in the Bihac pocket, which now numbered 155,000 persons. The food stocks had been depleted and, without a drastic change in the situation, there would be no food available. shelling of the Butm Sills said that he had received updated information on the casualties caused by that incident. Of the 10 people killed in the shelling, eight had been soldiers and two civilians. Of the 10 others who had been seriously injured, three had been soldiers and seven civilians.

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PART 2 OF 2

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 12 May 1995

Today at 1 p.m., a press conference would be held by Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), President of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). He would brief the press on the results of the Conference, which was concluding its four-week session at Headquarters today. On Monday, at 11 a.m, Dr. Arthur Kleinman of the Harvard Medical School would hold a press conference on the subject of world health: problems and priorities in low-income countries. Information was available at the press counter on the related study which had been conducted by Harvard Medical School, in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO).

A correspondent asked if a representative of the WHO could brief the press on the outbreak in Zaire of the Ebola virus. Mr. Sills said he had been in contact with the WHO regarding events in Zaire and that the Organization had issued three press releases on the epidemic, which were on the racks. He said he would check with the WHO regarding a briefing.

On the review to be conducted by United Nations officials regarding the United Nations operations in the former Yugoslavia, a correspondent asked how serious that review would be. Mr. Sills said that the review in Paris was very serious. The gap was widening between what the Organization was being asked to do and the mandate and resources available to it to carry out those tasks. Once the Council received the Secretary-General's recommendations, he expected the Council would look very seriously at the situation.

As a follow-up, the correspondent said that the only three recommendations available for the Secretary-General were to extend the current mandate; withdraw; or to greatly increase the force strength. Mr. Sills said he would not predict what assessment and recommendations the Secretary-General would make to the Council. He reiterated that it would be up to the Council to determine future action.

Asked if there was a time-frame for the submission of the Secretary-General's recommendations on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General's written report on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina would be forthcoming later this month.

Asked for comment on the decision made yesterday by the NPT Conference to indefinitely extend the Treaty, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General was very pleased by the outcome

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of yesterday's meeting. As the Secretary-General had indicated some months ago, he personally supported an indefinite and unconditional extension of the NPT. The Secretary-General had voiced his hope that the disagreement which xder+ ur the last few months regarding the length of Treaty extension would be worked out by the parties without a divisive vote being required. And this is what happened.

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12 May 1995

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

--- Security Council extends UNOMIG mandate until 12 January 1996, subject to review should mandate of CIS force in Georgia be changed.

--- Secretary-General meets in Paris with senior United Nations officials to discuss situation in former Yugoslavia; to undertake fundamental review of UNPROFOR's role in light of developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

--- Secretary-General discusses United Nations operations with President of France; has meetings with three African leaders.

--- UNPROFOR reports reduced military activity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, except in Sarajevo; UNHCR says food situation in Bihac is disastrous.

--- Security Council reviews sanctions regime against Iraq; members say sanctions will not be lifted until Baghdad complies fully with all resolutions.

--- Disarmament Commission to hold 1995 session from 15 to 30 May; to conclude consideration of nuclear disarmament in framework of international peace and security.

The Security Council today decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until 12 January 1996. The extension is subject to review in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force there. The Council took that action by unanimously adopting resolution 993 (1995).

The Council called on the parties to reach substantive progress in the negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations. It urged them to refrain from any unilateral actions which could complicate or hinder the political process aimed at an early and comprehensive political settlement.

The Council reiterated its call to the Abkhaz side to accelerate the process of the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons. It called on the parties to improve their cooperation with UNOMIG and the CIS peace-keeping force in order to provide a secure environment for those returning.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met today in Paris with senior United Nations officials to discuss the deterioration of the situation in Croatia and developments in

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Bosnia and Herzegovina. The meeting was attended by Special Representative Yasushi Akashi; the Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg; the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF), General Bernard Janvier; and the Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Major-General Rupert Smith.

In the light of the expiration of the Bosnian agreement on a cessation of hostilities, the subsequent escalation of fighting and increasing attacks on peace-keepers, it was decided that a fundamental review of UNPROFOR's role was required. To that end, the Secretary-General asked his Special Representative and the United Nations Commanders to study alternatives to respond to the new situation.

The Secretary-General will return to New York over the weekend, and will present an oral report to the Security Council early next week. The report requested by Council resolutions 982 (1995) and 987 (1995) will be submitted shortly thereafter.

The Secretary-General met yesterday in Paris with French President Francois Mitterand. They discussed United Nations actions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Rwanda, Angola and elsewhere. The President expressed encouragement for the Secretary-General in his efforts on behalf of world peace.

Following today's meeting on the former Yugoslavia, the Secretary-General met with the Heads of State of Congo, Cameroon and Gabon. They were in Paris for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe.

There has been an overall reduction in military activity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, except in Sarajevo, according to a United Nations spokesman. Over 2,300 firing incidents were reported in the Bosnian capital over the last 24 hours. Meanwhile, there were more attacks against United Nations personnel. The Bosnian Serbs refused to allow a helicopter to evacuate the French peace-keeper critically wounded by a sniper yesterday. He was evacuated several hours later by a fixed-wing aircraft.

The spokesman called attention to the "disastrous" food situation in Bihac, which has not been reached by UNHCR convoys for five weeks. The agency has sufficient supplies to meet only one-tenth of the food needs of the 155,000 people there. However, the Bosnian Serbs have given positive signals that they will allow two UNHCR convoys into Bihac next week.

The situation remained tense in all Sectors in Croatia, with sporadic firing incidents along cease-fire lines but no major escalation of military activity. However, the United Nations was having difficulty resupplying peace-keepers and patrols were being cut back because of fuel shortages.

The Security Council met today to review the sanctions regime against Iraq, and made no changes to it. The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, Sir David Hannay, told correspondents that Iraq had made no progress towards complying with relevant Council resolutions since the last sanctions review in March. He added that not a single voice had been raised in favour of the lifting of sanctions.

The Permanent Representative of the United States, Madeleine Albright, said Iraq's failure to meet its obligations left the Council with no choice but to keep the sanctions in place. Rather than comply with those resolutions, Iraq had chosen to defy the Council through a combination of "half-measures and outright deception". It had not fully disclosed its biological and chemical weapons programmes, had yet to return Kuwaiti property, and had continued its internal embargo against northern Iraq and its repression of the Shia.

The Disarmament Commission will hold its 1995 session at Headquarters from 15 to 30 May. The Commission will conclude its consideration of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, as well as its review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.

The Commission decided last month to reduce the duration of the session from three weeks to 11 days. It took that action because of such concurrent disarmament activities as the Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty underway in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

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Security Council

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(1995)

11 May

1995

RESOLUTION 992 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3533rd meeting,
on 11 May 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the
former Yugoslavia, and in particular its resolution
820 (1993),

Desiring to promote free and unhindered navigation on the
Danube in accordance with those resolutions,

Recalling statements made by the President of the Security
Council on freedom of navigation on the Danube, in particular
that made on 13 October 1993 (S/26572) expressing concern
about the imposition of illegal tolls on foreign vessels
transiting the section of the Danube which passes through the
territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and
Montenegro), .

Reminding States of their obligations under paragraph 5 of
resolution 757 (1992) not to make available to the authorities
in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)
or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking
in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)
any funds or any other financial or economic resources and to
prevent their nationals from making available to those
authorities or to any such undertaking any such funds or
resources, and noting that flag States may submit claims to
the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia
and Montenegro) for reimbursement of tolls illegally imposed
on their vessels transiting the section of the Danube which
passes through the territory of the Federal Republic of
Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Taking note of the letter (S/1995/372) of the Chairman of

the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) regarding use by vessels registered in, or owned or controlled by persons in, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube while repairs are carried out to the locks on the right hand bank,

Recognizing that the use by vessels registered in, or owned or controlled by persons in, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of these locks will require an exemption from the provisions of paragraph 16 of resolution 820 (1993) and acting, in this respect, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that the use of the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube by vessels (a) registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or (b) in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall be permitted in accordance with this resolution;

2. Further decides that this resolution shall come into force on the day following the receipt by the Council from the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) of a report by the Danube Commission that they are satisfied that preparations for the repairs to the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the right hand bank of the Danube have been completed; and that this resolution shall remain in force, subject to paragraph 6 below, for a period of 60 days from the date on which it comes into force, and, unless the Council decides otherwise, for further periods of up to 60 days if the Council is notified by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) that each such further period is required for completion of the necessary repairs;

3. Requests the Government of Romania, with the assistance of the European Union/Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Sanctions Assistance Missions, strictly to monitor this use including if necessary by inspections of the vessels and their cargo, to ensure that no goods are loaded or unloaded during the passage by the vessels through the locks of the Iron Gates I system;

4. Further requests the Government of Romania to deny passage through the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube to any vessel using the locks of the Iron Gates I system under the authority of paragraph 1 above which is identified as being a party to any suspected or substantiated violation of the relevant Council resolutions;

5. Requests the Sanctions Assistance Missions Communications Centre to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) and to the Romanian authorities operating the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube any suspected violation of any of the relevant Council resolutions by vessels using the locks of the Iron Gates I system under the authority of paragraph 1 above and to transmit to the Committee and to the Romanian authorities evidence that any such violation has in fact occurred; and decides that the Chairman of the Committee

shall, after consulting members of the Committee, transmit to the Council any substantiated evidence of such a violation forthwith;

6. Decides that the exemption provided for in paragraph 1 above shall terminate on the third working day after the Council receives substantiated evidence from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) of a violation of any of the relevant resolutions of the Council by a vessel using the locks of the Iron Gates I system under the authority of paragraph 1 above, unless the Council decides to the contrary, and that the Government of Romania shall be so informed immediately;

7. Requests the Executive Director of the Danube Commission to inform the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) of the date of completion of the repairs, or, if the repairs have not been completed within 60 days of the entry into force of this resolution, or within the subsequent periods of up to 60 days for which the provisions of this resolution may be extended, to provide the Chairman with a report on the state of the repairs 10 days before the expiry of any such period;

8. Confirms that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 760 (1992), the importation into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of supplies essential to the repair of the locks on the right hand bank of the Danube may be approved in accordance with the procedures of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) at a meeting or meetings of the Committee;

9. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

End of Part 1 of 1
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FROM DPIIDS

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Security Council
3533rd Meeting
PM SUMMARY

SC/6036
11 May 1995

ADOPTING TECHNICAL MEASURES, SECURITY COUNCIL ALTERS RESTRICTIONS

FOR NAVIGATION ON DANUBE RIVER
Resolution 992 Adopted Unanimously Following Request by Romania

The Security Council this afternoon adopted technical measures relating to restrictions for navigation on the Danube river following a request by the Government of Romania to the Sanctions Committee on the former Yugoslavia.

By means of a resolution, the Council decided to permit the use of the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube by vessels registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or in which controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from that country. That measure was taken to allow for repairs to the locks on the right hand bank.

The resolution was adopted unanimously as Council resolution 992 (1995). By the text, its provisions would come into force on the day following the receipt by the Council of a report by the Danube Commission stating its satisfaction over the completion of the preparations for the repairs to the locks on the right hand bank. It should remain in force for an initial period of 60 days, and for further periods of up to 60 days as required for completion of the necessary repairs, pending notification by the Committee to the Council in that regard.

The Council requested the Government of Romania, with the assistance of the European Union/Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe Sanctions Assistance Missions, strictly to monitor the use of the locks of the left hand bank, including by inspecting vessels and their cargo.

The Sanctions Committee was set up pursuant to Council resolution 724 (1991) in order to gather information and make recommendations on the embargo against the former Yugoslavia imposed by Council resolution 713 (1991) and strengthened by resolution 820 (1993). As part of the sanctions regime established by those texts, no vessels registered in the

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or owned by a person or undertaking in or operating from that State, are permitted to pass through installations, including river locks or canals, within territories of Member States. In addition, riparian States have the responsibility to ensure that shipping on the Danube is in accordance with relevant Council resolutions.

The Security Council meets this afternoon to consider the question of navigation on the Danube river.

A letter dated 8 May from the Chairman of the Sanctions Committee on the former Yugoslavia, Emilio J. Cardenas (Argentina), to the Council President (S/1995/372), states that the Government of Romania requested authorization for vessels of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to be allowed to use the Romanian locks of the Iron Gates I system, on the left bank of the Danube, while those on the right bank are being repaired. The request is supported by other Danube riparian States, the Danube Commission and the European Union/Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Sanctions Coordinator.

The Committee, noting the exceptional circumstances of the situation, recommends the adoption of a technical resolution on the matter.

Also before the Council is a draft resolution (document S/1995/373), which reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the former Yugoslavia, and in particular its resolution 820 (1993),

"Desiring to promote free and unhindered navigation on the Danube in accordance with those resolutions,

"Recalling statements made by the President of the Security Council on freedom of navigation on the Danube, in particular that made on 13 October 1993 (S/26572) expressing concern about the imposition of illegal tolls on foreign vessels transiting the section of the Danube which passes through the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

"Reminding States of their obligations under paragraph 5 of resolution 757 (1992) not to make available to the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) any funds or any other financial or economic resources and to prevent their nationals from making available to those authorities or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources, and noting that flag States may submit claims to the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for reimbursement of tolls illegally imposed on their vessels transiting the section of the Danube which passes through the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

(Serbia and Montenegro),

"Taking note of the letter (S/1995/372) of the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) regarding use by vessels registered in, or owned or controlled by persons in, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube while repairs are carried out to the locks on the right hand bank,

"Recognizing that the use by vessels registered in, or owned or controlled by persons in, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of these locks will require an exemption from the provisions of paragraph 16 of resolution 820 (1993) and acting, in this respect, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. Decides that the use of the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube by vessels (a) registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or (b) in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall be permitted in accordance with this resolution;

"2. Further decides that this resolution shall come into force on the day following the receipt by the Council from the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) of a report by the Danube Commission that they are satisfied that preparations for the repairs to the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the right hand bank of the Danube have been completed; and that this resolution shall remain in force, subject to paragraph 6 below, for a period of 60 days from the date on which it comes into force, and, unless the Council decides otherwise, for further periods of up to 60 days if the Council is notified by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) that each such further period is required for completion of the necessary repairs;

"3. Requests the Government of Romania, with the assistance of the European Union/Organisation on Security and Cooperation in Europe Sanctions Assistance Missions, strictly to monitor this use, including if necessary by inspections of the vessels and their cargo, to ensure that no goods are loaded or unloaded during the passage by the vessels through the locks of the Iron Gates I system;

"4. Further requests the Government of Romania to deny passage through the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube to any vessel using the locks of the Iron Gates I system under the authority of paragraph 1 above which is identified as being a party to any suspected or substantiated violation of the relevant Council resolutions;

"5. Requests the Sanctions Assistance Missions

Communications Centre to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) and to the Romanian authorities operating the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube any suspected violation of any of the relevant Council resolutions by vessels using the locks of the Iron Gates I system under the authority of paragraph 1 above and to transmit to the Committee and to the Romanian authorities evidence that any such violation has in fact occurred; and decides that the Chairman of the Committee shall, after consulting members of the Committee, transmit to the Council any substantiated evidence of such a violation forthwith;

"6. Decides that the exemption provided for in paragraph 1 above shall terminate on the third working day after the Council receives substantiated evidence from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) of a violation of any of the relevant resolutions of the Council by a vessel using the locks of the Iron Gates I system under the authority of paragraph 1 above, unless the Council decides to the contrary, and that the Government of Romania shall be so informed immediately;

"7. Requests the Executive Director of the Danube Commission to inform the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) of the date of completion of the repairs, or, if the repairs have not been completed within 60 days of the entry into force of this resolution, or within the subsequent periods of up to 60 days for which the provisions of this resolution may be extended, to provide the Chairman with a report on the state of the repairs 10 days before the expiry of any such period;

"8. Confirms that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 760 (1992), the importation into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of supplies essential to the repair of the locks on the right hand bank of the Danube may be approved in accordance with the procedure of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) at a meeting or meetings of the Committee;

"9. Decides to remain seized of the matter."
The Council President, JEAN-BERNARD MERIMEE (France), called the meeting to order at 3:38 p.m.
The PRESIDENT drew Council members' attention to a letter dated 8 May from the Chairman of the Sanctions Committee on the former Yugoslavia addressed to the Council President (S/1995/372) and to the text of a draft resolution contained in document S/1995/373.

The draft text was adopted unanimously as Council resolution 992 (1995).

The meeting adjourned at 3:41 p.m.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 11 May 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, informed correspondents at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General was in Paris today and had met with the Foreign Minister of France, Alain Juppe, at 3 p.m. local time.

The Secretary-General and the Foreign Minister had discussed issues relating to the situations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Rwanda, Burundi, Angola and Cambodia. They had also discussed the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which was concluding its session at Headquarters this week. The Secretary-General had thanked the Foreign Minister for France's support of the work of the United Nations in the fields of peace, development and democracy. The Foreign Minister had praised the Secretary-General's leadership and had assured him of France's continuing support for the work of the Organization.

To a question put to the Foreign Minister following the meeting as to whether the United Nations should withdraw from or change the mandates of its missions in the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Juppe had stressed that the criticism of the United Nations was unfounded and that it was doing the best job possible in a very difficult situation.

The Secretary-General was asked whether he would consider the withdrawal of French troops from the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). In response, he had said that such a decision was clearly one to be made by Member States. While the possibility existed that Member States might wish to withdraw, his mission was to convince them to remain in the former Yugoslavia.

The United Nations was working with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on contingency plans for troop withdrawal, the Secretary-General had added. Such contingencies were being addressed, since it was the Secretary-General's duty to protect the troops by having a withdrawal function as smoothly as possible. However, those plans were only contingencies. There had been no indication from the Secretary-General that any immediate or near-term withdrawal decision had been communicated to him by the French Government. For any information on the policy of the French

Government, Mr. Sills referred correspondents to the French Mission.

It was expected that today's meeting of the NPT Conference would begin shortly, Mr. Sills continued. A package of three Conference decisions had been agreed upon. The package included a decision on the extension of the NPT which stated that the Conference "decides that, as a majority exists among States parties to the Treaty for its indefinite extension, in accordance with its article X,2, the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely". The second element of the package was a decision on strengthening the review process for the Treaty. The third decision addressed principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

The Conference had also agreed upon a revised version of the draft resolution which had been introduced by Egypt, on behalf of a number of Arab States, on the situation in the Middle East. The Conference would first adopt the three draft decisions and then adopt the resolution on the situation in the Middle East. The Conference would then hear statements in explanation of position on the action taken. A list of 21 speakers currently inscribed on the speakers list was available in the Spokesman's office.

Reviewing the activities of the Security Council, Mr. Sills said that a draft resolution on navigation on the Danube river would be taken up by the Council in a formal meeting this afternoon. A draft presidential statement on the situation in Angola had been sent back to a drafting group for minor revision. Just before noon today, the Council had begun its discussion of the situation in Georgia and the draft resolution on that subject. There was general agreement among Council members to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until 12 January 1996.

Today in Rwanda, Shahryar Khan, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, had attended the meetings of the International Commission of Inquiry on the incident in the Kibeho camp and the meeting of the Joint Government Commission of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). Issues of mutual concern had been discussed. The overall situation in Rwanda had been described as stable; however, the Kigali area remained particularly insecure for international staff, due to continued armed robberies and the hijacking of vehicles. He added that the Commission of Inquiry would prepare a final report, which might contain dissenting opinions, for submission to the Rwandese Government and to the Secretary-General. It would be made public.

Regarding the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said the situation of the 22 Czech battalion soldiers in Sector South remained a great concern. Nineteen United Nations observation posts continued to be surrounded by the Croatian Army. Negotiations with the Croatian Government were ongoing to end that situation, to allow for the regular functioning of the posts, as well as for their resupply and for troop rotation.

A report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the food situation in Sarajevo had been issued, Mr. Sills said, recalling that he had noted a few days ago that the food situation in the city was becoming critical.

There were reportedly 10 days of fresh food and 15 days of combat rations remaining. However, the situation had been relieved somewhat by a recent land convoy delivery into Sarajevo.

In Sarajevo, a French peace-keeper had been hit in the head by sniper fire, he went on. The United Nations had not yet identified the source of the fire. The peace-keeper's injuries were life threatening, and he was now in a coma. He had been transported by medivac to Split at 10:30 a.m. local time. He would be transported to Paris later in the day.

In response to a question raised during yesterday's briefing alleging shelling by Bosnian Government forces into a number of locations, including Mali Zvornik in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), Mr. Sills said that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was not in a position to verify those reports. Mr. Sills noted that the Mission of that country had issued a statement on Mali Zvornik. Heavy shelling had been reported in the Orasje/Brcko area, with 400 detonations reported this morning. The United Nations could not confirm reports of shelling into the Samac and Dubica area. No United Nations military observers had been in that area since last November, at which time the observers had been evicted. No heavy shelling had been reported in south-western Bosnia.

The overall situation in Croatia remained tense, Mr. Sills continued. Troop concentration on both sides of the line in Sectors North, South and East remained a problem. Another 130 people had left Sector West for Bosnia and Herzegovina over the Sava River bridge. A total of 200 persons had left by that route over the past two days.

Today at 1 p.m., the Permanent Representative of the United States, Madeleine Albright, would hold a press conference to discuss the NPT Conference. Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), President of the NPT Conference, would hold a press conference at 1 p.m. tomorrow to review the outcome of the Conference. On Monday, at 11 a.m., Dr. Arthur Kleinman of the Harvard Medical School would hold a press conference on the subject of world health: problems and priorities in low-income countries.

At 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, in Paris, the Secretary-General would convene a meeting to address the situation in the former Yugoslavia. Scheduled to attend that meeting were Yasushi Akashi, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia; Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia; Bernard Janvier, Commander of the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF) in the former Yugoslavia; and Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith, Sector Commander for UNPROFOR.

Relating to the NPT Conference, a correspondent asked if the specific mention of Israel had been removed when the Egyptian text had been redrafted. Mr. Sills said that although he had not seen a copy of the revised text, he believed it did not mention Israel by name.

Asked for the specific location of the Secretary-General's meeting in Paris tomorrow, Mr. Sills said he did not have that information.

Asked if the NPT extension would be agreed upon by consensus, Mr. Sills noted that the draft decision stated that as a majority existed among the States parties to the Treaty for its indefinite extension, the Treaty would continue in force indefinitely.

A correspondent asked about the significance of the letter sent yesterday by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the NPT Conference President informing him that his country would no longer participate in the taking of decisions by, or be associated with documents emerging from, the Conference. Mr. Sills said the letter only related to the participation of that Government in the Conference, and was not connected to its status under the Treaty.

Noting that the action of the NPT Conference seemed to be something between a vote and the reaching of consensus, a correspondent asked how that action should be characterized. Mr. Sills said that action was a decision. While he was not aware of United Nations precedents for this type of outcome, he reminded the press that the Conference was of the States parties to the Treaty and not a United Nations meeting. The Conference was thus not guided by United Nations precedents.

Asked why the Drafting Committee of the NPT Conference was scheduled to meet this afternoon, Mr. Sills said that the meeting was probably being held to work on the final report of the Conference.

Would any speakers addressing the NPT Conference rise in opposition to the decisions taken today? a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said that while there might be some speakers who would express reservations, he did not believe that opposition would be voiced, since those statements would be made in explanation of position following the decisions.

Asked if the food reported coming into Sarajevo was for the peace-keepers or for civilians, Mr. Sills said that it was for both.

A correspondent asked if there were any updated reports on civilian casualties in western Slavonia. Mr. Sills said that the United Nations was still looking into this matter, and no numbers or conclusions could be given until that investigation was complete.

Asked for information on a statement made by United States Senator Bob Dole that he would raise the question of lifting the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council on the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that question should be directed to the United States Mission. He noted that the Secretary-General's report on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina was due by 26 May. In that report, the Secretary-General would present a detailed review of the situation there. Also, a report from the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia would be issued soon.

Regarding the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in September, a correspondent asked if any non-governmental organizations had approached the Secretary-General regarding the location of the site of the NGO Forum, which would meet parallel to the Conference. Mr. Sills said that the NGO Forum was not covered by the agreement between the United Nations and the Government of China. The

organizers of the Forum were dealing directly with the Chinese Government. However, the Secretary-General had been approached on the matter and had said he would try to help resolve it in a manner acceptable to all.

A correspondent asked for comment on the report of the United Nations Association-United States of America released yesterday which recommended that the Security Council appoint a Special Rapporteur to address non-proliferation issues. Mr. Sills said that as he had not yet read that report, he could not comment.

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11 May 1995

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

--- 1995 Review and Extension Conference decides to extend Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons indefinitely.
--- Security Council permits use of Iron Gates locks on left bank of Danube River by vessels from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
--- Security Council welcomes positive developments in Angola, including meeting between President and UNITA leader; expresses concern at slow progress in some areas.
--- Secretary-General meets with French Foreign Minister in Paris; discusses Bosnia and Herzegovina, Rwanda, Burundi, Angola and NPT Conference.
--- French peace-keeper seriously wounded by sniper fire in Sarajevo; Bosnian Serbs allow food convoy into city.
--- WHO confirms outbreak of Ebola virus in Zaire; fears more cases following dispersal of patients and staff from Kikwit hospital.
--- Special Representative for Rwanda attends meetings of Kibeho commission of inquiry and joint Government/UNAMIR body.
The 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) today decided to extend the Treaty indefinitely. The Conference also adopted drafts on strengthening the review process for the Treaty, principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, and the creation of a zone free of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. It took those actions without a vote.
Speaking in explanation of position, Hasmy Agam of Malaysia said the decision on indefinite extension did not have the consensus of the Conference. His Government would have preferred a vote by secret ballot, enabling States parties to decide with their consciences. Several speakers stressed that Israel should accede to the Treaty and place its nuclear facilities under full International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards.
The Permanent Representative of the United States, Madeleine Albright, described the indefinite extension of the NPT as a "sterling success", which should make the world a safer place for all. The Conference had capitalized on a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to make the Treaty permanent and

Herzegovina, Rwanda, Burundi and Angola, as well as the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference. The Secretary-General expressed thanks for France's support for the work of the United Nations in the fields of peace, development and democracy. The Foreign Minister praised the Secretary-General's leadership of the Organization and assured him of France's continuing support.

The Foreign Minister was later asked by a correspondent whether the United Nations should withdraw from the former Yugoslavia, or change the peace-keeping mandate there. He stressed that criticism of the United Nations had been unfounded, and that the Organization was doing the best possible job in very difficult circumstances.

Responding to another question, the Secretary-General said some States might wish to withdraw their peace-keepers from the former Yugoslavia, but his mission was to convince them to remain there. The United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) had been working on contingency plans for a safe withdrawal, but there was no indication that any withdrawal would take place in the near term.

A French soldier of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was shot in the head by a sniper in Sarajevo today, according to a spokesman for the Organization. The peace-keeper sustained life-threatening injuries, and was due to be evacuated to Paris via Split for medical treatment. The source of the sniper fire was not established.

Meanwhile, the Bosnian Serbs have allowed a delivery of food into Sarajevo, alleviating a critical situation somewhat. The United Nations currently has 10 days worth of fresh food and 15 days worth of combat rations in the city, the spokesman said.

The World Health Organization (WHO) today confirmed that the Ebola virus had caused an outbreak of haemorrhagic fever in Kikwit, Zaire. It reported that 27 people had died, and that 22 others were hospitalized, many in the terminal stages of illness. The confirmation was based on the results of laboratory tests of specimens taken from patients. The tests were conducted at the WHO Collaborating Centre for Reference and Research at the United States Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia.

A WHO team in Kikwit found the 350-bed city hospital abandoned but for about 20 patients. In view of the dispersal of patients and staff from the hospital, the WHO believes that more cases of Ebola disease will occur in the vicinity. The WHO team is being reinforced by several experts who will arrive in Kikwit today and tomorrow.

The Special Representative for Rwanda, Shahryar Khan, today attended a meeting of the independent commission of inquiry into the recent killings at the Kibeho camp, according to a United Nations spokesman. He also attended a meeting of the joint commission set up by the Government of Rwanda and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

The spokesman noted that the commission of inquiry would prepare a final report on the events at Kibeho which might contain dissenting opinions. The report would be submitted to the Rwandese Government and the Secretary-General, and would be

made public. He described the overall situation in Rwanda as stable, despite insecurity in the Kigali area due to armed robberies and hijackings of vehicles.

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to greatly reduce the risk of nuclear war.

The Security Council today permitted the use of the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the left hand bank of the Danube by vessels registered in, or owned or controlled by persons in, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). It provided that exemption from existing restrictions on navigation to allow for repairs to locks on the right hand bank of the River. The Council took that action by unanimously adopting resolution 992 (1995).

Today's resolution will come into force one day after the Council receives a report that preparations for the repairs to the locks on the right hand bank have been completed. It will remain in force for 60 days, and, unless the Council decides otherwise, for further periods of up to 60 days if necessary for the completion of those repairs.

The Council requested the Government of Romania to ensure that no goods are loaded or unloaded during the passage of vessels through the locks. The Government will have the assistance of the European Union/Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Sanctions Assistance Missions.

In another meeting today, the Council welcomed recent positive developments in Angola, particularly the meeting between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Dr. Jonas Savimbi in Lusaka on 6 May. It expressed the hope that the meeting would mark the beginning of a regular and constructive dialogue between the Angolan President and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

In a statement read out by its President, Jean-Bernard Merimee (France), the Council noted with satisfaction the progress in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. It welcomed the ongoing deployment of United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) support units and stressed the importance of a timely deployment of the infantry battalions.

However, the Council expressed concern at the slow progress in some areas. It stressed the need for the increased cooperation of the Government and UNITA with the United Nations in carrying out all major provisions of the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Council resolutions. Urgent attention should be given to the quartering of UNITA soldiers and the withdrawal of Government

troops to their barracks to permit the incorporation of the former within the national army and police. The Council also stressed the importance of the completion of the disengagement process and the improvement of communication links with UNITA in all regions.

The Council underlined the urgency of the mine-clearance programme and called on the parties to provide, as promised, the funds and equipment necessary for it to become operational. Demining, the opening of major roads and the repair of infrastructure were crucial for the expeditious deployment of UNAVEM III infantry units, the distribution of humanitarian aid, and the return of displaced persons.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met today in Paris with the Foreign Minister of France, Alain Juppe. They discussed issues related to the situations in Bosnia and

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10 May 1995

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

--- Secretary-General calls on world leaders assembled in Moscow to continue support for United Nations.
--- UNPROFOR says Bosnian Serbs are tightening their grip on Sarajevo; situation in Croatia remains tense in all Sectors.
--- 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference further defers decision on extension of Treaty until Thursday; Democratic People's Republic of Korea says it will not participate in adopting any decision.
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--- United Nations agencies and programmes to observe second International Day of Families on 15 May.
--- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to hold eighteenth session in Beirut from 22 to 25 May.
--- United Nations Information Centre in Moscow publishes Russian language volume based on blue book on nuclear non-proliferation.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today concluded his visit to Moscow and departed for Paris. Prior to his departure, the Secretary-General met with United Nations staff at the United Nations Information Centre in the Russian capital. He was also presented with a special medal by the Russian Academy of Sciences, in recognition of the Organization's work for world peace and cooperation.

Yesterday evening, the Secretary-general attended a State reception hosted by the President of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War. A minute of silence was observed in memory of those who perished in the War.

During the dinner, statements were made by President Yeltsin; President Francois Mitterrand of France; Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany; Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom; President Bill Clinton of the United States; and the

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Secretary-General. In his statement, Mr. Boutros-Ghali called on the leaders assembled in Moscow to continue to support the great enterprise of building a world of peace and cooperation. He expressed the hope that their legacy would be a strong United Nations.

The situation in Croatia was tense in all Sectors today, according to a United Nations spokesman. He expressed particular concern regarding Sector South, where Croatian troops maintained their presence around United Nations observations posts. Mines were laid around one post, and attempts to resupply it were unsuccessful. A Czech peace-keeper was wounded in the arm by firing in the area yesterday.

Meanwhile, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has sent two teams of human rights monitors to Sector West. The monitors are working jointly with the United Nations Civil Affairs Department and civilian police in investigating the human rights situation in the Sector. The United Nations has been pressing for monitoring of detention centres there, and of the release of Serbian detainees.

The spokesman said that the Bosnian Serbs appeared to be tightening their grip on Sarajevo. Eight shells were fired into the city today, and a French armoured personnel carrier was hit by a rocket-propelled grenade. There were also reports of shooting on Mount Igman and in the Butmir area. Yesterday, the Bosnian Serbs threatened to target any vehicles, other than United Nations and non-governmental organization vehicles, on the Dobrinja route to Sarajevo airport.

The 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) has further deferred its decision on the extension of the Treaty until Thursday. Meanwhile, Egypt and several other Arab countries have proposed a draft resolution calling upon Israel to accede without delay to the NPT and to place all its nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. The draft also calls upon all States in the region to take practical steps towards the establishment of a verifiable Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction.

In another development, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has said it will not participate in adopting decisions or documents at the Conference. In a letter to the President of the Conference dated 9 May, the Democratic People's Republic said that certain countries were "using the Conference" against it, and that the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula had been unreasonably represented.

The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cyprus, Joe Clark, will visit the region during the week of 15 May, a United Nations spokesman said today. The visit is being undertaken within the framework of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices on Cyprus.

Mr. Clark will confer with officials of the Greek and Turkish Governments, and with leaders of the two communities in Cyprus, with a view to facilitating progress on the basis of possibilities that have emerged in recent months. He will be accompanied by the Deputy Special Representative for Cyprus,

Gustave Feissel.

All but one of nine United Nations staff members abducted in Sudan on Sunday have been released, a spokesman for the Organization announced today. He said negotiations were underway for the release of the remaining staff member, a national of the Philippines. The nine -- two international and two local staff members of the World Food Programme (WFP), as well as five local staff members of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) -- were working for Operation Lifeline Sudan when they were abducted. The 13-man crew of a barge transporting humanitarian goods was also held in the incident.

The United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Peter Hansen, had called for the immediate release of all those abducted. He reiterated that the safety and security of humanitarian workers must be respected under all circumstances and by all parties. Failure to do so could only result in greater suffering for those affected by emergencies, such as the one in Sudan, he said.

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) has elected Oskar Schroeder of Germany as its President, as it continues its fifty-eighth session in Vienna. Mr. Schroeder served as President of the 13-member independent international treaty body in 1991 and 1992.

The main focus of the current session is identifying weaknesses in the international drug control system. The Board is also reviewing how governments have been living up to their obligations under the three pillars of the system -- the 1961 Convention on Narcotic Drugs; the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances; and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. In view of the nature of its deliberations, the Board's sessions are confidential.

United Nations agencies and programmes are planning a wide range of cultural and informational activities for the observance of the second International Day of Families on 15 May. The Day was designated by the General Assembly in 1993 in order to focus local, national and international attention on the situation of families around the world.

The suggested theme for this year's celebration is "Tolerance Begins in the Family", in view of the observance of 1995 as United Nations Year for Tolerance.

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) will hold its eighteenth session in Beirut from 22 to 25 May. The Commission will discuss regional cooperation, the impact of a single European market on its members, and other issues.

The session will bring together government ministers from the Commission's 13 members -- Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. It will be divided into two segments: the technical segment, on 22 and 23 May, and the ministerial segment, on 24 and 25 May.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 10 May 1995

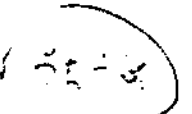
Noting that Sarajevo was being shelled every day, a correspondent asked if the United Nations viewed that situation as normal. Mr. Sills said that he would not, under any circumstances, describe that situation as normal. The United Nations operation was a peace-keeping operation, not a peace-enforcement operation. The scope of that operation had been defined by the Security Council, and UNPROFOR had stated very candidly that it did not have the capability to protect the safe areas. The presence of the United Nations in Sarajevo, its declaration as a safe area, and the creation of the weapons- exclusion zone around the city had improved the situation there over what it would have been without the United Nations presence. While the situation

there was not good, the situation in the city was better than it would have been if the United Nations had not been there.

Asked about the nature of United Nations property which had been taken from observation posts by the Croatian forces, Mr. Sills said he did not have details. While he had heard that some vehicles had been taken, he had no information that weapons had been removed.

Asked who had abducted the United Nations staff members in southern Sudan, Mr. Sills said there had been difficulty in the past regarding security of personnel working for Operation Lifeline Sudan. It was very difficult to determine who was responsible for problems arising there. Mr. Hansen had stated in the press release that, while responsibility for all the abducted aid workers had yet to be fully ascertained, it was clear that one international staff member was being held hostage by persons belonging to the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/United.

A correspondent said that Mr. Sills had reported that the Croatian Government was still pushing its offensive against "Serbian Krajina". Mr. Sills said that he had not reported that the Croatian Government was pushing its offensive. Instead, he had said that there were troops from both the Croatian Government and the Serbian forces in the zone of separation. He had also reported that there was firing across the lines in Sector East and there were continuing hostilities

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in other areas.

As a follow-up question, the correspondent asked if there were reports that the Croatian Government was now shelling the cities of Bosanski Samac and Brcko in Bosnia and Herzegovina, or if there was shelling from Bosnia into the city of Mali Zvornik in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Mr. Sills said he had not received information on those allegations, adding that he would look into the matter.

END OF PART II AND TRANSMISSION
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(PART I OF II)

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 10 May 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, informed correspondents at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General had concluded his trip to Moscow today.

Prior to his departure, the Secretary-General had laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The Secretary-General had then met with United Nations staff members at the United Nations Information Centre in Moscow. Staff of United Nations agencies and former staff members now living in Moscow were also at that meeting. The Secretary-General then received a medal from the President of the Russian Academy of Sciences, presented in recognition of 50 years of United Nations activities on behalf of world peace and cooperation.

At the time of the noon briefing, the Secretary-General had left Moscow en route to Paris.

Regarding the activities of Joe Clark, the Secretary-General's Representative for Cyprus, Mr. Sills read out the following statement attributable to the Spokesman:

"In continuation of the efforts being made within the framework of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices on Cyprus, Joe Clark, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cyprus, will undertake a visit to the region during the week of 15 May. Mr. Clark, accompanied by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cyprus, Gustave Feissel, will confer with officials of the Governments of Greece and Turkey and with the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus with a view to facilitating progress on the basis of possibilities that have emerged in recent months." (Press Release SG/SM/5629-CYP/1165)

The Security Council had no scheduled meetings or consultations today, Mr. Sills said. Tomorrow, it was expected to consider a draft presidential statement on the situation in Angola. A draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) was expected to be circulated tonight. The Council would likely take up that draft tomorrow.

Regarding an item related to the Security Council

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9 May 1995

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

--- Security Council commemorates fiftieth anniversary of end of Second World War in Europe; observes minute of silence in memory of combatants and victims.

--- Secretary-General attends official ceremonies in Moscow marking anniversary of end of Second World War in Europe.

--- Situation in Croatia remains tense, with troop concentrations along cease-fire lines; Secretary-General to convene meeting on situation in former Yugoslavia in Paris on Friday.

--- International Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia considers application for deferral regarding war crimes allegedly committed in Bosnia's Lasva River Valley.

--- Denmark signs Memorandum of Understanding with United Nations on provision of troops for Stand-by Arrangements for peace-keeping.

--- Ninth United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime concludes with adoption of resolutions on terrorism, organized crime and attacks on minorities.

--- Preparatory Committee for 1996 United Nations Conference on Human Settlements concludes second session.

--- All-inclusive dialogue on East Timor to take place in Austria from 2 to 5 June.

--- Member States owe United Nations almost \$3 billion as of 31 May; \$1.03 billion owed to regular budget and \$1.93 billion owed to peace-keeping.

The Security Council today commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe by observing a minute of silence in memory of the combatants and victims. In a statement read out by its President, Jean-Bernard Merimee (France), the Council recalled that the United Nations had been created primarily to preserve future generations from the scourge of war. The Council had been given a special role in that effort, in that the Charter of the United Nations entrusted it with the principal responsibility for maintaining international peace and security.

"For this reason, it seems appropriate for the Security Council to pay tribute on this anniversary to all the victims of the Second World War and to recall the Council's firm desire to make every possible effort to help mitigate the human

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suffering that results from war", the statement read.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today attended ceremonies in Moscow commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe. He began the day in Red Square, where he attended the Parade of participants in the Great Patriotic War and of home front veterans. Russian President Boris Yeltsin delivered an address at the start of the Parade. The Secretary-General then proceeded to Poklonnaya Hill, where he attended the Military Parade.

The Secretary-General also took part in the official opening of the Great Patriotic War Memorial on the Poklonnaya Hill. Statements were made by Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin of Russia, President Eduard Shevardnadze of Georgia, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom, and President Bill Clinton of the United States. The ceremony also marked the inauguration of the Central Museum of the Patriotic War. The Secretary-General later attended a state reception given by the Russian President at the Kremlin Palace.

Tomorrow, before leaving for Paris, the Secretary-General will meet with staff at the United Nations Information Centre in Moscow. He will also be presented with a special medal by the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The situation in Croatia remained tense today, with troop concentrations along the cease-fire lines in Sectors North, South and East, according to a United Nations spokesman. In Sector North, both sides continued to maintain a presence inside the cease-fire lines and there were some firing incidents. In Sector South, there were tensions around nine United Nations observation posts which were either surrounded or occupied by the Croatian Army. In Sector East, severe restrictions were placed on the movement of United Nations personnel.

The spokesman announced that the Secretary-General would convene a meeting on the situation in the former Yugoslavia in Paris on Friday. The meeting would be attended by, among others, Special Representative Yasushi Akashi, Force Commander General Bernard Janvier, and Thorvald Stoltenberg.

The Trial Chambers of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia met today to consider an application for deferral submitted by the Prosecutor. The application relates to crimes allegedly committed between September 1992 and June 1993 in the Lasva River Valley in central Bosnia and Herzegovina. If it is approved, Bosnia and Herzegovina will be formally asked to defer to the Tribunal's jurisdiction and to pass the results of its investigation to the Office of the Prosecutor.

In a submission to the International Tribunal, the Bosnian Government proposed that its investigation into the incidents in the Lasva River Valley be deferred to the Tribunal.

Denmark today signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations regarding the provision of troops for the Stand-by Arrangements for peace-keeping. Denmark is the second country after Jordan to have signed such a memorandum, although a total of 31 countries have formally agreed to participate in the Stand-by Arrangements. The Organization has been holding

talks with another 10 countries that have agreed to do so in principle.

Denmark's Minister for Defence, Hans Haekkerup, told correspondents at Headquarters today that his country would provide a brigade of troops for the Stand-by Arrangements. The brigade would be available at very short notice -- as little as two weeks -- giving the United Nations the ability to respond rapidly to a threatening situation. He noted that it had sometimes taken weeks, or even months, for peace-keepers to be deployed, by which time atrocities had already been committed. Rapid deployment could prevent atrocities and reduce the need for peace-keepers in the long term.

The Secretary-General's Military Adviser, General Maurice Baril, welcomed the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding, which "closed the loop" after lengthy talks on the matter. He noted that United Nations officials had visited some 55 countries with a view to securing contributions for the Stand-by Arrangements. He stressed that the Organization needed high-readiness troops for the first six months of a mission. Peace-keepers needed more than "a helmet and a rifle" -- they had to be well trained and properly equipped, he added.

The Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders concluded its 10-day session in Cairo yesterday. The Congress adopted resolutions on a wide range of issues, including the proliferation of firearms, deliberate environmental damage, organized crime, corruption of public officials, attacks on minorities and acts of terrorism.

Reflecting the concerns of many delegates over the threat posed by terrorist groups to public safety and national security, the Congress adopted a resolution condemning terrorist acts and organized crime, as well as the linkages between the two. It called for steps to be taken to draft a code of conduct or other legal instrument for combating organized transnational crime, with due regard to its links with terrorist acts. Syria, Sudan, Lebanon, Iraq and Iran had wanted the resolution to make a clear distinction between acts of self-defence or national liberation and terrorism. Their reservations were not reflected in the text, but were noted in the final report of the Congress.

In another resolution, the Congress asked that the views of States be solicited on the possible elaboration of new international instruments against organized transnational crime. An instrument such as a convention might cover arrangements for international cooperation at the investigative, prosecutorial and judicial levels, and for the prevention and control of money laundering.

The Crime Congress -- the first held in Africa -- was attended by representatives from 138 countries, 15 intergovernmental and 48 non-governmental organizations, as well as 22 United Nations agencies and programmes. Among the government representatives were 33 Ministers of Justice and six Ministers of the Interior.

The Second Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) has established an open-ended drafting group to continue preparing

a draft action plan to guide the sustainable development of the world's cities, towns and villages. The draft will be considered by the Conference, which will be held in Istanbul in June 1996.

During the Preparatory Committee's two-week session in Nairobi, a working group completed a first reading of the draft action plan. The draft comprises a preamble, a statement of goals and principles, and a set of commitments to be undertaken by governments in support of the objectives of Habitat II. It will be reviewed at the Committee's next meeting in New York in February 1996.

Notifications are being sent out to 30 East Timorese of various political views to attend the All-Inclusive Intra-East-Timorese Dialogue, which will be held in Austria from 2 to 5 June, according to a United Nations spokesman. The 30 come from within and outside East Timor.

The Dialogue was contemplated in the Geneva communique issued after the fifth round of talks between Indonesia and Portugal in January. The sixth round of talks will take place in Geneva on 8 July.

As of 31 May, Member States owed the United Nations almost \$3 billion, according to the latest update on the Organization's financial situation. Of that amount, \$1.03 billion was for assessments for the regular budget and \$1.93 was for peace-keeping operations.

The United States -- the largest debtor -- owed \$527 million to the regular budget and \$676 million to peace-keeping. The Russian Federation owed \$41 million to the regular budget and \$569 million to peace-keeping.

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PART 1 OF 2

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 9 May 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, informed correspondents at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General was in Moscow participating in the day-long events commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe.

The Secretary-General and over 50 heads of State and government had attended a parade of war participants and home front veterans held in Red Square. At noon local time, the Secretary-General had attended the Military Parade. This afternoon he had participated in the official opening of the Great Patriotic War Memorial, during which a number of statements were made. That ceremony also commemorated the inauguration of the Central Museum of the Patriotic War.

At the time of the noon briefing, the Secretary-General was attending the State reception given by the President of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin, Mr. Sills continued. The six speakers at the reception would be the heads of State or government of the five Permanent Members of the Security Council and the Secretary-General. (It was later announced that the President of China had not made a statement, and that Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany had.)

Before leaving Moscow tomorrow en route to Paris, the Secretary-General would meet with United Nations staff at the Moscow United Nations Information Centre. He would receive a medal presented by the Russian Academy of Sciences. (For details, see Press Release SG/T/1961.)

(Following the noon briefing, it was announced that the Secretary-General would convene a meeting in Paris to address the situation in the former Yugoslavia. Scheduled to attend that meeting were: Yasushi Akashi, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia; Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia; and Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier, Commander of the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF) in the former Yugoslavia.)

Mr. Sills then read out the following statement attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General:

"Notifications are being sent out to 30 East Timorese of

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various political views from both inside and outside East Timor to attend the All-Inclusive Intra-East-Timorese dialogue contemplated in the Geneva communique issued at the conclusion of the fifth round of talks between Indonesia and Portugal on 9 January. The dialogue is now scheduled to take place in Austria from 2 to 5 June.

"The sixth round of ministerial talks between Indonesia and Portugal under the Secretary-General's auspices will now take place in Geneva on 8 July." (See Press Release SG/SM/5626.)

On the activities of the Security Council, Mr. Sills said that the Council had held a formal meeting this morning to commemorate the end of the Second World War in Europe. Following that meeting, the Council began consultations, including a review of the situation in Angola. The Council would be briefed by Chinmaya Rajaninath Gharekhan, Special Political Adviser to the Secretary-General, on the 6 May meeting between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The Council was also scheduled to hold consultations on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Mr. Gharekhan would brief the Council on that subject. The main point of concern was the situation which had developed due to the continued impasse at the Sarajevo airport.

In addressing other matters, the Council had begun its consideration of the Secretary-General's report concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1995/342). The Council would consider, possibly on Thursday, 11 May, a draft resolution by which it would extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until 17 November. A meeting of the troop-contributing countries to UNOMIG had been held this morning. Holding consultations with troop-contributing countries prior to the extension of a mission's mandate had become a standard Council procedure, Mr. Sills added.

The Council would also review sanctions it imposed by resolution 820 (1993) -- known as the "iron gates" resolution -- which related to traffic on the Danube River. The Council was also continuing its consideration of the question of East Jerusalem. A letter, dated 8 May, had been sent from Morocco and the United Arab Emirates to the President of the Council (S/1995/366) requesting a Council meeting on that subject. As mentioned yesterday, the President of the Council had consulted with the Permanent Observer for Palestine, M. Nasser Al-Kidwa. Also, Mr. Gharekhan would brief the Council on the situation in Rwanda, possibly some time today.

A detailed set of information materials from the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia had been issued on the deferral hearing held by the Tribunal this morning. The hearing, which was held at the seat of the Tribunal at The Hague, was the second such hearing. The Tribunal Prosecutor had requested that the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina defer their investigation into crimes committed against the civilian population of the Lasva River Valley in central Bosnia and Herzegovina. Those crimes were

alleged to have been committed by members of the Bosnian Croat military forces. The Tribunal was requesting that the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina defer consideration of the item to the International Tribunal.

Regarding the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT); Mr. Sills said that a press release was available on the subject which provided a concise analysis of the current status of the Conference proceedings currently under way at Headquarters. It reviewed the decision which had been made by the Conference to defer for 48 hours a decision on the extension of the NPT and the choices which are available to the Conference. It also discussed the work of Main Committee I, which had been addressing the disarmament and security aspects of the Treaty. (See Press Release DC/2508, issued 8 May.)

Turning to the situation in Rwanda, Mr. Sills said that the International Commission of Inquiry on the incident in the Kibeho camp had held its first working session in Kigali yesterday afternoon. The Commission had elected as its Chairman Colonel Abdelaziz Skik of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Commission members had visited the Kibeho camp for four hours this morning. The terms of reference of the Commission were still being discussed. It had been reported that all internally displaced persons have left the Kibeho camp. The report, if accurate, would indicate that the siege of the camp's medical compound had ended. The United Nations had been informed that the majority of the people were transported by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) out of the camp in trucks. A few persons were reported to have left on foot.

Regarding the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that Mr. Akashi, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, had travelled to Belgrade today for meetings with Slobodan Milosevic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Mr. Akashi then met with the leader of the Serb authorities in Knin, Milan Martić. Mr. Akashi had been accompanied by Force Commander Janvier.

The situation in Croatia remained tense today, Mr. Sills continued. There were troop concentrations around the cease-fire lines in Sectors North, South and East. In Sector North, both sides continued to maintain their presence inside the cease-fire lines and a small number of firing incidents had occurred.

In Sector South, some Croatian troops had withdrawn from the areas around the cease-fire lines near Medak, Mr. Sills continued. However, Croatian reinforcements had been reported in other areas of Sector South. The United Nations estimated that about 850 Croatian soldiers now remained inside the Sector. There were particular tensions around nine United Nations observation posts which had been surrounded or occupied by the Croatian Army. One post in the Medak area had been surrounded by up to 130 Croatian soldiers with mortars and heavy machine guns. The United Nations had not been able to rotate new personnel into that observation post due to firing in the area throughout the day yesterday. United Nations

personnel from the Czech battalion had had to withdraw from another observation post in the area. Some 150 Croatian soldiers and five tanks were seen in the vicinity.

The tension remained high in Sector East, with few signs that the two sides intended to pull back from the confrontation lines. There had been serious restrictions placed on the movement of United Nations personnel. Some explosions had been reported near Osijek and there had been small-scale troop movements by both parties.

In Sector West, the situation was described as stable, while there had been some sporadic heavy artillery fire, Mr. Sills continued. The United Nations was still working on plans to evacuate persons who wished to leave the Sector for Bosnia and Herzegovina. In connection with those plans, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had sent a convoy to Banja Luka with supplies. The convoy was due to arrive there around the time of the noon briefing. It had been reported that the movement of the people who had chosen to travel from Sector West to northern Bosnia would resume today at 2 p.m. local time. Mr. Sills said that he had been informed by United Nations sources in Zagreb just prior to the briefing that while there were plans for two bus-loads of people to move down the corridor towards northern Bosnia, it was unclear whether those buses had departed. The de-mining of the Sava River bridge had begun, but information was not available as to whether that de-mining had been completed or if the bridge crossing was now safe.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

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resolution.

General Maurice Baril, Military Adviser in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, had announced at a press conference this morning that a Memorandum of Understanding on the Stand-by Arrangements for Peace-keeping Operations had been signed by the United Nations and the Government of Denmark. (For additional information, see Press Release PKO/40.)

A correspondent said that the New York Times had reported yesterday that Croatian soldiers were scrubbing the road near the Croatian town of Nova Varos, where approximately 100 civilians had been killed. He asked if the United Nations had any information on that report and on the number of people killed. Mr. Sills said that the same question had been put to Fred Eckhard, United Nations Peace Forces spokesman in Zagreb, and the United Nations was currently looking into the matter. Some information had been provided by Nepalese peace-keepers who had moved through that route immediately following the incident and had seen some of the consequences. Also, the United Nations and the UNHCR were interviewing some refugees who had travelled through the area.

The Croatian Government had denied any targeting of civilians, Mr. Sills continued. Since the investigation was ongoing, the United Nations could not make a definitive determination. While Mr. Eckhard had stated that there was some evidence indicating some targeting of civilians, he had cautioned that the investigation still needed to be completed.

A correspondent said that the President of the NPT Conference, Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), had said this morning that he had a compromise draft proposal on the Treaty's extension. He asked if that draft proposal was available? Mr. Sills said he was not sure whether there had been final agreement on the draft, but he would check with Mr. Dhanapala.

Asked if there was any information from Alioune Blondin Beye, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, on the recent meeting between the Angolan parties, Mr. Sills said that Mr. Gharekhan would brief the Council today on that meeting. Following the 6 May meeting, Mr. Beye had been in Zimbabwe and South Africa to brief President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and President Nelson Mandela of South African.

The United Nations viewed the meeting as a success, Mr. Sills said. The discussions between President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi had been more substantive than had been expected. There had been a detailed discussion on the composition of a new government, the role of UNITA in such a government and the specific role of Dr. Savimbi. Zambian President Frederick Chiluba and Mr. Beye had attended the first portion of the meeting, which had been followed by a private meeting between President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi. The deployment of a Uruguayan battalion around 21 May would be the first deployment of an infantry battalion of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III).

Asked for a status report on the deployment of United Nations peace-keepers in Croatia as part of the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO), Mr. Sills said that Mr. Akashi and Mr. Stoltenberg were still discussing the matter with the

parties, while the Security Council continued to consider it.
The recent events in Sector West had created additional problems in terms of deployment of UNCRO forces on the confrontation lines and along the international borders. The zone of separation had been breached by the troops of both Croatian parties. The United Nations was currently attempting to get the troops to withdraw to facilitate implementation of UNCRO's mandate.

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8 May 1995

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

- Special Representative Akashi meets with Croatian authorities and Knin Serbs on tense situation along confrontation line in Croatia.
- Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali is in Moscow to take part in 50th anniversary of end of World War II in Europe.
- Economic and Social Council concludes resumed organizational session.
- 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference defers decision on extension of Treaty for 48 hours.
- Committee on Information members praise work of DPI in projecting true image of United Nations.
- Judicial system in Rwanda is not functioning due to lack of staff who were massacred or exiled, Rwanda's Attorney-General tells Ninth United Nations Crime Congress in Cairo.
- President of Angola and leader of UNITA meet in Zambia.
- Experts from countries ratifying Montreal Protocol meet in Nairobi to consider further adjustments to treaty.

In the former Yugoslavia, Special Representative Yasushi Akashi has held a number of meetings with both the Croatian authorities and the Knin Serbs concerning the tense situation along the confrontation line in Croatia. A United Nations spokesman in Zagreb said it was Mr. Akashi's assessment that the diplomatic moves over the weekend, may have bought a little time for the parties to the conflict to consider political options. The spokesman said Mr. Akashi felt that he may be close to an agreement to get the forces to pull back from the line. Today there was some positive movement away from the confrontation line in one Sector by the Croatian forces. However, according to the spokesman, in another sector there was a reinforcement of positions.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the situation was tense over the weekend with over two thousand firing incidents in Sarajevo on Sunday around Dobrinja and Mount Igman. The spokesman said, in the northern Bosnian town of Banja Luka, there was a report of one catholic monastery being blown up. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR has confirmed that one monk was reported to have been killed.

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The President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic said Sarajevo had been shelled again and at least 10 people had been killed. In a letter to the Secretary-General, President Izetbegovic said Sarajevo was increasingly being targeted by forbidden weapons. The letter was read for UN correspondents by Ambassador Mohammad Sacirbey. He said things had only become worse in Sarajevo despite assurances by Special Representative Yasushi Akashi.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali is in Moscow to take part in the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe. Earlier today, the Secretary-General met with the President of the Russian Federation Boris Yeltsin, during which they discussed the role of Russia in the world. According to a United Nations spokesman, their talks centred on the situations in the former Yugoslavia, Tajikistan, Georgia and Nagorny-Karabakh. The Secretary-General also thanked President Yeltsin for Russia's support of peace-keeping operations including the latest announcement regarding an offer of Russian peacekeepers to UNAVEM III in Angola. They also discussed arms control and progress toward nuclear disarmament.

The Economic and Social Council has concluded its resumed organizational session by adopting decisions on the Joint and Co-sponsored Programme on HIV/AIDS and the operational activities for development segment of its forthcoming substantive session, to be held in Geneva from 26 June to 28 July.

The Council decided that the high-level meeting on the operational activities for development segment of its substantive session would consider, as a principal theme, the implementation by the United Nations system of the outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in September 1994. A second issue would be a preliminary exchange on the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen in March 1995.

In other action, the Council decided that the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint and Co-sponsored Programme on HIV/AIDS should comprise 22 elected members. The Council also decided to resume its 1995 organizational session on 1 June, in order to hold elections to the Programme's Board. At that time, it would also take up the question of the draft decision by the Commission on Sustainable Development to establish an Intergovernmental Panel on Forests.

The 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) has deferred for 48 hours its decision on the extension of the Treaty. Noting that consensus had not yet been reached on any of the three proposed formulas for extending the Treaty, Conference President Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka) said that he would continue consultations.

Should consensus not be reached by Wednesday, 10 May, the Conference would decide on extension by a majority vote. On Friday, the Conference had been presented with three drafts. Two draft decisions - one proposed by Canada, the other by Mexico would have the Conference extend the Treaty indefinitely without conditions or extend the Treaty through rolling,

25-year periods. A draft resolution submitted by Indonesia on behalf of the group of Non-Aligned countries, would indefinitely extend the Treaty with conditions.

Consultations were also continuing on whether the voting would be in open plenary or through a secret ballot if a vote on Treaty extension was required.

This morning, the Conference took note of the report of its Main Committee I, which had been reviewing the disarmament and security assurances aspects of the Treaty. Committee Chairman, Isaac E. Ayewah (Nigeria), in explaining the lack of agreement on many key issues, said that the subject matter before the Committee was both difficult and controversial.

Members of the Committee on Information today praised the work of the Department of Public Information (DPI) in projecting a true image of the United Nations, especially at times when the Organization's objectives were not always correctly presented by the media.

The observer from Ethiopia said that in addition to its peacekeeping, peacemaking and development activities, DPI had a teaching role and should do more than project a positive and unified image of the United Nations. It had a fundamental responsibility of changing the attitudes of people in order to help them live with one another in harmony.

Speaking for a troop-contributing country, the representative of Nepal joined several speakers in stressing that DPI had largely succeeded in meeting the growing demands of peace-keeping activities and that the role of the information component should be expanded.

The representative of Indonesia was one of several speakers who highlighted the importance of realizing a new world information and communications order to help eliminate existing disparities between the developed and developing countries.

The judicial system in Rwanda was no longer functioning due to a lack of staff who been either massacred or exiled, that country's Attorney-General of the Supreme Court told the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Cairo. During a special plenary session on technical cooperation projects, Attorney-General Louis-Marie Mugenzi said the genocide last year had resulted in the destruction of lives, property and institutions. He said his Government had a great need for assistance, especially for financial, material and human resources.

Corruption was not limited to third world countries but often had its roots in the entrepreneurial practices in liberal democracies, Antonio di Pietro, Italy's former "Clean Hands" Magistrate, told the Congress. He was addressing a panel of experts on anti-corruption measures. The former judge, who had led recent investigations into corruption in Italy, said, "corruption is like a coin -- it has two sides: one side is the corrupter and the other, the corrupted".

Four other experts addressed the Congress as it began a two-part debate on national experiences and practical measures for combating corruption.

A politically independent prosecutor's office was essential to fight high-level corruption, stressed Shinichi

Tsuchiya, Director of the Asian Crime Prevention Foundation and a former Prosecutor in Japan.

Brazil's Minister of Justice, Nelson Azevedo Jobim, said the impeachment of the country's former President had been made possible by a number of mechanisms in place to fight corruption, including the empowerment of the Parliament to suspend executive authority and investigate presidential activities and finances. A free press and independent judicial authority were other essential elements in the fight, he said.

The other panelists making introductory statements were M. Cherif Bassiouni, President of the International Association of Penal Law and President of the Siracusa Institute for Higher Criminological Studies; and Senator Romul Vonica, Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Commission of Romania.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and Dr. Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) met in Lusaka, Zambia on Saturday, according to a UN spokesman. The two Angolan leaders discussed substantive aspects of the situation in the country, the idea of a Government of national reconciliation and Dr. Savimbi's role in the process, the spokesman said. Meanwhile, it was anticipated that the first deployment of peace-keeping troops under UNAVEM III would be a battalion from Uruguay, scheduled for middle of this month.

Over 300 experts from countries which have ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, today began a week-long meeting at the headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in Nairobi. The government experts are considering possible further amendments and adjustments to the international treaty widely viewed as a model for international cooperation in environmental issues.

The Open-ended Working Group of the Parties has before it a series of assessment reports prepared last year by expert panels coordinated by UNEP. The Assessment Reports were prepared by over 700 experts in the scientific, legal and environmental fields from 46 countries and cover the areas of science, environmental effects, technology and economics, among others.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 8 May 1995

PART 1 OF 2

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that the Secretary-General had arrived in Moscow yesterday.

At 11 a.m. local time today, the Secretary-General had met with the President of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin. The President and the Secretary-General had discussed the role of the Russian Federation in the world. In light of the Secretary-General's trip to Moscow for the fiftieth anniversary of the victory in the Second World War, he had expressed his gratitude to President Yeltsin for the contribution of the Russian Federation to the United Nations from the day of the Moscow Declaration of October 1943 until now.

The substantive discussion between the Secretary-General and President Yeltsin had focused on the situations in the former Yugoslavia, Tajikistan, Georgia and Nagorny Karabakh. The Secretary-General had also thanked the President for Russian's support of United Nations peace-keeping operations, including the latest announcement regarding an offer of Russian peace-keepers to participate in the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III). They had also discussed arms control and progress made towards nuclear disarmament. President Yeltsin had informed the Secretary-General that he would attend ceremonies to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations at Headquarters in October.

The Secretary-General had also met with Evgeny M. Primakov, the Director of the External Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation, Mr. Sills said. The Secretary-General then had met with the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, Andrei Kozyrev. They had also discussed the situations in the former Yugoslavia, Georgia, Tajikistan and Nagorny Karabakh. In addition, they had reviewed follow-up to the World Summit on Social Development, which was held in Copenhagen in March.

The Secretary-General had attended a concert at the Kremlin Palace this evening to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War. At the concert, President Yeltsin had made an address. Tomorrow would be a full day of

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ceremonies in Moscow to mark the end of the Second World War.

The Secretary-General would participate fully in those activities, including making a statement. The text of that statement would be made available to the press tomorrow morning.

The Secretary-General would leave Moscow on Wednesday, 10 May, and would travel to Paris, Mr. Sills continued. The French Government has announced that the Secretary-General would meet on Thursday, 11 May, with French President Francois Mitterrand. The Secretary-General would likely have other appointments during his visit to Paris, perhaps including a meeting with French President-elect Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Sills said that a statement from the Office of Internal Oversight Services was available in the Spokesman's office. According to the statement, Karl Theodor Paschke, Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services, had reported that a bench warrant had been issued by the Supreme Court of New York for the arrest of Chantal Jean-Louis, a former staff member who had pled guilty in March to the misappropriation of \$28,000 of United Nations funds. She had been convicted of a felony and had voluntarily executed an affidavit of confession of judgement in the New York State Supreme Court, promising to make a full restitution of the misappropriated amount. She had been scheduled to appear in court on 3 May for sentencing and to make the restitution to the United Nations, but she had failed to appear.

In view of those developments, Mr. Sills continued, the Office of Legal Affairs would file with the county of New York the affidavit of confession of judgement with a view of seeking the judgement's civil enforcement against her personal assets. Mr. Paschke had paid tribute to the United States Mission and to the New York City authorities for their cooperation in that case.

Turning to the subject of the Security Council activities, Mr. Sills said that today's Council consultations would address the situations in Georgia and Croatia, as well as other matters.

On the situation in Angola, Mr. Sills said the meeting between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), had taken place on Saturday, 6 May. The United Nations viewed the meeting as a success. During the meeting, substantive aspects of the situation were addressed, including the idea of a government of national reconciliation and Mr. Savimbi's role. It was anticipated that the first battalion-level military deployment under UNAVEM III would occur in the middle of May, with the deployment of an Uruguayan battalion.

There had been considerable interest expressed last Friday, 5 May, regarding the exchange between the Permanent Representative of Croatia, Mario Nobilo, and the Security Council over information given to the Council last week by Chinmaya Rajaninath Gharekhan, Special Political Adviser to the Secretary-General regarding the situation in Croatia, Mr. Sills said. The letter sent by the Permanent Representative to the President of the Council on 5 May (S/1995/358) had been issued as an official document of the Security Council, as had been

requested by the Permanent Representative. In Mr. Nobilo's letter and in a subsequent press conference he had held at Headquarters on Friday, he had been quite critical of Mr. Gharekhan and had requested an apology from him regarding what Mr. Nobilo had felt was misinformation given to the Council.

The President of the Council, Jean-Bernard Merimee (France), had issued a letter on behalf of a MK/Lhernoon to the Permanent (S/1995/359). Mr. Sills then read out the letter as follows:

"The Security Council acknowledges receipt of your letter dated 5 May 1995 (S/1995/358). It has instructed me to reject, on its behalf, the unacceptable allegations levelled by you against Ambassador Gharekhan and to tell you that there is absolutely no reason for Ambassador Gharekhan to apologize."

On another matter, Mr. Sills said, there had been considerable discussion regarding the Israeli intentions in East Jerusalem. The Arab Group had met on the matter. The President of the Council had informed the Council on Friday that he had met with the Permanent Observer for Palestine, M. Nasser Al-Kidwa. The Council was likely to take the matter up this week in consultations, although there was no formal meeting on the matter scheduled as of now.

Also this week, the Council was expected to make a formal statement on the end of the Second World War in Europe. A Presidential statement might also be made expressing appreciation for the talks held by the Angolan parties. On Friday, 12 May, the Council would review its sanctions against Iraq.

In response to a query received this morning, Mr. Sills said the consultations with Joe Clark, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cyprus, which had been scheduled to take place today at Headquarters, had been postponed. Mr. Clark had postponed his visit to New York for personal reasons and the meetings would be rescheduled for a later date.

Turning to the situation in the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that Yasushi Akashi, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia, had met in Knin with the Croatian Serb leaders. Fred Eckhard, the United Nations Peace Forces spokesman in Zagreb, had reported this morning that there had been understandings reached with both Knin Serbs and Croatian authorities on pulling forces back from the confrontation line. In Sector South the Croatian troops had initiated a small pull back -- there were about 800 Croatian troops in the Zone -- but elsewhere there was a reinforcement of positions. The signals were thus mixed. The United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) was monitoring the situation carefully.

In Sector East, the situation was described as tense but there had been no escalation, Mr. Sills continued. Troops were on both sides of the confrontation line and UNCRO's movements in that Sector were almost completely restricted. For that reason, it was very difficult to get information regarding the situation. In Sector North, both sides had moved into the zone of separation.

The situation had been stabilized in Sector West, Mr. Sills said. The UNCRO had regained some freedom of movement. However, patrols were being allowed only if they were

accompanied by Croatian military. The United Nations, along with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the European Union, continued to monitor the Serbian detainees. A figure of 1,000 detainees had been given, while the United Nations estimated that figure at closer to 1,300. Some 275 detainees had been released. Reports continue to indicate that the detainees were not being mistreated by the Croatian Government authorities.

According to the Croatian Government, some 400 people had been killed in the military action, Mr. Sills said. While the United Nations did not have its own casualty figures, it had requested that the Croatian Government allow an accounting of its figure through the identification of bodies and the registration of remaining Serbs in the Sector.

In Sarajevo yesterday, at 1:30 p.m. local time, five rounds had exploded in the Butmir suburb of Sarajevo, killing 10 people and seriously wounding 11. Some 20 others had been less seriously injured. Those rounds were considered to have been fired from Bosnian Serb positions.

The Sarajevo Airport was opened today and four planes were expected to arrive, carrying military and logistics personnel. A meeting was scheduled today in Pale between authorities of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the Pale authorities concerning the proper operation of the Sarajevo airport on the basis of the June 1992 agreement.

Regarding Rwanda, Mr. Sills said the first working session of the International Board of Inquiry established to investigate the incident at the Kibeho camp in Rwanda was scheduled to have taken place today at 3:30 p.m. local time. On Sunday, another 183 internally displaced persons had left the Kibeho camp for their home communes. It was difficult to provide precise figures on how many people remained in the camp, but United Nations sources there had said that approximately 300 people remained held up in the camp's medical building. The sanitary conditions in the building continued to deteriorate.

A press conference was scheduled to be given at 1 p.m. today by the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Muhamed Sacirbey. (It was later announced that instead of a formal press conference, Mr. Sacirbey would make a statement to the press outside of the Security Council Chamber.)

A press conference was scheduled for Wednesday, 10 May, by A. Abdullah, the Special Envoy of President Rabbani of Afghanistan. Also, correspondents were invited to attend a exhibition launching "The Dialogues of Peace", a contemporary art exhibit celebrating the United Nations fiftieth anniversary. The exhibition would be held at 4 p.m. today in the Delegates Dining Room, and would be followed by a reception.

A correspondent asked for a progress report on the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) which was meeting at Headquarters. Mr. Sills said that the Conference was scheduled to end on Friday, 12 May. There had been considerable movement towards a decision for an indefinite

extension of the NPT. However, it was still unclear whether that decision would be taken by consensus. A Conference working group was negotiating a statement or decision addressing intensive and periodic reviews of disarmament steps taken by the nuclear Powers and the identification of new measures to be taken. The question of the obligatory transfer of technology for peaceful uses remained a sticking point. There was still no agreement on the scheduled phasing out of all nuclear weapons, a measure that was a goal of the NPT.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 8 May 1995

PART 2 OF 2

To a question regarding the use of air strikes by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to protect Sarajevo, Mr. Sills said that the use of air strikes was an option that was available to the United Nations. While that option had not been ruled out, it had not been decided at this time to ask NATO for air strikes.

A correspondent asked why Mr. Sills had only informed correspondents about the incident in Butmir, when there was "all out war" in Bosnia, and other events had precipitated the Butmir attack. Mr. Sills said that he provided the information he received from Zagreb each morning. The shelling and killing of 10 people was important to note. He completely rejected any implication that some other incident could justify the shelling of civilians in Butmir. Those people had been killed by shelling into a United Nations safe area from Bosnian Serb positions and that action had been condemned very strongly by the United Nations.

Asked if illness had prevented Mr. Clark from travelling to New York, Mr. Sills said that Mr. Clark was not ill. He was unable to come at the current time, and his trip would be rescheduled.

Asked if he could confirm that the Archbishop of Banja Luka had been kidnapped and was being held under the threat of death, Mr. Sills said he had no information on that matter.

A correspondent asked why the Bosnian Government was not allowing the United Nations to inspect the craters created by the shelling in Butmir. Mr. Sills said that he had no explanation for denial of access to the United Nations. Noting that the denial of access was a continuing problem for UNPROFOR, Mr. Sills said the United Nations had no way to force access when it was denied.

A correspondent asked for clarification regarding the statement that the deployment of the Uruguayan battalion would be the first deployment to UNAVEM III, since the Secretary-General's report on the Mission (S/1995/350) stated that some United Nations personnel were already there. Mr. Sills said that the Uruguayan battalion would be the first battalion-strength troop deployment. There had earlier been a deployment of a portion of the United Kingdom logistics battalion.

Asked for additional information regarding the former United Nations staff member who had allegedly misappropriated funds, Mr. Sills said he did not know her nationality, but she

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Hostilities Agreement. But, the information that the United Nations was receiving was that the detainees were being treated in a good fashion.

Asked about the movement south of civilians from western Slavonia into northern Bosnia, Mr. Sills said that the idea of establishing a controlled corridor, as foreseen in the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, was now dead. While the movement of some civilians south was continuing, he understood that the flow of civilians was decreasing.

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5 May 1995

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

- Security Council condemns incursions into zone of separation by Croatian Government forces in Sectors North and South and by both Government and local Serb forces in Sector East; expresses deep concern at continuing hostilities in Croatia.
- Situation in Sector West is described as unstable.
- Secretary-General leaves Fiji for Japan at end of two-day visit.
- Third progress report on UNAVEM III is presented to the Security Council by the Secretary-General.
- United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office in Kigali in latest emergency situation update, says majority of internally displaced persons transported to home communes.
- There is need to increase role of radio in United Nations peacekeeping operations, Committee on Information is told.
- Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, continuing in Cairo, concludes discussion on action against economic and organized crime.
- Critical food shortages and international indifference are threatening lives of more than 1 million of most vulnerable people in Iraq, according to WFP.
- Unless new funds are swiftly identified, aid programmes for 580,000 displaced people in Georgia and Azerbaijan will be interrupted by end of May, UNHCR declares.
- Secretary-General condoles death of former President of World Bank, Lewis Preston.

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The Security Council has expressed deep concern at continuing hostilities in Croatia. In a statement Thursday night, read on behalf of the Council, by its President Jean-Bernard Merimee (France) the Council condemned the incursions into the zone of separation by Croatian Government forces in Sectors North and South and by both Government and local Serb forces in Sector East. The Council demanded that those forces be withdrawn immediately. It also condemned the local Serb bombardment of Zagreb and other civilian population centres, demanding that these activities cease immediately.

The Security Council further condemned the acts of harassment and intimidation against United Nations personnel

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and reminded the parties of their obligations to respect such personnel at all times and to ensure their safety, security and freedom of movement. The Security Council called on the parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in protecting and assisting the local civilian population and any displaced persons.

The Council expressed its deep concern at reports that the human rights of the Serb population of Western Slavonia were being violated. It demanded that the Government of the Republic of Croatia respect fully the rights of the Serb population concerned in conformity with internationally recognized standards.

The Security Council went on to demand that the parties cease all hostilities immediately, act according to the proposals made to them by the Secretary-General's Special Representative and cooperate fully with him and UNCRO.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi and the Force Commander Bertrand Janvier went to Pacrac today in Western Slavonia, according to a United Nations spokesman. They had been forced to call off the visit Thursday, due to heavy fighting in the region. A United Nations spokesman in Zagreb described the situation in Sector West as unstable.

The United Nations peace-keepers in the region of western Slavonia have also been endangered. The Nepalese battalion was told by the Croatian Army this morning to move out of its base in Pustara in the south-eastern area of the sector. The reason given by the Croatian Army was that the security of the UN personnel could not be assured. However, according to a Spokesman, an order has gone out from UN Headquarters to the Nepalese battalion that they should not move.

* * *

Mr. Boutros-Ghali leaves Fiji on Friday for Japan at the end of a two-day visit to the island nation. While in Fiji, the Secretary-General had meetings with President Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister Suluweti Rabuka, and members of the Cabinet. He also met with representatives of United Nations agencies in Fiji.

From Japan, Mr. Boutros-Ghali will go on to the Russian Federation.

The Secretary-General has presented his third progress report on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, UNAVEM III to the Security Council. Under resolution 976 (1995) the Secretary-General had been asked by the Council to report monthly on the implementation of that resolution. The latest report is an acknowledgement of the progress that has been made and the necessary steps leading the deployment of UNAVEM III. The Secretary-General said in the report, that much more needs to be done.

A UN Spokesman said that the Secretary-General has once again told the parties that he would not hesitate to recommend to the Council that deployment of troops be postponed or stopped if the parties failed to fulfill their commitments under the Lusaka Protocol and the various resolutions of the

Security Council. He was particularly concerned about slow progress in demining, the opening of major roads and airfield repair and other vital infrastructure which has to be done before the troop deployment can proceed in an orderly and effective manner.

Meanwhile, the meeting between President Dos Santos of Angola and Mr. Jonas Savimbi will be held on Saturday in Lusaka, Zambia. Mr. Savimbi and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye are already in Lusaka.

The United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office in Kigali (UNREO) has released its latest emergency situation update. The report said a majority of the internally displaced persons at the Ndera Transit Centre have been transported to their home communes. The report noted that the Government of Rwanda, UN Agencies and NGOs were continuing to provide assistance to the returnees and vulnerable groups in the home communes.

About 300 of the internally displaced people left the Kibeho camp on Thursday, according to a UN Spokesman. Due to rain and bad road conditions, only a trickle have left the camp on Friday. Representatives of non-governmental organizations were allowed to enter the Kibeho camp for the first time yesterday, but were not allowed to bring in food water or medicines. The spokesman said, some hard-core elements remained on the second floor of the building in the medical complex but their numbers were not known.

* * *

There was a need to increase the role of radio in United Nations peacekeeping operations, the Committee on Information has been told, as it continued its general debate Friday. The representative of Japan, citing "Radio UNAMIR" which provides service for peace-keeping in Rwanda, said it was particularly important that the United Nations have its own radio broadcasting capacity in areas where an effective local radio infrastructure did not exist. He commended the Department of Public Information (DPI) for its progress in expanding access to United Nations information on the Internet and other electronic networks.

More funds should be allocated for the information component of peace-keeping operations, the representative of Pakistan said. He suggested that developed and developing countries should share professional expertise and technology to promote a two-way flow of information.

The Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders continuing in Cairo has concluded its discussion on action against economic and organized crime and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment.

Under the terms of a draft resolution being considered, the Congress would unequivocally condemn organized crime and terrorism and consider them to be crimes against human rights and basic democratic freedoms, threatening the territorial integrity of States and jeopardizing the stability of legally constituted governments.

The representative of Egypt, introducing the draft, said it was a combination of a Turkish and an Egyptian proposal.

The draft would have the Congress request that a code of conduct for combating organized crime and its links with terrorism be drafted by an intergovernmental working group of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Critical food shortages and international indifference are threatening the lives of more than 1 million of the most vulnerable people in Iraq, according to the World Food Programme, WFP. A lack of donor pledges had forced the Programme to slash rations and to cut by 50% the number of people receiving assistance. Despite these measures, the Programme said, most food stocks would be depleted by the end of May.

Last year, WFP focused its food aid on 1.3 million nutritionally vulnerable people throughout Iraq. Today only 650,000 people get only seven kilogrammes a month instead of the required 12 kilogrammes while others receive a reduced ration only every other month. They are mainly refugees and displaced persons, the handicapped and the elderly, and orphans. According to WFP for the past two months, the Programme has had nothing to distribute except lentils and flour.

Francisco Roque Castro, WFP Country Director for Iraq said too many children were dying in Iraq from something as simple as bronchitis. They were so weakened by malnutrition that they could not recover.

To cover relief operations until the end of September, WFP said it urgently needed \$24.5 million for food, transport and logistics. However, no donor pledges had been received so far.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) declared on Friday that unless new funds could be swiftly identified, aid programmes for 580,000 displaced people in Georgia and Azerbaijan would have to be interrupted by the end of May. Donor countries had not adequately responded to UNHCR's fund-raising appeals for 1995 operations in these two countries.

For the 300,000 displaced persons in Azerbaijan assisted by UNHCR, the situation was critical. Of the \$8.2 million budget, UNHCR had received only \$2.4 million, which had already been depleted on housing, sanitation and income-generating projects.

In Georgia, only 26% of the current year's \$9 million budget had been funded. Lack of funds had already forced UNHCR to interrupt several programs, such as the information campaign on landmines, which was principally aimed at educating children who were the main victims of landmines in the area.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has condoled the death of Lewis Preston, who had just retired as President of the World Bank. A United Nations spokesman said the Secretary-General expressed his appreciation for the leadership of Mr. Preston as President of the World Bank which was a specialized agency of the United Nations and for his cooperation with the Secretary-General and the rest of the United Nations system. Mr. Boutros-Ghali extended his condolences to the members of Mr. Preston's family.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 5 May 1995

PART 1 OF 2

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General had learned with sorrow of the death in Washington of Lewis Preston, who had just retired as President of the World Bank. The Secretary-General had sent a message of condolence to Mr. Preston's family. He greatly appreciated Mr. Preston's leadership of the Bank and his cooperation with the Secretary-General and the rest of the United Nations system during his tenure.

There were no official engagements of the Secretary-General to report today. The Secretary-General was in Nadi, Fiji. He will conclude his official visit to Fiji tomorrow.

Mr. Sills said that the third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) was available today. It would be recalled that, under Security Council resolution 976 (8 February 1995), the Secretary-General was asked to report monthly on progress in the deployment of UNAVEM III. As in the previous report, it acknowledged progress in the necessary steps leading up to the deployment, but also noted the fact that much more needed to be done. The Secretary-General informed the parties that he would not hesitate to recommend to the Council that the deployment of troops be postponed or stopped if the parties failed to fulfil their commitments under the Lusaka Protocol and the various resolutions of the Security Council. The Secretary-General was particularly concerned about slow progress in demining, opening of major roads and repair of airfields and other vital infrastructure, which had to be completed before the troop deployment could proceed in an orderly and effective way.

In regard to Angola, Mr. Sills said that the meeting between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Jonas Savimbi, which had been scheduled for today in Lusaka, would be held tomorrow. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Alioune Blondin Beye, was in Lusaka, as was Mr. Savimbi. President dos Santos was expected to arrive tomorrow morning.

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Last night, the Security Council approved and presidential statement on the situation in Croatia. The Council would meet, at 3:30 p.m., for further consultations on this matter.

Concerning Rwanda, Mr. Sills said the 4 May report of the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office in Kigali (UNREO) was now available in room 378. About 300 internally displaced persons had left the Kibeho camp yesterday. Due to rain and bad road conditions, only a few had left the camp today. Yesterday, non-governmental organizations had been allowed to enter the camp, for the first time. They had not been allowed to bring in food, water or medicines. What were being described as "hard-core elements" remained on the second floor of a building in the medical complex. At present, no one knew exactly how many were there.

On the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that in Sector West, European Community monitors had reported that Croatian soldiers had forced between 800 and 1,000 Serbian civilians and soldiers to form two lines last night in Pakrac, at 10 p.m. local time. The men in the group, who had been put into one line, were loaded onto buses and moved to the towns of Bjelovar and Varazdin. The monitors had had to make a quick decision, and they decided to follow the buses in which the men were being transported to those destinations because they judged the men were in the greatest danger. When they arrived, they were given access to the men, and reported they were being detained but not mistreated. Croatian officials on the spot said they were being detained for questioning. Croatian officials also claimed the women and children in the other line had been allowed to leave and return to their homes. As the monitors had gone with the buses, they were unable to confirm that.

As soon as the United Nations had received the foregoing report, Mr. Sills continued, it had dispatched personnel to the area: three Argentine battalion armoured personnel carriers (APCs), carrying civil affairs officers and military observers. He repeated that, so far as was known, even though there had obviously been considerable mental stress involved in being separated from the women and children, loaded into a bus and hauled off, the men had not been harmed in any other way.

Mr. Sills said there continued to be reports of Croatian soldiers looting homes at Pakrac. Although there had been some denials of this by the Croatian Government, United Nations officials had seen it and had confirmed it in eyewitness accounts.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Yasushi Akashi, was in Pakrac today. He had met with the Croatian Interior Minister and the Minister for United Nations Relations.

Mr. Akashi had emphasized that in their dealings with Serbian civilians or military personnel, proper international procedures and standards must be followed. In his briefing this morning in Zagreb, the spokesman for the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF) had quoted from the Security Council statement issued last night, which demanded that the Republic of Croatia fully respect the rights of the Serb population, in conformity with internationally recognized standards.

The actions by the Croatians he had just mentioned, he

said, had effectively frozen the agreement to establish the evacuation corridor in western Slavonia, under the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement reached earlier this week. The Croatians had agreed to the establishment of the corridor, but conflicting signals were now being received as to the implementation of the agreement. It would be very difficult to create the corridor, and have it operate effectively, if there were threats from Croatian military forces poised on both sides of the corridor, or in the cities involved. This still had to be worked out. At present, the corridor was not in operation.

Mr. Sills said that in Sector West, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had thus far registered 6,000 people who had crossed at the Sava River bridge into northern Bosnia. It had been estimated that several thousand more had crossed, but had not been registered. In the south-western part of Sector West, Croatian forces had ordered the Nepalese

battalion to vacate their bases at Pustara, and the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) had refused to do comply. In Sector East, Croatian soldiers had surrounded a Russian battalion operations post and issued an ultimatum that they abandon the post. The UNCRO had also refused this demand.

In Sector South, 18 observation posts remained surrounded by Croatian forces, Mr. Sills went on to say. As mentioned earlier, 10 of these were Jordanian battalion posts and eight were Czech battalion posts.

In the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) area, a Ukrainian soldier was killed by small-arms fire near Zepa. An investigation was under way.

Mr. Sills said heavy fighting had been reported in the Orasje pocket, near Brcko, between 6 and 10 a.m. local time. Over 2,000 detonations had been reported. The fighting in the area, which was under Croatian military control, was the most significant in the UNPROFOR area since the cease-fire expired at the end of April. It had been reported that the fighting involved a Bosnian Serb attack against Croatian forces, presumably in retaliation for the action in Sector West. However, as the United Nations had limited freedom of movement in this area, it could not confirm this report.

Mr. Sills said there had been indiscriminate firing into Bihac town from Bosnian Serb positions. Targeting of civilians continued. Five shells were fired this morning, with one killed and six injured, including three children. The last UNHCR convoy into Bihac was on 5 April, and the food situation there was extremely serious. It was better in the eastern enclaves, as some food convoys were getting through; however, the fuel situation in the eastern enclaves had become desperate. The last fuel convoy was on 3 March. As a result, virtually all UNPROFOR patrols were now conducted on foot, because of the absence of adequate fuel, which increased the danger to UNPROFOR troops.

Finally, Mr. Sills said that six flights had come into Sarajevo Airport yesterday, and six were expected today. The UNPROFOR had monitored 13 convoys into Sarajevo in the last 24 hours, six of them humanitarian.

On Cambodia, Mr. Sills said that Under-Secretary-General Marrack Goulding was in Phnom Penh to follow up on the Cambodian request to close the human rights office there. He had held a press conference a few hours ago, in which he described his mission and the individuals with whom he had spoken. He had discussed the activities and the future of the human rights office. He had explained to the Cambodian Government the great importance the Secretary-General placed on this office. Mr. Sills was pleased to announce that Mr. Goulding had reported to the press that he put forward a number of suggestions to improve the working relationship between the office and the Government, particularly for enhancing existing consultation arrangements, and that on the basis of these suggestions, the Cambodian Government has agreed that the human rights office will continue to operate in Phnom Penh under the existing mandate.

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BLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 5 May 1995

PART 2 OF 2

Turning to a UNHCR update concerning activities in Georgia and Azerbaijan, Mr. Sills said the report indicated that UNHCR activities there were threatened by the inadequacy of funding. The report was available in the office.

On scheduled press conferences in room 226, on Wednesday, 10 May, at 3:30 p.m., a press conference was scheduled with Mr. Abdullah, the Special Envoy of President Rabbani of Afghanistan. A press conference would also be scheduled next week with Ambassador Emilio Cardenas of Argentina, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Security Council Sanctions Committee on the former Yugoslavia (established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia).

A correspondent asked if Angolan President dos Santos had given any reason for the delay in the Lusaka meeting. Mr. Sills said he did: pressing government business.

A correspondent asked Mr. Sills for response to a statement by the Ambassador of Croatia, which referred to hasty and unconfirmed reports of human rights abuses by the Government of Croatia being reported by the United Nations, and asking Chinmaya R. Gharekhan (Special Political Adviser to the Secretary-General) for an apology. Mr. Sills said that he was aware of that statement. Reports from the area were made available as they were received from United Nations sources. He reiterated that the reports of looting by Croatian troops had been confirmed by eyewitness reports of United Nations personnel. The people were there and saw the people looting houses and loading household goods into trucks. The report of the European monitors, mentioned earlier, was also confirmed. Although the Government might insist that the transporting of the men in buses did not constitute a human rights abuse, the issue was to insist that those people be treated under recognized international standards. The process of lining them up and hauling them away in buses was hardly a proper procedure..

Where did Mr. Gharekhan receive his information regarding Croatia, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said that United Nations information in an area with a peace-keeping mission, was collected in the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and submitted to the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations at Headquarters. Mr. Gharekhan, who was designated by the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council, received this information for his reports.

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To a follow-up question from the correspondent, Mr. Sills said that Mr. Gharekhan utilized the same ground rules as did Mr. Sills. He reported to the Council, on behalf of the Secretary-General, based on what was received from United Nations sources and what could be confirmed. For some weeks, he had been reporting daily to the Council on the events in the former Yugoslavia. In other mission areas, he would report from time to time as he had information of relevance to the Council.

On the surrounding of United Nations battalion posts, were threats issued, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said the Russian battalion had been threatened if they did not move. He was not aware of similar threats in regard to the other two locations he had mentioned.

To a correspondent's statement in regard to the former Yugoslavia, that it was unusual for United Nations forces not to do what they were told, Mr. Sills said that he did not accept that statement. When forces were put in a situation in which the preponderance of power weighed against the United Nations, and it was felt the troops were placed in danger, then, on many occasions, decisions had been made to back off. The United Nations was not there to do battle.

To a question referring to the Secretary-General's statement in Sydney, Australia, on 26 April, calling for democratization of the United Nations system, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General had made that a major theme of his speeches over the last couple of years, beginning with a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in Boston a year ago. Those speeches were available. In them, the Secretary-General was speaking about democratization of the United Nations system. It was not his function to tell Member States how to run their affairs, although he had made it clear that he felt that democratic governments were best.

To a question on Mr. Gharekhan's response to the statement of the Ambassador of Croatia, Mr. Sills stated he did not know what Mr. Gharekhan's response would be. As the Ambassador had directed his remarks to Mr. Gharekhan, he would let Mr. Gharekhan respond to them. In response to another question, Mr. Sills added that he could not say there were no reports that had been hasty, in the sense that later information might cause them to be modified, but there had been some confirmed instances of human rights abuses.

Asked for background on Mr. Goulding's presence in Cambodia, Mr. Sills said that the Government of Cambodia had felt that the human rights office there belonged to the part and was no longer necessary. And there was no reason for Cambodia to be singled out. While he did not know details of Mr. Goulding's conversations, obviously, things had been worked out, so that the Government had agreed to continue the presence of the office, within its existing mandate, and with improved communication with the Government.

Regarding the former Yugoslavia, would the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) be asked to strike if the Croatian Army attacked the Russian battalion troops, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said that he could not answer a hypothetical question. That would certainly be one option available, as the

Security Council had given UNCRO the authority to request NATO support for UNCRO troops under attack. But those troops had not been attacked. And he very much hoped that they would not be.

CORRECTION: In the notes of the press briefing held on 3 May by the new Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Carol Bellamy, the first sentence of the sixth paragraph should read as follows: "In reply to another question, she said that 174 countries had ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child."

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